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HISTORY
OF
McDONOUGH COUNTY,
ILLINOIS.

TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF THE TOWNS, VILLAGES AND TOWNSHIPS, EDUCATIONAL, CIVIL,
MILITARY AND POLITICAL HISTORY; PORTRAITS OF PROMINENT INDIVIDUALS,
AND BIOGRAPHIES OF THE REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

EMBRACING ACCOUNTS OF THE PRE-HISTORIC AND HISTORIC RACES, AND A
BRIEF REVIEW OF ITS CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

ILLUSTRATED.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.
CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL CO.
1885

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3N38MLS

TO THE PIONEERS
OF
Mc DONOUGH COUNTY

THIS VOLUME IS
RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED.

WITH THE HOPE THAT THEIR VIRTUES MAY BE
EMULATED, AND THEIR TOILS AND SAC-
RIFICES APPRECIATED BY THE
COMING GENERATIONS.



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PREFACE.

The importance of preserving in concise form the traditions of the past has never been questioned, nor the usefulness of local history been disputed. Believing that the county of McDonough afforded most excellent material for a good county history, the Continental History Company placed in the field a full corps of experienced historians, prepared to spare no time or money in compiling a complete and reliable work. The manuscript of this history has been submitted to the committee chosen by your own citizens for the purpose, who, after a critical examination of them, have approved of our work. We feel confident that we here present our patrons with a work that is as correct as it is possible for humanity to make. That errors have crept in, and may be found, we do not doubt. Man is, at the best, but a fallible creature, but every statement herein published, is honestly believed in by the parties furnishing the information, by the historians, and by the committees of revision. All desire the truth, and nothing but the truth. They gave much time and labor to the work, and deserve the thanks of the citizens of the county for the faithful discharge of the trust reposed in them. Our thanks are due to the numerous friends who have so kindly assisted us in gathering up items and assisting in the compilation of this volume. We cannot name them all, for their name is legion, but we must not forget to mention James M. Campbell, Thomas Fulkerson, Quintus Walker, Charles W. Dines, C. S. Churchill, Charles H. Whitaker, B. R. Hampton, T. H. B. Camp, W. H. Hainline, and the other county officials, members of the press and others throughout the county.

Nor must we forget to remember and thank the historians of the company who have labored so hard and faithfully for the good of all—James S. Walters, general historian; Charles W. Moseley, assistant historian; Maurice E. Power, W. M. Shumaker, James McFarland, C. M. Reynolds, Myron E. Lusk, J. M. Braddock, Charles H. Shaler, George A. Franklin, Karr McClintock, C. C. Chapman and Joseph H. Power, local historians; W. B. Wetherbee, of the portrait department; J. K. Magie, R. V. Mallory, Mrs. W. B. Wetherbee, Thomas Jewell and Miss Adele Walters, editors of the biographical department. All have tried to do their duty well, and please the company and our patrons.

In conclusion, we would say that our work is done; the History of McDonough County is before you. We cheerfully hope it will please you.

Yours Very Truly,

THE CONTINENTAL HISTORICAL COMPANY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, JUNE, 1885.

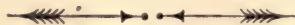
Certificate of the General Committee.

WE, the undersigned committee of old settlers, and business men of McDonough county, Illinois, appointed for the purpose of revising the history of our county, now being compiled by the Continental Historical Company, of Springfield, Illinois, do hereby certify that the manuscript of the said work was submitted to us at Macomb, on the 27th of April, 1885, and that we have made all the corrections and additions, which we in our judgment deemed necessary, and as so corrected we approve of the same.

John Wilson, Sr.,
B. R. Hampton,
James M. Campbell,
G. W. Hamilton.

Thomas Fulkerson,
Henry W. Kreider,
John M. Jackson,

John L. Anderson,
Richard Pennington,
Charles H. Whitaker,



Certificate of the Township Committees.

WE, the undersigned committee, appointed by the old settlers for the purpose of correcting and revising the histories of our respective township for the forthcoming history of McDonough county, do hereby certify that the manuscript of the same has been submitted to us, and we have made such additions, corrections and emendations as we, in our judgment, deemed necessary, and as so corrected, we do approve of the same.

James Cole,
Stockton West,
—Bushnell.

George W. Reid,
—Chalmers.

Charles E. Holton,
G. G. Venard,
—Bethel.

W. W. Stewart,
Quintus Walker,
—Walnut Grove.

S. J. Grigsby,
Alfred Pennington,
O. P. Pennington,
—Blandinsville.

John H. Smith,
Charles Hills,
—Lamoine,

Henry W. Kreider,
—Prairie City.

Nancy Logan,
James Seybold,
E. N. Hicks,
G. H. Monarch,
—Hire.

Thomas Fulkerson,
J. Eaton,
—Tennessee.

Edward Dyer,
W. H. Greene,
J. M. Jackson,
—Mound.

A. V. Brooking,
Alfred Pennington,
Charles Creel,
—Emmet.

D. W. Campbell,
—Colchester.

J. E. D. Hammer,
Richard Pennington,
—New Salem.

J. M. Wallin,
W. B. Clarke,
T. W. Head,
James Statler,
—Sciota.

John Wilson, Sr.,
G. C. Meader,
—Industry.

Thomas Lawyer,
J. N. Foster,
Thos. Ausbury,
—Eldorado.

W. T. Brooking,
J. M. Jackson, D. M. Crabb,
—Macomb.

Hugh Watson,
John Barclay,
—Scotland.

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HISTORY OF ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

ILLINOIS, the fourth state in the Union in wealth, population and political power, lies in the very heart of the upper valley of the Mississippi. Stretching over five degrees of latitude, from parallel $37\frac{1}{2}$ to $42\frac{1}{2}$, it has considerable diversity, both of soil and climate. The boundary line of the state is about twelve hundred miles in length. From the point where it joins the Wisconsin line on the northeast, Lake Michigan bounds it on the east for fifty miles to the northwest corner of Indiana; thence a line is drawn due south one hundred and sixty-eight miles to the Wabash river. The Wabash and Ohio rivers constitute the remainder of the eastern and southern boundaries, while the lordly Mississippi washes its entire western border. The extreme length of the state is three hundred and seventy-eight miles; the extreme breadth, in the latitude of Danville and Rushville, is two hundred and ten miles, and the average breadth is about one hundred and fifty miles.

Illinois contains 55,405 square miles, or more than 35,000,000 acres of land.

Fully two-thirds of this is prairie, and nearly all of it is susceptible to proper cultivation. The state has 10,000 more square miles than New York or Ohio, and is larger than Pennsylvania and New Jersey combined, and is almost as large as all the New England states taken together.

THE MOUND BUILDERS.

That Illinois was inhabited by a race of men prior to the present Indian race that yet inhabits a portion of the Union, hardly admits of a doubt. It is clearly demonstrated by the well authenticated accounts of discoveries made that a civilized people, and one highly cultivated, once occupied the great "Prairie" state, and various parts of the country now constituting the American union, but the date of their rule in the western world is so remote that all traces of this history, progress and decay, lie buried in the deepest obscurity. This pre-historic race is known as the Mound Builders, from the numerous large mounds of earthworks left by them. Their character can be but partially gleaned from the internal evidences and peculiarities

of all that remains of them—the mounds. Remains of what were apparently villages, altars, temples, idols, cemeteries, monuments, camps, fortifications, and pleasure grounds have been found, but nothing showing of what material were their habitations.

The question as to the origin of the Mound Builders is an interesting one. If they were not the ancestors of the Indians, who were they? Those who do not believe in the common parentage of mankind contend that they were an indigenous race of the western hemisphere; others think they came from the east, and imagine the religion of the Hindoos and southern Tartars, and the supposed theology of the Mound Builders to be coincident and identical. They were, no doubt, idolaters, and it has been conjectured that the sun was the object of their adoration. The mounds were generally built in a situation affording a view of the rising sun; when enclosed in walls, their gateways were toward the east; the caves in which their dead were occasionally buried always opened in the same direction; whenever a mound was partially enclosed by a semi-circular pavement, it was on the east side; when bodies were buried in graves, as was frequently the case, they were laid in a direction east and west; and, finally, medals have been found representing the sun and his rays of light.

At what period they came to this country, or how, is likewise a matter of speculation. From the comparatively rude state of the arts among them, it has been inferred that the time was very remote. Their axes were of stone. Their

raiment, judging from fragments which have been discovered, consisted of the bark of trees, interwoven with feathers; and their military works were such as a people would erect who had just passed to the pastoral state of society from that dependent alone upon hunting and fishing.

The mounds and other ancient earthworks constructed by this people are far more abundant than generally supposed, from the fact that while some are quite large, the greater part of them are small and inconspicuous. Along nearly all our water-courses that are large enough to be navigated with a canoe, the mounds are almost invariably found, covering the base points and headlands of the bluffs which border the narrower valleys; so that, when one finds himself in such positions as to command the grandest views for river scenery, he may almost always discover that he is standing upon, or in close proximity to, some one or more of these traces of the labors of an ancient people.

One of the most singular earthworks in the state was found on the top of a ridge near the east bank of the Sinsinawa creek, in the lead region. It resembled some huge animal, the head, ears, nose, legs, and tail, and general outline of which being as perfect as if made by men versed in modern art. The ridge on which it was situated stands on the prairie, 300 yards wide, 100 feet in height and rounded on the top by a deep deposit of clay. Centrally, along the line of its summit, and thrown up in the form of an embankment three feet high, extended the outline of a quadruped measuring 250 feet from the tip of the nose

to the end of the tail, and having a width of 18 feet at the centre of the body. The head was 35 feet in length, the ears 10 feet, legs 60, and tail 75. The curvature on both the fore and hind legs was natural to an animal lying on its side. The general outline of the figure most nearly resembled the extinct animal known to geologists as the *Megatherium*. The question naturally arises, by whom and for what purpose was this earth figure raised? Some have conjectured that numbers of this now extinct animal lived and roamed over the prairies of Illinois when the Mound-Builders first made their appearance on the upper part of the Mississippi Valley, and that the wonder and admiration, excited by the colossal dimensions of these huge creatures, found some expression in the erection of this figure. The bones of some similar gigantic animals were exhumed on this stream about three miles from the same place.

Mr. Breckenridge, who examined the antiquities of the western country in 1817, speaking of the mounds in the American Bottom, says: "The great number and extremely large size of some of them may be regarded as furnishing, with other circumstances, evidences of their antiquity. I have sometimes been induced to think that at the period when they were constructed there was a population here as numerous as that which once animated the borders of the Nile or Euphrates, or of Mexico. The most numerous, as well as considerable, of these remains are found in precisely those parts of the country where the traces of a numerous population might be looked for, namely, from the mouth of the Ohio,

on the east side of the Mississippi, to the Illinois river, and on the west from the St. Francis to the Missouri. I am perfectly satisfied that cities similar to those of ancient Mexico, of several hundred thousand souls, have existed in this country."

OTHER RACES.

Following the Mound-Builders as inhabitants of North America, were, as it is supposed, the people who reared the magnificent cities the ruins of which are found in Central America. This people was far more civilized and advanced in the arts than were the Mound-Builders. The cities built by them, judging from the ruins of broken columns, fallen arches and crumbling walls of temples, palaces and pyramids, which in some places for miles bestrew the ground, must have been of great extent, magnificent and very populous. When we consider the vast period of time necessary to erect such colossal structures, and, again, the time required to reduce them to their present ruined state, we can conceive something of their antiquity. These cities must have been old when many of the ancient cities of the Orient were being built.

The third race inhabiting North America distinct from the former two in every particular, is, the present Indians. They were, when visited by the early discoverers, without cultivation, refinement or literature, and far behind the Mound Builders in the knowledge of the arts. The question of their origin has long interested archæologists, and is the most difficult they have been called upon to answer. Of their predecessor, the In-

dian tribes knew nothing; they even had no traditions respecting them. It is quite certain that they were the successors of a race that had entirely passed away ages before the discovery of the new world. One hypothesis is that the American Indians are an original race indigenous to the western hemisphere. Those who entertain this view think their peculiarities of physical structure preclude the possibility of a common parentage with the rest of mankind. Prominent among those distinctive traits is the hair, which in the red man is round, in the white man oval, and in the black man flat. A more common supposition, however, is that they are a derivative race, and sprang from one or more of the ancient peoples of Asia. This last is doubtless the true theory.

INDIANS.

When Christopher Columbus had finally succeeded in demonstrating the truth of his theory, that by sailing west from Europe land would be discovered, landing on the island of San Salvador he supposed that he had reached the East Indies. This was an error, but it led to the adoption of the name of "Indians" for the inhabitants of the newly discovered country, by which name the red men of America have ever since been known. At the time of the discovery of America, the Algonquins, one of the most powerful tribes of Indians, occupied the seaboard, while the Iroquois, another great tribe, inhabited the country almost surrounded by them. The Algonquins spread over vast territory, and various tribes of Algonquin lineage sprang up over the country, in time

adopting distinct tribal customs and laws. An almost continuous warfare was carried on between tribes, but when the white men came, a confederacy of Indian tribes was formed, and every foot of territory was fiercely disputed. The Algonquins formed the most extensive alliance to resist the encroachments of the whites, especially the English. Such was the nature of King Philip's war. This king, with his Algonquin braves, spread terror and desolation throughout New England. With the Algonquins as the controlling spirit, a confederacy of continental proportions was the result, embracing in its alliance the tribes of every name and lineage from the northern lakes to the gulf. Pontiac having breathed into them his implacable hate of the English intruders, ordered the conflict to commence, and all the British colonies trembled before the desolating fury of Indian vengeance.

ILLINOIS CONFEDERACY.

The Illinois confederacy, the various tribes of which comprised most of the Indians of Illinois at one time, was composed of five tribes; the Tamaroas, Michigans, Kaskaskias, Cahokias and Peorias. The Illinois, Miamis and Delawares, were of the same stock. As early as 1670, the priest, Father Marquette, mentions frequent visits made by individuals of this confederacy to the missionary station at St. Esprit, near the western extremity of Lake Superior. At that time they lived west of the Mississippi, in eight villages, whither they had been driven from the shores of Lake Michigan by the Iroquois. Shortly afterward, they began to return to their old hunt-

ing grounds, and most of them finally settled in Illinois. Joliet and Marquette, in 1673, met with a band of them on their famous voyage of discovery down the Mississippi. They were treated with the greatest hospitality by the principal chief. On their return voyage up the Illinois river, they stopped at the principal town of the confederacy, situated on the banks of the river, seven miles below the present town of Ottawa. It was then called Kaskaskia. Marquette returned to the village in 1675, and established the mission of the Immaculate Conception, the oldest in Illinois. When, in 1679, LaSalle visited the town, it had greatly increased, numbering 460 lodges, and at the annual assembly of the different tribes, from 6,000 to 8,000 souls. In common with other western tribes, they became involved in the conspiracy of Pontiac, although displaying no very great warlike spirit. Pontiac lost his life by the hands of one of the braves of the Illinois tribe, which so enraged the nations that had followed him as their leader, that they fell upon the Illinois to avenge his death, and almost annihilated them. Tradition states that a band of this tribe, in order to escape the general slaughter, took refuge upon the high rock on the Illinois river known as "Starved Rock." Nature has made this one of the most formidable military fortresses in the world. From the waters which wash its base, it rises to an altitude of 125 feet. Three of its sides it is impossible to scale, while the other may be climbed with difficulty. From its summit, almost as inaccessible as an eagle's nest, the valley of the Illinois is seen as a land-

scape of exquisite beauty. The river near by struggles between a number of wooded islands, while further below it quietly meanders through vast meadows until it disappears like a thread of light in the dim distance. On the summit of this rock, the Illinois were besieged by a superior force of the Pottawattamies, whom the great strength of their natural fortress enabled them to keep at bay. Hunger and thirst, however, soon accomplished what the army was unable to effect. Surrounded by a relentless foe, without food or water, they took a last look at their beautiful hunting grounds, and with true Indian fortitude, laid down and died from starvation. Years afterward, their bones were seen whitening in that place.

At the beginning of the present century, the remnants of this once powerful confederacy were forced into a smaller compass around Kaskaskia. A few years later they emigrated to the southwest, and in 1850 they were in the Indian-Territory, and numbered but 84 persons.

EARLY DISCOVERIES.

Nicholas Perrot, a Frenchman, was the first white man to visit the present great state of Illinois. In the year 1671, he was sent to Chicago by M. Talon, intendant of Canada, for the purpose of inviting the Indians to a peace convention, to be held at Green Bay. The object of this convention was the formation of a plan for the exploration of the Mississippi river. De Soto, the Spanish explorer, had discovered the river nearly one hundred and fifty years previously, but did not effect a settlement or explore the country any farther.

It remained as it was until the French determined to visit it, for which purpose it was deemed a wise policy, as far as possible, to secure the friendship and co-operation of the Indians, before venturing upon an enterprise which their hostility might render disastrous. A plan was accordingly arranged, and Louis Joliet joined Father Jacques Marquette at the Jesuit Mission, on the strait of Mackinaw, and with five other Frenchmen, and a simple outfit, the daring explorers, on the 17th of May, 1673, set out on their perilous voyage to discover the Mississippi. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, they entered Green Bay, and passed thence up Fox river and Lake Winnebago, to a village of the Muscatines and Miamis, where great interest was taken in the expedition by the natives. With guides they proceeded down the river. Arriving at the portage, they soon carried their eight canoes and scanty baggage to the Wisconsin, about three miles distant. Their guides now refused to accompany them further, and endeavored by reciting the dangers incident to the voyage, to induce them to return. They stated that huge demons dwelt in the great river, whose voices could be heard a long distance, and who engulfed in the raging waters all who came within their reach. They also stated that if any of them should escape the dangers of the river, fierce tribes of Indians dwelt upon its banks, ready to complete the work of destruction. They proceeded upon their journey, however, and on the 17th of June, pushed their frail barks upon the bosom of the stately Mississippi, down which they smoothly glided for nearly a

hundred miles. Here Joliet and Marquette, leaving their canoes in charge of their men, went upon the western shore, where they discovered an Indian village, and were kindly treated. They journeyed on down the unknown river, passing the mouth of the Illinois, then running into the current of the muddy Missouri, and afterwards the waters of the Ohio joined with them on their journey southward. Near the mouth of the Arkansas they discovered Indians who showed signs of hostility; but when Marquette's mission of peace was made known to them, they were kindly received. After proceeding up the Arkansas a short distance, at the advice of the natives, they turned their faces northward to retrace their steps. After several weeks of hard toil, they reached the Illinois, up which they proceeded to Lake Michigan. Following the western shore of the lake, they entered Green Bay the latter part of September, having traveled a distance of 2,500 miles.

FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

On his way up the Illinois, Marquette visited the Kaskaskias, near what is now Utica, in LaSalle county. The following year he returned, and established among them the mission of the Immaculate Conception. This was the last act of his life. He died in Michigan, May 18, 1675. The town was named Kaskaskia by Marquette.

The first military occupation of the country was at Fort Crevecoeur, erected in 1680; but there is no evidence that a settlement was commenced there, or at Peoria, on the lake above, at that early date. The first settlement of

which there is any authentic account was commenced with the building of Fort St. Louis, on the Illinois river, in 1682; but this was soon abandoned. The oldest permanent settlement, not only in Illinois, but in the valley of the Mississippi, was at Kaskaskia, six miles above its confluence with the Mississippi and Prairie du Rocher, near Fort Chartres. Fort Chartres was built under the direction of the Mississippi company in 1718, and was for a time the headquarters of the military commandants of the district of Illinois, and the most impregnable fortress in North America. It was also the center of wealth and fashion in the west. For about eighty years, the French retained peaceable possession of Illinois. Their amiable disposition and tact of ingratiating themselves with the Indians, enabled them to escape almost entirely the broils which weakened and destroyed other colonies. Whether exploring remote rivers or traversing hunting grounds in pursuit of game, in the social circle or as participants in the religious exercises of the church, the red men became their associates, and were treated with the kindness and consideration of brothers. For more than a hundred years, peace between the white man and the red was unbroken, and when at last this reign of harmony terminated, it was not caused by the conciliatory Frenchman, but by the blunt and sturdy Anglo-Saxon. During this century, or until the country was occupied by the English, no regular court was ever held. When, in 1765, the country passed into the hands of the English, many of the French, rather than submit to a change

in their institutions, preferred to leave their homes and seek a new abode. There are, however, at the present time, a few remnants of the old French stock in the state, who still retain to a great extent, the ancient habits and customs of their fathers.

ENGLISH RULE.

In 1750 France claimed the whole valley of the Mississippi, and England the right to extend her possessions westward as far as she might desire. Through colonial controversies, the two mother countries were precipitated into a bloody war within the Northwestern Territory, George Washington firing the first gun of the military struggle which resulted in the overthrow of the French, not only in Illinois, but in North America. The French evinced a determination to retain control of the territory bordering the Ohio and Mississippi, from Canada to the Gulf, and so long as the English colonies were confined to the sea-coast, there was little reason for controversy. As the English, however, became acquainted with this beautiful and fertile portion of our country, they not only learned the value of the vast territory, but also resolved to set up a counterclaim to the soil. The French established numerous military and trading posts from the frontiers of Canada to New Orleans, and in order to establish also their claims to jurisdiction over the country, they carved the lilies of France on the forest trees, or sank plates of metal in the ground. These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations; and though neither party resorted to arms,

yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm should burst upon the frontier settlement. The French based their claims upon discoveries, the English on grants of territory extending from ocean to ocean, but neither party paid the slightest attention to the prior claims of the Indians. From this position of affairs, it was evident that the actual collision between the contending parties would not much longer be deferred. The English government, in anticipation of a war, urged the governor of Virginia to lose no time in building two forts, which were equipped by arms from England. The French anticipated the English, and gathered a considerable force to defend their possessions. The governor determined to send a messenger to the nearest French post, and demand an explanation. This resolution of the governor brought into the history of our country for the first time the man of all others whom America most loves to honor, namely, George Washington. He was chosen, although not twenty-one years of age, as the one to perform this delicate and difficult mission. With five companions he

set out, on November 10, 1753, and after a perilous journey, returned January 6, 1754. The struggle commenced, and continued long, and was bloody and fierce; but on the 10th of October, 1765, the ensign of France was replaced on the ramparts of Fort Chartres, by the flag of Great Britain. This fort was the depot of supplies, and the place of rendezvous for the united forces of the French. At this time the colonies of the Atlantic seaboard were assembled in preliminary congress at New York, dreaming of liberty and independence for the continent; and Washington, who led the expedition against the French for the English King, in less than ten years was commanding the forces opposed to the English tyrant. Illinois, besides being constructively a part of Florida for over one hundred years, during which time no Spaniard set foot upon her soil or rested his eyes upon her beautiful plains, for nearly ninety years had been in the actual occupation of the French, their puny settlements slumbering quietly in colonial dependence on the distant waters of the Kaskaskia, Illinois and Wabash.

CHAPTER II.

COUNTY AND TERRITORY OF ILLINOIS.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under English rule, and on the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the British held every post of impor-

tance in the west. While the colonists of the East were maintaining a fierce struggle with the armies of England, their western frontiers were ravaged by

the merciless butcheries of Indian warfare. The jealousy of the savage was aroused to action by the rapid extension of American settlement westward, and the improper influence exerted by a number of military posts, garrisoned by British troops. To prevent indiscriminate slaughter, arising from these causes, Illinois became the theatre of some of the most daring exploits connected with American history. The hero of the achievements by which this beautiful land was snatched as a gem from the British crown, was George Rogers Clark, of Virginia. He had closely watched the movements of the British throughout the northwest, and understood their whole plan; he also knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and therefore was convinced that if the British could be defeated and expelled from the northwest, the natives could be easily awed into neutrality. Having convinced himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlement might easily succeed, he repaired to the capital of Virginia, arriving November 5, 1777. While he was on his way, fortunately, Burgoyne was defeated (October 17), and the spirits of the colonists were thereby greatly encouraged. Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. After satisfying the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his project, he received two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open. The latter authorized him to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, and serve three months after their arrival in the west. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his pow-

der and lead of General Hand, at Pittsburg, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Colonel Clark repaired to Pittsburg, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies for the conflict there. Enlisting his men, he at once proceeded to carry out his instructions. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Each of these posts were, in turn captured.

The services of Clark proved of essential advantage to his countrymen. They disconcerted the plans of Hamilton, the governor of Detroit, who was intending to make a vigorous and concerted attack upon the frontier, and not only saved the western frontier from depredations by the savages, but also greatly cooled the ardor of the Indians, for carrying on a contest in which they were not likely to be the gainers. Had it not been for this small army, a union of all the tribes from Maine to Georgia against the colonies might have been affected, and the whole current of our history changed.

COUNTY OF ILLINOIS.

In October, 1778, after the successful campaign of Colonel Clark, the assembly of Virginia erected the conquered country, embracing all the territory northwest of the Ohio river, into the county of Illinois, which was doubtless the largest county in the world, exceed-

ing in dimensions the whole of Great Britain and Ireland. To speak more definitely, it contained the territory now embraced in the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan. On the 12th of December, 1778, John Todd was appointed lieutenant commandant of this county by Patrick Henry, then governor of Virginia, and accordingly, also, the first of Illinois county.

NORTHWESTERN TERRITORY.

Illinois continued to form a part of Virginia until March 1, 1784, when that state ceded all the territory north of the Ohio to the United States. Immediately the general government proceeded to establish a form of government for the settlers in the territories thus ceded. This form continued until the passage of the ordinance of 1787, for the government of the Northwestern Territory. No man can study the secret history of this ordinance and not feel that Providence was guiding with sleepless eye, the destinies of these unborn states. American legislation has never achieved anything more admirable, for its internal government than this comprehensive ordinance. Its provisions concerning the distribution of property, the principles of civil and religious liberty which it laid at the foundation of the communities since established, and the efficient and simple organization by which it created the first machinery of civil society, are worthy of all the praise that has ever been given them.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

For some years Thomas Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of govern-

ment for the Northwestern Territory. He was an emancipationist, and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, and in this he was opposed by almost the entire south. In July, 1787, Manasseh Cutler appeared in New York to lobby on the question of organization of the Northwestern Territory. He was a country gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. This company, together with certain speculators in New York, enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. The amount thus received from the sale of this land would apply towards reducing the national debt, which Jefferson was anxious should be paid as soon as possible.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the northwestern region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The south caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire south rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the south, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact,"

which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.

2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary, and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one-thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.

3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform, and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of states, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the south saw their great blunder, and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 congress referred

it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact, and opposed repeal. There it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

General Arthur St. Clair was, by congress, elected governor of this vast territory.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

After the division of the Northwestern Territory, Illinois became one of the counties of the territory of Indiana, from which it was separated by an act of congress, February 3, 1809, forming the territory of Illinois, with a population estimated at 9,000, and then including the present state of Wisconsin. It was divided, at the time, into two counties—St. Clair and Randolph. John Boyle, of Kentucky, was appointed governor by the president, James Madison, but declining, Ninian Edwards, of the same state, was then appointed, and served with distinction; and after the organization of Illinois as a state, he served in that capacity, being its third governor.

During Governor Edwards' administration, the war of 1812 commenced, and the few whites in the state had to contend against a savage foe incited on to deeds of violence by the British officers sent out for that purpose. The massacre at Fort Dearborn, of helpless prisoners, by the infuriated Indians, forms a black page in Illinois history. Several expeditions were put on foot by Governor Edwards against the Indians, and in the various campaigns the governor bore an honorable and heroic part. Peace came at last, the Indian depredations ceased, and the territory of Illinois was again on the road to prosperity.

CHAPTER III.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

In January of 1818 the territorial legislature forwarded to Nathaniel Pope, delegate in congress from Illinois, a petition praying for admission into the national union as a state. On April 18 of the same year, congress passed the enabling act, and December 3, after the state government had been organized, and Governor Bond had signed the constitution, congress, by a resolution, declared Illinois to be one of the "United States of America, and admitted into the union on an equal footing with the original states in every respect."

FIRST CONSTITUTION.

In July and August of 1818, a convention was held at Kaskaskia for the purpose of drafting a constitution. This constitution was not submitted to a vote of the people for their approval or rejection, it being well known that they would approve it. It was about the first organic law of any state in the union to abolish imprisonment for debt. The first election under the constitution was held on the first Thursday and the two succeeding days in September, 1818. Shadrach Bond was elected governor, and Pierre Menard lieutenant-governor. Their term of office extended four years. At this time the state was divided into 15 counties, the population being about 40,000. Of this number, by far the

larger portion were from the southern states. The salary of the governor was \$1,000, while that of the treasurer was \$500. The legislature re-enacted, verbatim, the territorial code, the penalties of which were unnecessarily severe. Whipping, stocks and pillory were used for minor offenses, and for arson, rape, horse-stealing, etc., death by hanging was the penalty. These laws, however, were modified in 1821.

The legislature first convened at Kaskaskia, the ancient seat of empire for more than one hundred and fifty years, both for the French and Americans. Provisions were made, however, for the removal of the seat of government by this legislature. A place in the wilderness on the Kaskaskia river was selected, and named Vandalia. From Vandalia it was removed to Springfield in the year 1839.

THE WINNEBAGO WAR.

The Indians, who for some years were on peaceful terms with the whites, became troublesome in 1827. The Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes and other tribes had been at war more than a hundred years. In the summer of 1827 a war party of the Winnebagoes surprised a party of Chippewas, and killed eight of them. Four of the murderers were arrested, and delivered to the Chippe-

was, by whom they were immediately shot. This was the first irritation of the Winnebagoes. Red Bird, a chief of this tribe, in order to avenge the execution of the four warriors of his own people, attacked the Chippewas, but was defeated; and being determined to satisfy his thirst for revenge by some means, surprised and killed several white men. Upon receiving intelligence of these murders, the whites who were working the lead mines in the vicinity of Galena formed a body of volunteers, and, reinforced by a company of United States troops, marched into the country of the Winnebagoes. To save their nation from the miseries of war, Red Bird and six other men of his nation voluntarily surrendered themselves. Some of the number were executed, some of them imprisoned, and destined, like Red Bird, ingloriously to pine away within the narrow limits of a jail, where formerly the vast forests had proven too confining for them.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In the year 1804, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the chiefs of the Sac and Fox nations, who had fought with great bravery in the service of Great Britain during the war of 1812. Black Hawk had always taken exceptions to this treaty, pronouncing it void. In 1831 he established himself, with a chosen band of warriors, upon the disputed territory, ordering the whites to leave the country at once. The settlers complaining, Governor Reynolds dispatched General Gaines, with a company of regulars and 1,500 volunteers, to the scene of action. Taking the Indians by

surprise, the troops burnt their villages and forced them to conclude a treaty, by which they ceded all lands east of the Mississippi, and agreed to remain on the western side of the river. Necessity forced the proud spirit of Black Hawk into submission, which made him more than ever determined to be avenged upon his enemies. Having rallied around him the war-like braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he crossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon learning of this invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brigadier-General Whiteside. The army marched to the Mississippi, and having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up the river to Dixon, to join the regular forces under General Atkinson. They found at Dixon two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were despatched to reconnoitre the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a small creek, afterwards known as "Stillman's Run," and while there encamped, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them, but being attacked by the main body under Black Hawk, they were routed, and by their precipitated flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as possible. On their arrival, it was found that eleven of their number were missing, having been killed by the Indians.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of 150 warriors, attacked Apple

River Fort, near Galena, defended by 25 men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their best warriors, were compelled to retreat.

New forces having been sworn into the service, Generals Atkinson and Henry determined to pursue the retreating foe. They followed them into Wisconsin, and hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, issued orders to continue the pursuit. The officers of General Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested, and escorted to General Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the order was given, the officers all collected around the general's quarters, and pledged their word that if forgiven, they would return to duty, and never do the like again.

The battle of Bad Axe immediately followed, resulting in a loss to the Indians of three hundred, besides fifty prisoners. The whites had but seventeen killed and twelve wounded. Black Hawk, with twenty of his braves, escaped, retreating up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes desiring to secure the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit, and captured and delivered them to General Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk,

were taken to Washington, D. C., and were soon confined as prisoners at Fortress Monroe. Thus ended the Black Hawk war.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

At the general election in 1834, Joseph Duncan was chosen governor by a handsome majority. A reckless and uncontrollable desire for internal public improvements seized the minds of the people. In his message to the legislature, in 1835, Governor Duncan said: "When we look abroad and see the extensive lines of inter-communication penetrating almost every section of our sister states; when we see the canal boat and the locomotive bearing with seeming triumph the rich productions of the interior to the rivers, lakes and oceans, almost annihilating time, burthen and space, what patriotic bosom does not beat high with a laudable ambition to give Illinois her full share of those advantages which are adorning her sister states, and which a magnificent Providence seems to invite by a wonderful adaptation of our whole country to such improvements."

STUPENDOUS SYSTEM OF IMPROVEMENTS INAUGURATED.

The legislature responded to the ardent words of the governor, and enacted a system of internal improvements without a parallel in the grandeur of its conception. They ordered the construction of 1,300 miles of railroad, crossing the state in all directions. This was surpassed by the river and canal improvements. There were a few counties not touched by the railroad, river or canal,

and they were to be compensated by the free distribution of \$200,000 among them. To inflate this balloon beyond credence, it was ordered that work should commence on both ends of each of these railroads and rivers, and at each river crossing all at the same time. This provision, which has been called the crowning folly of the entire system, was the result of those jealous combinations emanating from the fear that advantages might accrue to one section over another in the commencement and completion of the works. We can appreciate better, perhaps, the magnitude of this grand system by reviewing a few figures. The debt authorized for these improvements in the first instance was \$10,230,000. But this, as it was soon found, was based on estimates at least too low by half. This, as we readily see, committed the state to a liability of over \$20,000,000, equivalent to \$200,000,000 at the present time, with over ten times the population, and more than ten times the wealth.

Such stupendous undertakings by the state naturally engendered the fever of speculation among individuals. That particular form known as the town lot fever, assumed the malignant type at first in Chicago, from whence it spread over the entire state and adjoining states. It was an epidemic. It cut up men's farms without regard to locality, and cut up the purses of the purchasers without regard to consequences. It was estimated that building lots enough were sold in Indiana alone to accommodate every citizen then in the United States.

Chicago, which in 1830, was a small trading post, had within a few years grown into a city. This was the starting

point of the wonderful growth and marvelous career of that city. Improvements, unsurpassed in the annals of the world by individual effort, were then begun, and have been maintained to this day. Though visited by the terrible fire fiend, and the accumulations of years swept away in a night, yet she has arisen and to-day is the best built city in the world. Reports of the rapid advance of property in Chicago spread to the east, and thousands poured into her borders, bringing money, enterprise and industry. Every ship that left her port carried with it maps of splendidly situated towns and additions, and every vessel that returned was laden with immigrants. It was said at the time that the staple article of Illinois exports was town plats, and that there was danger of crowding the state with towns to the exclusion of land for agriculture.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL.

The Illinois and Michigan canal again received attention. This enterprise is one of the most important in the early history of Illinois, on account of its magnitude and cost, and forming as it does, the connecting link, between the great chain of lakes and the Illinois and Mississippi rivers. Governor Bond, the first governor, recommended in his first message the building of the canal. In 1821, the legislature appropriated \$10,000 for surveying the route. This work was performed by two young men who estimated the cost at \$600,000 or \$700,000. It cost, however, when completed \$8,000,000. In 1825, a law was passed to incorporate the canal company, but no stock was sold. In 1826, upon

the solicitation of Daniel P. Cook, congressman from this state, congress gave 800,000 acres of land on the line of the work. In 1828, commissioners were appointed and work commenced, with a new survey and new estimates. In 1834-5 the work was again pushed forward, and continued until 1848, when it was completed.

PANIC—REPUDIATION ADVOCATED.

Bonds of the state were recklessly disposed of, both in the east and in Europe. Work was commenced on various lines of railroads, but none were ever completed. On the Great Western Railroad, from Meredosia east eight miles, the first locomotive that ever turned a wheel in the great valley of the Mississippi was run. The date of this remarkable event was November 8, 1838. Large sums of money were being expended with no assurance of a revenue, and consequently, in 1840, the legislature repealed the im-

provement laws passed three years previously, not, however, until the state had accumulated a debt of nearly \$15,000,000. Thus fell the most stupendous, extravagant and almost ruinous folly of a grand system of internal improvements that any civil community, perhaps, ever engaged in. The state banks failed, specie was scarce, an enormous debt was accumulated, the interest of which could not be paid, people were disappointed in the accumulation of wealth, and real estate was worthless. All this had a tendency to create a desire to throw off the heavy burden of state debt by repudiation. Men, true, honest and able, were placed at the head of affairs; and although the hours were dark and gloomy, and the times most trying, yet our grand state was brought through and prospered, until to-day, after the expenditure of millions for public improvements, and for carrying on the civil war, it has, at present, no public debt whatever.

CHAPTER IV.

MORMON, MEXICAN AND CIVIL WARS.

In April, 1840, the "Latter-Day Saints," or Mormons, came in large numbers to Illinois, and purchased a tract of land on the east side of the Mississippi river, about ten miles above Keokuk. Here they commenced building the city of Nauvoo. A more picturesque or eli-

gible site for a city could not have been selected.

The origin, rapid development and prosperity of this religious sect are the most remarkable and instructive historical events of the present century. That an obscure individual, without money,

education or respectability, should persuade hundreds of thousands of people to believe him inspired of God, and cause a book, contemptible as a literary production, to be received as a continuation of the sacred revelation, appears almost incredible; yet, in less than half a century, the disciples of this obscure individual have increased to hundreds of thousands; have founded a state in the distant wilderness, and compelled the government of the United States to practically recognize them as an independent people.

The founder of Mormonism was Joseph Smith, a native of Vermont, who emigrated while quite young with his father's family to western New York. Here his youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and in endeavoring to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. Both he and his father became famous as "water-wizards," always ready to point out the spot where wells might be dug and water found. Such was the character of the young profligate when he made the acquaintance of Sidney Rigdon, a person of considerable talent and information, who had conceived the design of founding a new religion. A religious romance, written by Mr. Spaulding, a Presbyterian preacher of Ohio, then dead, suggested the idea, and finding in Smith the requisite duplicity and cunning to reduce it to practice, it was agreed that he should act as a prophet; and the two devised a story that gold plates had been found buried in the earth containing a record inscribed on them in unknown charac-

ters, which, when inspired by the power of inspiration, gave the history of the ten lost tribes of Israel.

After their settlement in and about Nauvoo, in Hancock county, great depredations were committed by them on the "Gentiles." The Mormons had been received from Missouri with great kindness by the people of this state, and every possible aid granted them. The depredations committed, however, soon made them odious, when the question of getting rid of them was agitated. In the fall of 1841, the governor of Missouri made a demand on Governor Carlin for the arrest and delivery of Joe Smith as a fugitive from justice. Smith was subsequently arrested, but was released by Judge Douglas upon the ground that the writ had once been returned before it had been executed. In 1842, he was again arrested, and again escaped. Emboldened by success, the Mormons became more arrogant and overbearing. Many people began to believe they were about to set up a government for themselves in defiance of the laws of the state. Owners of property stolen in other counties made pursuit into Nauvoo; and were fined by the Mormon courts for daring to seek their property in the holy city. About this time they petitioned congress to establish a territorial government for them in Nauvoo.

Smith soon began to play the tyrant over his people. Among the first acts of this sort was an attempt to take the wife of William Law, one of his most talented disciples, and make her his spiritual wife. He established, without authority, a recorder's office, and an office to issue marriage licenses. He proclaimed

that none could deal in real estate or sell liquor but himself. He ordered a printing office demolished, and in many ways controlled the freedom and business of the Mormons. Not only did he stir up some of the Mormons, but by his reckless disregard for the laws of the land, raised up opposition on every hand. It was believed he introduced the Danite band, which he had chosen as the ministers of his vengeance, that no blood, except that of the church, was to be regarded as sacred, if it contravened the accomplishment of his object. It was asserted that he inculcated the legality of perjury and other crimes, if committed to advance the cause of true believers; that God had given the world and all it contained to his saints, and since they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force, it was no moral offense to get possession of it by stealing.

It was currently reported that an establishment existed in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that a set of outlaws were maintained for the purpose of putting it in circulation. Statements were circulated to the effect that a reward was offered for the destruction of the *Warsaw Signal*, an anti-Mormon paper, and that Mormons dispersed over the country threatened all persons who offered to assist the constable in the execution of the law, with the destruction of their property and the murder of their families. There were rumors also afloat that an alliance had been formed with the western Indians, and in case of war they would be used in murdering their enemies. In short, if only one-half of these reports were true, the Mor-

mons must have been the most infamous people that ever existed.

William Law, one of the proprietors of the printing office destroyed by Smith, went to Carthage, and procured a warrant for the arrest of Smith and others in the deed. The prophet, his brother Hiram and others, surrendered themselves at Carthage, June 24, 1844, on a charge of riot, and all entered into a recognizance before a justice of the peace for their appearance at court. They were again arrested, and thrown into prison at Carthage. The people of Hancock, McDonough and Schuyler counties had assembled, armed and ready to avenge the outrages that had been committed by the Mormons. Great excitement prevailed. All were anxious to march into Nauvoo. The 27th of June was appointed for the march, but Governor Ford, who at the time was in Carthage, apprehended trouble if the militia should attempt to invade Nauvoo, disbanded the troops, retaining only a guard for the jail.

Governor Ford went to Nauvoo on the 27. The same morning about two hundred men from Warsaw, many of them disguised, hastened to Carthage. On learning that one of the companies left as a guard had disbanded, and the other stationed 150 yards from the jail, while eight men were left to guard the prisoners, a communication was soon established between the Warsaw troops and the guard; and it was arranged that the guard should have their guns charged with blank cartridges and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. The conspirators came up, jumped the fence around the jail, were fired

upon by the guard, which, according to arrangement, was overpowered, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room where the two prisoners were confined. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joe Smith, being armed with a pistol, fired several times as the door was broken open, and three of the assailants were wounded. At the same time several shots were fired into the room, by some of which John Taylor, a friend of the Smith's, received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith, severely wounded, attempted to escape by jumping out of a second story window, but was so stunned by the fall that he was unable to rise. In this position he was dispatched by balls fired through his body. Thus fell Joe Smith, the most successful imposter of modern times. Totally ignorant of almost every fact in science, as well as in law, he made up in constructiveness and natural cunning what he lacked in education.

Many feared the Mormons would assemble in force and attack Carthage for the purpose of avenging the death of the prophet. But this was never done. In the fall of 1845, a convention, consisting of delegates from eight of the adjoining counties, assembled to concert measures for the expulsion of the Mormons from the state. The Mormons seriously contemplated emigration westward, believing the times forbode evil for them. Accordingly during the winter of 1845-46, the most stupendous preparations were made by the Mormons for removal. All the principal dwellings, and even the temple, were converted into workshops, and before

spring, 12,000 wagons were in readiness; and by the middle of February, the leaders, with 2,000 of their followers, had crossed the Mississippi on the ice.

Before the spring of 1846, the majority of Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained.

THE BATTLE OF NAUVOO.

In September a writ was issued against several prominent Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest, which brought together quite a large force, in the vicinity of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed in command of the force, first, General Singleton, and afterward Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and loss to the anti-Mormons of three killed and four wounded. At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred, from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse choose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee and remove from the state. The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations. Accordingly

the constable's posse marched in, with Brockman at their head. It consisted of 800 armed men, and 600 or 700 unarmed, who had assembled from all the country around, through motives of curiosity to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled and delivered up to its enemies. They proceeded into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of a contrivance was called by the Mormons "hell's half acre." When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it elected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for fire-arms and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment. When brought, they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who remained a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour or two, and by rare grace some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases longer time was granted.

MEXICAN WAR.

In 1846, when the war with Mexico commenced, Illinois sent her quota of six regiments to the tented field. More men were offered, but only the six regiments could be accepted. These six shed imperishable honors, not only upon the state, but upon the American union. Veterans never fought more nobly and

effectively than did the volunteers from Illinois. At the battle of Buena Vista, by the coolness and bravery of the Second regiment, under Colonel Bissell, the day was saved. The conflict began early on the morning of February 22, 1847, and was continued till nightfall of the next day. The solid columns of the enemy were hurled against our advancing forces all day long, but were met and held in check by the unerring fire of our musketry and artillery. A portion of General Lane's division was driven back by the enemy, who appeared in such formidable numbers as to be almost irresistible. At this time the Second Illinois, under Colonel Bissell, with a squadron of cavalry and a few pieces of artillery, came handsomely into action, and gallantly received the concentrated fire of the enemy, which they returned with deliberate aim and terrible effect. Every discharge of the artillery seemed to tear a bloody path through the columns of the enemy. Says a writer: "The rapid musketry of the gallant troops from Illinois poured a storm of lead into their serried ranks, which literally strewed the ground with the dead and dying." But, notwithstanding his losses, the enemy still advanced until our gallant regiment received fire from three sides. Still they maintained their position for a time with unflinching firmness against that immense host. At length, perceiving the danger of being entirely surrounded, it was determined to fall back to a ravine. Colonel Bissell, with the coolness of ordinary drill, ordered the signal "cease firing" to be made; he then, with the same de-

liberation, gave the command, "face to the rear, battalion about face; forward march!" which was executed with the regularity of veterans to a point beyond the peril of being outflanked. Again, in obedience to command, these brave men halted, faced about, and under a murderous tempest of bullets from the foe, resumed their well directed fire. The conduct of no troops could have been more admirable, and, too, until that day they had never been under fire, when, within less than half an hour, eighty of their comrades dropped by their sides.

From Colton's "History of the Battle of Buena Vista, the following extract is taken: "As the enemy on our left was moving in retreat along the head of the plateau, our artillery was advanced until within range, and opened a heavy fire upon him, while Colonels Hardin, Bissell and McKee, with their Illinois and Kentucky troops, dashed gallantly forward in hot pursuit. A powerful reserve of the Mexican army was then just emerging from the ravine, where it had been organized, and advanced on the plateau, opposite the head of the southernmost gorge. Those who were giving way rallied quickly upon it, when the whole force, thus increased to over 12,000 men, came forward in a perfect blaze of fire. It was a single column, composed of the best soldiers of the republic, having for its advanced battalions the veteran regiments. The Kentucky and Illinois troops were soon obliged to give ground before it, and seek the shelter of the second gorge. Over half of the column suddenly enveloped it, while the other half pressed on across the plateau, hav-

ing for the moment nothing to resist them except the three guns in their front. The portion that was immediately opposed to the Kentucky and Illinois troops, ran down along each side of the gorge, in which they had sought shelter, and also circled around its head, leaving no possible way of escape for them except by its mouth, which opened upon the road. Its sides, which were steep, —at least an angle of forty-five degrees, —were covered with loose pebbles and stones, and converged to a point at the bottom. Down there were our poor fellows, nearly three regiments of them (First and Second Illinois, and Second Kentucky), with but little opportunity to load or fire a gun, being hardly able to keep their feet. Above the whole edge of the gorge, all the way around, was darkened by the serried masses of the enemy, and was bristling with muskets directed on the crowd beneath. It was no time to pause. Those who were not immediately shot down rushed on toward the road, their number growing less and less as they went, Kentuckians and Illinoisans, officers and men, all mixed up in confusion, and all pressing on over the loose pebbles and rolling stones of those shelving, precipitous banks, and having lines and lines of the enemy firing down from each side and rear as they went.

Just then the enemy's cavalry, which had gone to the left of the reserve, had come over the spur that divides the mouth of the second gorge from that of the third, and were now closing up the only door through which there was the least shadow of a chance for their lives. Many of those ahead endeavored to

force their way out, but few succeeded. The lancers were fully six to one, and their long weapons were already reeking with blood. It was at this time that those who were still back in that dreadful gorge heard the roar of Washington's battery. No music could have been more grateful to their ears. A moment only, and the whole opening, where the lancers were busy, rang with the repeated explosions of spherical case shot. They gave way. The gate, as it were, was clear, and out upon the road a stream of our poor fellows issued. They ran panting down toward the battery, and directly under the flight of iron then passing over their heads, into the retreating cavalry. Hardin, Clay, McKee, Willis, Zabriskie, Houghton, but why go on? It would be a sad task indeed to name over all who fell during this twenty minutes' slaughter. The whole gorge, from the plateau to its mouth, was strewn with our dead. All dead! No wounded there—not a man; for the infantry had rushed down the sides, and completed the work with the bayonet.

After a hard fight, at night both armies laid down upon their arms, in much the same position as in the morning. However, early on the following morning, the glad tidings were heard amidst our army that the enemy had retreated, thus again crowning the American banners with victory.

In addition to Colonel Bissell, other names that shine as stars in this war are Shields, Baker, Harris, Hardin, Coffee—all from Illinois. Such, indeed, were the intrepid valor and daring courage exhibited by Illinois volunteers during

the Mexican war, that their deeds should live in the memory of their countrymen while time shall last.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

In the war for the Union, no state can show a more glorious record than that of Illinois. Sumpter was fired upon April 12, 1861. Two days afterward, President Lincoln issued his first call for volunteers—75,000 in numbers. On the 15th, Governor Yates, issued his proclamation convening the legislature and ordering the enlistment of six regiments, the quota assigned the state. The call was no sooner made than filled. Patriotism filled every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, every vocation in life offered its best men. On assembling, the legislature authorized the raising of ten additional regiments, anticipating another call. At the close of 1861, Illinois had sent to the field nearly 50,000 men, and had 17,000 in camp awaiting marching orders, thus exceeding its full quota by 15,000.

In July and August of 1862, the President called for 600,000 men—the quota of Illinois being 52,296—and gave until August 18 as the limits in which the number might be raised by volunteering, after which a draft would be ordered. The state had already furnished 17,000 in excess of her quota, and it was first thought this number would be deducted from the present requisition, but this could not be done. But thirteen days were granted to enlist this vast army, which had to come from the farmers and mechanics. The farmers were in the midst of harvest, but, inspired by

love of country, over 50,000 of them left their harvest ungathered, their tools and their benches, the plows in their furrows, turning their backs on their homes, and before eleven days had expired, the demands of the government were met, and both quotas filled.

The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free states to crush out and destroy the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of money fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. On the 21st of December, 1864, the last call for troops was made. It was for 300,000 men. In consequence of an imperfect enrollment of the men subject to military duty, it became evident, ere this call was made, that Illinois was furnishing thousands of men more than what her quota would have been, had it been correct. So glaring had this disproportion become, that under this call the quota of some districts exceeded the number of able-bodied men in them.

No troops ever fought more heroically, stubbornly, and with better effect, than did the boys from the "Prairie state." At Pea Ridge, Donelson, Pittsburg Landing, Iuka, Corinth, Stone river, Holly Springs, Jackson, Vicksburg, Chickamauga, Lookout mountain, Murfreesboro, Atlanta, Franklin, Nashville, Chattanooga, and on every other field where the crash of arms was heard, her sons were foremost.

The people were liberal, as well as patriotic; and while the men were busy enlisting, organizing and equipping companies, the ladies were no less active, and the noble, generous work performed by their tender loving hands, deserves mention along with the bravery, devotion and patriotism of their brothers, upon the southern field of carnage.

The continued need of money to obtain the comforts and necessities for the sick and wounded of our army, suggested to the loyal women of the north many and various devices for the raising of funds. Every city, town and village had its fair, festival, picnic, excursion, or concert, which netted more or less to the cause of hospital relief, according to the population of the place, and the amount of energy and patriotism displayed on such occasions. Especially was this characteristic of our own fair state, and scarcely a hamlet within its borders which did not send something from its stores to hospital or battlefield, and in the larger towns and cities were well organized soldier's aid societies, working systematically from the beginning of the war until its end. The great state fair held in Chicago in May, 1865, netted \$250,000. Homes for traveling soldiers were established all over the state, in which were furnished lodging for 600,000 men, and meals valued at \$2,500,000. Food, clothing, medicine, hospital delicacies, reading matter, and thousands of other articles, were sent to the boys at the front.

The rebellion ended with the surrender of Lee and Johnson, in April, 1865, and as soon as possible the troops were disbanded. The following is a summary of

troops furnished by the state: Infantry, 185941; Cavalry, 32082; Artillery, 7277; making a grand aggregate of 225300 men of all arms.

Thus it will be seen that Illinois did her full share toward putting down the Rebellion, as regards the number of men and amount of materials supplied.

CHAPTER V.

GOVERNMENT.

Shadrach Bond was the first governor of Illinois. He was a native of Maryland, and was born in 1773; was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and came to Illinois in 1794. He served as a delegate in congress from 1811 to 1815, where he procured the right of pre-emption of public land. He was elected governor in 1818; was beaten for congress in 1824 by Daniel P. Cook. He died at Kaskaskia, April 11, 1830.

Edward Coles, the second governor, was born December 15, 1786, in Virginia. His father was a slave-holder, gave his son a collegiate education, and left to him a large number of slaves. These he liberated, giving each head of a family 160 acres of land and a considerable sum of money. He was President Madison's private secretary. He came to Illinois in 1819, was elected governor in 1822, on the anti-slavery ticket; moved to Philadelphia in 1833, and died in 1868.

Ninian Edwards, the successor of Mr. Coles, was not new to the duties of the office, having been appointed in 1809, when the territory of Illinois was formed, as its territorial governor, which position he held until its organization as a state, when he was sent to the United States senate. He was elected governor in 1826. He was a native of Maryland, and born in 1775; received a collegiate education; was chief justice of Kentucky.

John Reynolds, the fourth governor of the state, was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1800. In 1830 he was elected governor on the democratic ticket, and afterwards served three years in congress. He received a classical education, yet was not polished. He was an ultra-democrat; attended the Charleston convention in 1860, and urged the seizure of United States arsenals by the South. He died in 1865, at Belleville, childless.

In 1834 Joseph Duncan was elected governor by the whigs, although formerly a democrat. He had previously served four terms in congress. He was born in Kentucky, in 1794; had but a limited education; served with distinction in the war of 1812; conducted the campaign of 1832, against Black Hawk. He came to Illinois when quite young.

Thomas Carlin succeeded Duncan, having been elected on the democratic ticket in 1838. He had but a meagre education; held many minor offices, and was active, both in the war of 1812 and the Black Hawk war. He was born in Kentucky, in 1789; came to Illinois in 1812, and died at Carrollton, February 14, 1852.

Thomas Ford, the next governor, was elected as a democrat, in 1842. He was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1800; was brought by his widowed mother to Missouri, in 1804, and shortly afterwards to Illinois. He received a good education, and studied law; was elected judge four times—twice as circuit judge, judge of Chicago, and judge of the supreme court. He wrote his history of Illinois in 1847, and died in 1850.

Augustus C. French was born in New Hampshire, in 1808; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and shortly afterwards moved to Illinois. He was elected governor in 1846. On the adoption of the constitution of 1848, he was again chosen, serving until 1853. He was a democrat in politics.

Joel A. Matteson, who succeeded French in the gubernatorial office, was born in Jefferson county, New York, in 1808. His father was a farmer, and gave his son only a common school edu-

cation. He first entered upon active life as a small tradesman, but subsequently became a large contractor and manufacturer. He was a heavy contractor in building the canal. He was elected governor in 1852 upon the democratic ticket.

William H. Bissell was elected by the republican party in 1856. He had previously served two terms in congress; he was a colonel in the Mexican war, and had held many minor offices previous to being chosen governor. He was born in New York state, in 1811; received a common school education; came to Illinois early in life and engaged in the medical profession. This he changed for the law, and became a noted orator, and the standard-bearer of the republican party in Illinois. He died in 1860, while governor.

Richard Yates, the "war governor" of Illinois, was born in Warsaw, Kentucky, in 1818; came to Illinois, in 1831; served two terms in congress; in 1860 was elected governor, and in 1865, United States senator. He was a college graduate, and read law under J. J. Hardin. He rapidly rose in his chosen profession and charmed the people with his oratory. He filled the gubernatorial chair during the trying days of the rebellion, and by his energy and devotion won the undying affection of the loyal people. He died in St. Louis after the expiration of his term as senator.

Richard J. Oglesby, who was elected governor in 1864, was born in Kentucky in 1824; at the age of eight years, he found himself an orphan, and four years later he came to Illinois. He was apprenticed to learn the carpenter's trade,

worked some at farming, and read law occasionally. He enlisted in the Mexican war, and was chosen first lieutenant. After his return, he again took up the law, but during the gold fever of 1849, went to California; he soon returned, and, in 1852, he entered upon his illustrious political career. He raised the second regiment organized in the state to suppress the rebellion, and for gallantry was promoted to be major-general. His election as governor in 1864 was due, in a great degree, to his patriotic war record. He was again elected to the same position in 1872, but resigned to go to the United States senate. He was again elected in 1884. He is a staunch republican in politics.

John M. Palmer succeeded General Oglesby. He was born in Kentucky in 1817, and came to Illinois in 1831. He was admitted to the bar in 1839. He was elected to the office of probate judge of Macoupin county in 1843; was a member of the constitutional convention in 1847; county judge in 1849; elected to the state senate in 1851; member of the peace conference in 1861. He was colonel of the 14th Illinois infantry, and rose by successive promotions to major-general, commander of the 14th army corps, and afterwards of the department of Kentucky. Was governor from 1869 to 1872, both inclusive.

Richard J. Oglesby was again elected to the office of governor in 1872; in 1873 he was sent to the United States senate and Lieutenant-Governor John L. Beveridge succeeded to the governorship, which he held until 1877.

Shelby M. Cullom succeeded Governor Beveridge. He was born in Ken-

tucky in 1828; studied law, was admitted to the bar, and commenced the practice of his profession in 1848; was elected to the state legislature in 1856, and again in 1860. Served on the war commission at Cairo, in 1862, and was a member of the 39th, 40th, and 41st congresses, in all of which he served with credit to his state. He was again elected to the state legislature in 1872, and re-elected in 1874. He was elected governor in 1876, and again in 1880. During the last term he was sent to the United States senate, and Lieutenant-Governor John M. Hamilton succeeded to the office of governor, which he held with credit and ability for the remainder of the term.

John M. Hamilton was succeeded as governor by Richard J. Oglesby, elected in 1884. A sketch of Gov. Oglesby is given in connection with the mention of his first election.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS.

Pierre Menard was the first lieutenant-governor of Illinois. He was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1767. He came to Illinois in 1790, where he engaged in the Indian trade, and became wealthy. He died in 1844. Menard county was named in his honor.

Adolphus F. Hubbard was elected lieutenant-governor in 1822. Four years later, he ran for governor against Edwards, but was beaten.

William Kinney was elected in 1826. He was a Baptist clergyman; was born in Kentucky in 1781, and came to Illinois in 1793.

Zadock Casey was elected lieutenant-governor in 1830, although on the oppo-

sition ticket to Governor Reynolds, the successful gubernatorial candidate. He subsequently served several terms in congress.

Alexander M. Jenkins was elected on the ticket with Governor Duncan, in 1834, by a handsome majority.

S. H. Anderson, lieutenant-governor under Governor Carlin, was chosen in 1838. He was a native of Tennessee.

John Moore was elected lieutenant-governor in 1842. He was born in England in 1793, and came to Illinois in 1830. He won the name of "Honest John Moore."

Joseph B. Wells was chosen with Gov. French, at his first election, in 1846.

In 1848, when French was again chosen governor, William McMurtry was elected lieutenant-governor.

Gustavus P. Koerner was the next to hold the office, having been elected in 1852. He was born in Germany in 1809. At the age of 22, he came to Illinois. In 1872 he was the candidate of the liberal party for governor; but was defeated.

John Wood was elected in 1856, and on the death of Governor Bissell, became governor.

Francis A. Hoffman was chosen with Governor Yates in 1860. He was born in Prussia in 1822, and came to Illinois in 1840.

William Boss was the next, elected in 1864. He was born in New Jersey, and came to Illinois in 1848. John Dougherty was elected in 1868.

John L. Beveridge was chosen lieutenant-governor in 1872, and when Governor Oglesby was sent to the senate in 1873, he became governor, and held the position the remainder of the term.

Andrew Sherman was elected lieutenant-governor in 1876.

John M. Hamilton, elected in 1880, became governor when Shelby M. Cullom was elected to the office of United States senator.

Wm. J. Campbell was elected president of the senate and ex-officio lieutenant-governor when Hamilton succeeded to the gubernatorial chair.

John C. Smith is the present incumbent.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

The following have served in this capacity: Ninian W. Edwards, 1854-56; W. H. Powell, 1857-58; Newton Bateman, 1859-75; Samuel M. Etter, 1876-80; James P. Slade, 1880-81; Henry Raab succeeded Slade. His last term will expire in 1887.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The attorney-generals of Illinois have been as follows: Daniel P. Cook, 1819; William Mears, 1820; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1821-22; James Turney, 1823-28; George Forquer, 1829-32; James Semple, 1833-34; Ninian W. Edwards, 1834-35; Jesse B. Thomas, Jr., 1835; Walter B. Seates, 1836; Asher F. Linder, 1837; George W. Olney, 1838; Wickliffe Kitchell, 1839; Josiah Lamborn, 1841-42; James A. McDougall, 1843-46; David B. Campbell, 1846; [office abolished and re-created in 1867]; Robert G. Ingersoll, 1867-68; Washington Bushnell, 1869-72; James K. Edsall, 1872-80; James McCartney, 1880-84; George Hunt, present incumbent.

TREASURER.

The state treasurers of Illinois have been as follows: John Thomas, 1818-19;

R. K. McLaughlin, 1819-22; Ebner Field, 1823-26; James Hall, 1827-30; John Dement, 1831-36; Charles Gregory, 1836; John D. Whiteside, 1837-40; M. Carpenter, 1841-48; John Moore, 1848-56; James Miller, 1857-60; William Butler, 1861-62; Alexander Starne, 1863-64; James H. Beveridge, 1865-66; George W. Smith, 1867-68; Erastus N. Bates, 1869-72; Edward Rutz, 1878-79; John C. Smith, 1879-81; Edward Rutz, 1881-83; John C. Smith, 1883-84; Jacob Gross, 1885-89.

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Elias K. Kane, 1818-22; Samuel D. Lockwood, 1822-23; David Blackwell, 1823-24; Morris Birkbeck, 1824; George Farquer, 1825-28; Alexander P. Field, 1829-40; Stephen A. Douglas, 1840; Lyman Trumbull, 1841-42; Thompson Campbell, 1843-46; Horace S. Cooley, 1846-49; David L. Gregg, 1850-52; Alexander Starne, 1853-56; Azias M. Hatch, 1857-60; Sharon Tyndale, 1865-68; Edward Rummel, 1869-72; George H. Harlow, 1873-79; Henry D. Dement, 1881. He is the present incumbent.

AUDITORS.

Elijah C. Berry, 1818-31; I. T. B. Stapp, 1831-35; Levi Davis, 1835-40; James Shields, 1841-42; W. L. D. Ewing, 1843-45; Thompson Campbell, 1846; Jesse K. Dubois, 1857-64; Orlin H. Miner, 1865-68; Charles E. Lippincott, 1869-76; Thomas B. Needles, 1877-79; Charles P. Swigert, elected in 1880, and again in 1884, is the present incumbent.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

Ninian Edwards—On the organization of the state, in 1848, Ninian Edwards,

the popular territorial governor, was chosen senator for the short term, and in 1819 re-elected for full term.

Jesse B. Thomas—One of the federal judges during the entire territorial existence, was chosen senator on organization of the state, and re-elected in 1823, and served till 1829.

John McLean—In 1824 Edwards resigned, and John McLean was elected to fill his unexpired term. He was born in North Carolina in 1791, and came to Illinois in 1815; served one term in congress, and in 1829 was elected to the United States senate, but the following year died. He is said to have been the most gifted man of his period in Illinois.

Elias Kent Kane—Was elected November 30, 1824, for the term beginning March 4, 1825. In 1830 he was re-elected, but died before the expiration of his term. He was a native of New York, and in 1814 came to Illinois. He was first secretary of state, and afterwards state senator.

David Jewett Parker—Was appointed to fill the unexpired term of Judge McLean in 1830, November 12, but the legislature refused to endorse the choice. Baker was a native of Connecticut, born in 1792; and died in Alton in 1869.

John M. Robinson—Instead of Baker, the governor's appointee, the legislature chose Robinson, and in 1834 he was re-elected. In 1843 he was elected supreme judge of the state; but died within two months of his election. He was a native of Kentucky, and came to Illinois when quite young.

William L. D. Ewing—Was elected in 1835, to fill the vacancy occasioned by

the death of Senator Kane. He was a Kentuckian.

Richard M. Young—Was elected in 1836, and held his seat from March 4, 1837 to March 4, 1843, a full term. He was a native of Kentucky; was a circuit judge before his election to the senate, and supreme judge in 1842. He died in an insane asylum at Washington.

Samuel McRoberts—The first native Illinoisan ever elevated to the high office of United States senator from this state, was born in 1799, and died in 1843 on his return home from Washington. He was elected circuit judge in 1824, and March 4, 1841, took his seat in the United States senate.

Sidney Breese—Was elected to the United States senate, December 17, 1842, and served a full term. He was born in Oneida county, New York. He was a major in the Black Hawk war; was circuit judge, and in 1841 was elected supreme judge. He served a full term in the United States senate, beginning March 4, 1843, after which he was elected to the legislature, again circuit judge, and, in 1857, to the supreme court, which position he held until his death, in 1878.

James Semple—Was the successor of Samuel McRoberts, and was appointed by Governor Ford in 1843. He was afterwards elected judge of the supreme court.

Stephen A. Douglas—Was elected December 14, 1846. He had previously served three terms as congressman. He became his own successor in 1853, and again in 1859. From his first entrance in the senate, he was acknowledged the peer of Clay, Webster and Calhoun,

with whom he served his first term. His famous contest with Abraham Lincoln for the senate in 1858, is the most memorable in the annals of our country. It was called the "battle of the giants," and resulted in Douglas' election to the senate, and that of Lincoln to the presidency. He was born in Brandon, Vermont, April 23, 1813, and came to Illinois, in 1833. He died in 1861. He was appointed secretary of state by Governor Carlin, in 1840, and shortly afterward to the supreme bench.

James Shields—Was elected and assumed his seat in the United States senate in 1849, March 4. He was born in Ireland, in 1810, and came to the United States in 1827. He served in the Mexican war, was elected senator from Wisconsin, and in 1879 from Missouri for a short term.

Lyman Trumbull—Took his seat in the United States senate March 4, 1855, and became his own successor in 1861. He had previously served one term in the lower house of congress, and served on the supreme bench. He was born in Connecticut; studied law, and came to Illinois early in life, where for years he was actively engaged in politics. He resides in Chicago.

Orville H. Browning—Was appointed United States senator in 1861, to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Stephen A. Douglas, until a senator could be regularly elected. Mr. Browning was born in Harrison county, Kentucky; was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Quincy, Illinois, where he engaged in the practice of law, and was instrumental, with his friend, Abraham Lincoln, in forming the republican party

of Illinois at the Bloomington convention. He entered Johnson's cabinet as secretary of the interior, and in March, 1868, was designated by the president to perform the duties of attorney general, in addition to his own as secretary of the interior department.

William A. Richardson—Was elected to the United States senate in 1863, to fill the unexpired term of his friend, Stephen A. Douglas. He was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, about 1810, studied law, and settled in Illinois; served as captain in the Mexican war, and was promoted for bravery on the battle-field of Buena Vista, by a unanimous vote of his regiment. He served in the lower house of congress from 1847 to 1857, continuously.

Richard Yates—Was elected in 1865, and served a full term of six years. A sketch of him is given in connection with the office of governor.

John A. Logan—Was elected to the United States senate in 1871. He was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826, received a common school education; enlisted as a private in the Mexican war, where he rose to the rank of regimental quartermaster. On returning home he studied law, and came to the bar in 1852; was elected in 1858 a representative to the 36th congress, and re-elected to the 37th congress, resigning in 1861 to take part in the suppression of the rebellion, served as colonel, and subsequently as a major-general, and commanded with distinction, the armies of the Tennessee. He was again elected to the senate in 1879, and served the full term. He was the candidate of the republican party in 1884 for vice-president

of the United States, with Blaine, but was defeated.

David Davis—Was elected to the United States senate in 1877, for a term of six years. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, March 9, 1815; graduated at Kenyon college, Ohio, studied law, and removed to Illinois in 1835; was admitted to the bar, and settled in Bloomington, where he has since resided, and amassed a large fortune. He was for many years the intimate friend and associate of Abraham Lincoln, rode the circuit with him each year, and after Lincoln's election to the presidency, was appointed by him to fill the position of judge of the supreme court of the United States, which position he resigned to accept the senatorship. When Arthur ascended to the presidency, at the death of Garfield, Davis was elected president of the senate and acting vice-president of the United States.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

Fifteenth congress, 1818—John McLean.

Sixteenth, 1819-20—Daniel P. Cook.

Seventeenth, 1821-22—Daniel P. Cook.

Eighteenth, 1823-24—Daniel P. Cook.

Nineteenth, 1825-26—Daniel P. Cook.

Twentieth, 1827-28—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-first, 1829-30—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-second, 1831-32—Joseph Duncan.

Twenty-third, 1833-34—Joseph Duncan, Zadock Casey.

Twenty-fourth, 1835-36—Zadock Casey, John Reynolds, William L. May.

Twenty-fifth, 1837-38—Zadock Casey, John Reynolds, William L. May.

Twenty-sixth, 1839-40—Zadock Casey, John Reynolds, John T. Stuart.

Twenty-seventh, 1841-42—Zadock Casey, John Reynolds, John T. Stuart.

Twenty-eight, 1843-44—Robert Smith, Orlando B. Ficklin, Stephen A. Douglas, John A. McClermand, Joseph P. Hoge, John J. Hardin, John Wentworth.

Twenty-ninth, 1845-46—Robert Smith, Stephen A. Douglas, Orlando B. Ficklin, John J. Hardin (1845), Joseph P. Hoge, John A. McClermand, John Wentworth.

Thirtieth, 1847-8—John Wentworth, Thomas J. Turner (1847), Abraham Lincoln, John A. McClermand, Orlando B. Ficklin, Robert Smith, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-first, 1849-50—John A. McClermand, John Wentworth, Timothy R. Young, William A. Richardson, Edward D. Baker, William H. Bissell, Thomas L. Harris.

Thirty-second, 1851-52—William A. Richardson, Thompson Campbell, Orlando B. Ficklin, John Wentworth, Richard Yates, Richard S. Maloney, Willis Allen, William H. Bissell.

Thirty-third, 1853-54—William H. Bissell, John C. Allen, Willis Allen, Elihu B. Washburne, Richard Yates, Thompson Campbell, James Knox, Jesse O. Norton, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-fourth, 1855-56—Elihu B. Washburne, Lyman Trumbull, James H. Woodworth, James Knox, Thompson Campbell, Samuel S. Marshall, J. L. D. Morrison, C. Allen, Jesse O. Norton, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-fifth, 1857-58—Elihu B. Washburne, Charles D. Hodges, William Kellogg, Thompson Campbell, John F.

Farnsworth, Owen Lovejoy, Samuel S. Marshall, Isaac N. Morris, Aaron Shaw, Robert Smith, Thomas L. Harris.

Thirty-sixth, 1859-60—Elihu B. Washburne, John A. Logan, Owen Lovejoy, John A. McClermand, Isaac N. Morris, John F. Farnsworth, Philip B. Fouke, Thomas L. Harris, William Kellogg, James C. Robertson.

Thirty-seventh, 1861-62—Elihu B. Washburne, James C. Robertson, John A. Logan, Owen Lovejoy, John A. McClermand, Isaac N. Arnold, Philip B. Fouke, William Kellogg, Anthony L. Knapp, William A. Richardson.

Thirty-eighth, 1863-64—Elihu B. Washburne, Jesse O. Norton, James C. Robinson, William J. Allen, Isaac N. Arnold, John R. Eden, Lewis W. Ross, John T. Stuart, Owen Lovejoy, William R. Morrison, John C. Allen, John F. Farnsworth, Charles W. Morris, Eben Ingersoll, A. L. Knapp.

Thirty-ninth, 1865-66—E. B. Washburne, Anthony B. Thornton, John Wentworth, Abner C. Hardin, Eben C. Ingersoll, Barton C. Cook, Shelby M. Cullom, John F. Farnsworth, John Baker, Henry P. H. Bromwell, Andrew Z. Kuykendall, Samuel S. Marshall, Samuel W. Moulton, Lewis W. Ross.

Fortieth, 1867-68—Elihu B. Washburne, Abner C. Hardin, Eben C. Ingersoll, Norman B. Judd, Albert G. Burr, Barton C. Cook, Shelby M. Cullom, John F. Farnsworth, John Baker, Henry P. H. Bromwell, John A. Logan, Samuel S. Marshall, Green B. Raum, Lewis W. Ross.

Forty-first, 1869-70—N. B. Judd, John F. Farnsworth, H. C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Eben C. Ingersoll,

Barton C. Cook, Jesse H. Moore, Shelby M. Cullom, Thomas W. McNeeley, Albert G. Burr, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Crebs, John A. Logan.

Forty-second, 1871-72—Charles B. Farwell, John Farnsworth, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Bradford N. Stevens, Henry Snapp, Jesse H. Moore, James C. Robinson, Thos. W. McNally, Edward Y. Rice, Samuel S. Marshall, John B. Hay, John M. Crebs, John S. Beveridge.

Forty-third, 1873-74—John B. Rice, Jasper D. Ward, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Hurlburt, Horatio C. Burchard, John B. Hawley, Franklin Corwin, Robert M. Knapp, James C. Robinson, John B. McNulta, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, James S. Martin, William R. Morrison, Greenbury L. Fort, Granville Barriere, William H. Ray, Isaac Clements, Samuel S. Marshall.

Forty-fourth, 1875-76—Bernard G. Caulfield, Carter H. Harrison, Charles B. Farwell, Stephen A. Hurlburt, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas J. Henderson, Alexander Campbell, Greenbury L. Fort, Richard H. Whiting, John C. Bagby, Scott Wike, William M. Springer, Adlai E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William Hartzell, William B. Anderson.

Forty-fifth, 1877-78—William Aldrich, Carter H. Harrison, Lorenzo Brentano, William Lathrop, Horatio C. Burchard, Thomas J. Henderson, Philip C. Hayes, Greenbury L. Fort, Thomas A. Boyd, Benjamin F. Marsh, Robert M. Knapp, William M. Springer, Thomas F. Tipton, Joseph G. Cannon, John R. Eden,

W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, William Hartzell, Richard W. Townshend.

Forty-sixth, 1879-80—William Aldrich, George R. Davis, Hiram Barber, John C. Sherwin, R. M. A. Hawk, Thomas J. Henderson, Philip C. Hayes, Greenbury L. Fort, Thomas A. Boyd, Benjamin F. Marsh, James W. Singleton, William M. Springer, A. E. Stevenson, Joseph G. Cannon, Albert P. Forsythe, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, John R. Thomas, R. W. Townshend.

Forty-seventh, 1881-82—William Aldrich, George R. Davis, Charles B. Farwell, John C. Sherwin, Robert M. A. Hawk, Thomas J. Henderson, William Cullen, Lewis E. Payson, John H. Lewis, Benjamin F. Marsh, James W. Singleton, William M. Springer, Dietrich C. Smith, Joseph G. Cannon, Samuel W. Moulton, W. A. J. Sparks, William R. Morrison, John R. Thomas, R. W. Townshend.

Forty-eighth—Ransom W. Dunham, John F. Finerty, George R. Davis, George E. Adams, Reuben Ellwood, Robert R. Hilt, Thomas J. Henderson, William Cullen, Lewis E. Payson, Nicholas E. Worthington, William H. Neece, James M. Riggs, William M. Springer, Jonathan H. Rowell, Joseph G. Cannon, Aaron Shaw, Samuel W. Moulton, William R. Morrison, R. W. Townshend, John R. Thomas.

Forty-ninth—Ransom W. Dunham, Francis Lawler, James H. Ward, George E. Adams, Reuben Ellwood, Robert R. Hilt, Thomas J. Henderson, Ralph Plumb, Lewis E. Payson, Nicholas E. Worthington, William H. Neece, James

M. Riggs, William M. Springer, Jonathan H. Rowell, Joseph G. Cannon, Silas Z. Landes, John R. Eden, William R. Morrison, Richard W. Townshend, John R. Thomas.

Only three-fourths of a century ago, the territory of Illinois was organized, with a population estimated at 9,000; to-day, it numbers more than three and one-half millions—a greater number than in all the colonies during the revolution. When organized, steamboats had never traversed its waters; railroads, telegraphs and telephones were unknown; to-day, every navigable stream is alive with vessels, carrying her products to other lands; while railroads traverse every county and almost every township in the state; while the number of miles of telegraph wire would probably encircle the globe, and the telephone is placed in many thousands of homes, enabling their inmates to converse intelligibly with parties at a distance of many miles. Then the light that shone out of darkness was only the tallow dip, or that furnished from blazing logs in the old-fashioned fire-places;

to-day, after having displaced the tallow dip, the candle and the common house-lamp, the darkness of night is penetrated by the glare of gas, and the bright rays of the electric light, rivaling the light of day. Then agriculture was in its infancy, it being possible with the machinery then used, only to raise sufficient crops to supply the wants of those lying within its boundary; to-day, with the improved plows, the self-binding reaper, the steam thresher, and other improved machinery, Illinois can feed a nation of 50,000,000 of people. Then the newspaper was a rare visitor in the household; to-day, the humblest citizen can scarcely exist without his daily and weekly paper. Then knowledge was possessed by few; to-day, by means of free schools, well endowed colleges and other influences, there is no excuse for living ignorant. But time would fail to compare the advantages of to-day over the first decade of the present century, and the student of history, as he reads of the progress made, can only wonder what the future will reveal.



McDONOUGH COUNTY COURT HOUSE, MACOMB.

HISTORY OF McDONOUGH COUNTY, ILLINOIS.

CHAPTER I.

INTRODUCTORY.

To nearly every thinking mind the study of history is one of peculiar pleasure and enjoyment. The sage and scholar poring over a dusty tome, draws from the details of a vanished past the lessons of to-day. The fiery mind of youth receives from its pure well the inspiration for bright and noble deeds that oft bear the fruit of name and fame. The politician, too, can therein see the rocks and shoals that have wrecked so many a noble craft, and can steer his bark into safety's haven by its glow.

All history, if properly written, is interesting; and there is not a country, or a city, or a hamlet—nay, it might be said, not a family or an individual on the globe—whose history might not be more or less valuable to posterity.

From those days called ancient, away back in the dim and misty past, when the human race first arrived at a state of intelligence sufficient to enable them to transmit a traditionary account of themselves, all along down "the dim corridors of recorded time" our ancestors have left in various ways, and by different means, information, more or less mythical and fabulous, of the age and generation in which they played their ephemeral part on the world's ever changing theater of action. It is graven in bronze on the wonderful works of the central nations of Africa, around those "dim fountains of the Nile;" the grey old pyramids in the valley of that classic river are covered with the demotic and hieroglyphical language of the past.

The vast and mighty "palaces and piles stupendous," heavy with the dust of unknown centuries, that bewilder the traveler amid Egypt's drifting sands, upon the plains of the Tigris and Euphrates, and hidden away in the jungles of the Indies; the gigantic ruins of Central and Southern America, under the snow-capped Cordilleras, and among the prolific forests of Yucatan; the seamed and wrinkled pyramids of the Aztecs, in Mexico and California, and the ten thousand crumbling evidences of a powerful and advanced civilization scattered throughout the great valley of the Mississippi, all bear testimony to the countless attempts to transmit knowledge to posterity.

The written history of the American Continent dates back scarcely four centuries, yet within that comparatively short period its pages have garnered from her hills and mountains, from her grand rivers and mighty inland seas, valuable additions to the world's stock of knowledge.

Like the Eastern Continent, our own has its historic points, its nuclei around which cluster the memories of heroic deeds, the story of martyrs, and the legends of a barbarous past. St. Augustine, Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, Quebec, Montreal, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Detroit, are localities about which gather volumes of history.

A recital of these chain the attention and inflame the imagination of the careful student, as he slowly peruses its pages, and lives over again the deeds of those that have left such "footprints in the sands of time" as excite the emulation of all good people.

If this is true of general history, the annals of the long ago, in distant climes, among a strange people, how much more interesting it must be to peruse the pages of local history—the chronicle of the birth and development of our homes, the history of the people with whom we have an acquaintance, the record of the development of the towns, the buildings, the institutions that surround us and that we have known for years—when on each page we can scan the rise and growth of some familiar landmark in our own lives, or watch with pride the career of some one loved and dear.

It is the aim of this work to collect and preserve in enduring and popular form some of the facts of the early settlement and subsequent growth of a great county of a grand state. The families whose ancestors were early on the ground, and whose members have made the county what it is are worthy of remembrance, and it is the intention to rescue them from the dust of oblivion.

The hands upon the dial of time had scarcely pointed to the last hour of the third decade of the present century when first the foot of civilized man pressed the virgin soil of McDonough county. Before that era this bright land was a vast, unbroken wilderness, whose only inhabitants were the birds and beasts, and their scarcely less wild congener, the nomad Indian of the plains, who here found a hunting ground, oftentimes a place of battle and a red grave. To the untutored savage, who lived but in the present, the thought that the "palefaces" would penetrate this beautiful country occurred not to disturb his dreams, and he continued on

with his daily life of hunting and fishing, and only varied the monotony of his lazy existence by a short, but bloody, passage-at-arms with some rival tribe. But the time must come when he must surrender this lovely heritage of his fathers and move onward to the sunset land, to give place to the hated white man. The time was soon to come when all nature must be changed; when the fair prairies with their gorgeous flowers and emerald sod must be broken up by the husbandman, and grain fit for the uses of civilized man sown therein.

Sixty years ago the soil was as yet unvexed by the plow, and the woodman's ax had never been heard; the rude cabin of the settler with its smoke curling heavenward, with an air inviting the weary traveler to come and rest, was totally wanting in the broad landscape, and there was not even the slightest trace of the coming civilization—nothing but emerald seas and luxuriant grasses.

"These, the gardens of the desert—these
The unshorn fields, boundless and beautiful,
As the young earth ere man had sinned.

Lo! they stretch

In airy undulations far away,
As though the ocean, in the gentlest swell,
Stood still, with all its rounded billows fixed,
And motionless forever."

But these beautiful prairies that but a few short years ago lay basking 'neath a summer sun, without a trace of human habitation upon their broad bosoms, are now covered with fertile farms, thriving villages, commodious mansions and busy towns. The wilderness has been changed into the abode of man and the home of civilization. And the annals of the men and the times that wrought this wonder-

ful transformation, it is the duty as well as the pleasure of the historian to collect and jot down upon these pages, so that when these heroes of the frontier shall have passed onward to their "great reward" they shall have left these lines behind them as monuments to mark their memories—monuments more enduring than stone or brass, even were their epitaphs written in letters of gold.

Even while they live, the recital of those early days when first they "stuck their stakes" in this their land of promise, the changes from the then to now will come uppermost in their minds, and the contrast will afford some food for thought. In those by-gone days the road hither was long and tedious, no roads, no bridges; the only mode of crossing the numerous streams that meandered across the path of the pilgrim was by fording or swimming. The only mode of transportation was the covered wagon, within whose protecting hood was packed the courageous wife and mother with her little ones, together with the few articles of furniture thought necessary to begin life in the "far west." Letters from the dear ones, left in the home-nest, were like the proverbial angel's visits, "Few and far between." Entering upon possession of their new-found home, after the labor, keen and arduous, of the father and husband had been rewarded by the completion of the humble cot, built of the primeval logs, the family settled down to the hardships and scant fare of pioneer life. No labor-saving machinery was there in those days to lighten the work in husbandry or domestic economy, only heavy manual labor, with the crudest of tools. No conven-

ient mill or store at which to purchase the necessities of life, when "reluctant nature withheld her smile" and crops failed to meet the emergency. These were but a tithe of the trials and inconveniences of a new settlement, but how changed to-day. In place of the weary journey through mud, or dust, or drifted snow, thirty or forty miles to mill or distant village for provision, the only means of transport, the slow-paced oxen, or scarcely faster plodding farm-horse, now the iron steed of commerce, with rush and roar, dashes up almost to the door step of the farmer, and towns and villages with stores and mills dot these verdant hills and plains. Conveniences are brought to their very homes, and the mails, that were many weeks on their way in the past, now are hardly cold from the hands of the loved ones in the "old home" ere they are in the hands of the receiver. Ye newer-comers, compare, in your minds, the rude appliances of early days, both in the farm implements and the domestic helps to the labors of both man and wife; contrast the horse-power thresher with the flail; the scythe and cradle with the self-binding harvester; the sewing machine with its humble sister, the needle, and thousands of other innovations and improvements with the makeshifts and ruder implements of former times.

The heroes and heroines of the early days, for women met the same fate with as bold a front as the sterner sex, have earned their place in history, and it is but meet that they should occupy it.

A history of the people is, par excellence, the history of the state, the nation or the county, and in these pages the

people shall fill the prominent place. The annals of the lives of these, the "Pilgrim Fathers" of McDonough county have within them all the elements of tragedy or comedy, and the story of their conflict with nature and the vicissitudes of pioneer life shall be the principal theme of this history.

Thousands of facts are herein recorded, and individual sketches of hundreds of citizens, living and dead, are here placed in enduring form. These men and women are, or have been, actors in the drama of the settlement and development of McDonough county. By inserting these sketches, in addition to other matter, is preserved, not only the recital of historic fact, but a subcurrent of individual deeds that run through it, like some minor chord in the grand melody, giving a realism to the narrative which could be imparted in no other way.

The first place in a history of this class necessarily begins with the first settlers, the hardy pioneers who first broke the way for civilization into these pristine wastes. The pioneers! how that word strikes a responsive chord in every bosom—how at its sound we conjure up the bold, hardy and adventurous father of a family packing up a few indispensables and turning his back upon the parent roof-tree, all its conveniences and luxuries, and plunging into a savage and untried wilderness, far in advance of the hosts of civilization, there to carve him out a new home. Rugged men, with nerves and muscles of steel, and hearts bold as the Vikings of old, they merit our fullest admiration of their heroism, for heroic it was, this defying of nature in her wildest moods. Let,

then, the tablets of history bear their names, that when, in a few short years, they have been called to the land of the hereafter, their deeds and actions perish not with them, and that coming generations may have ever before them the bright examples of these noble men.

Rough were they in many cases, and uncouth, yet in them lies the true nobility that lifts a man from an ignominious position and places him upon a high pedestal. Burns, the Scottish poet, truly says:

"The rank is but the guinea's stamp,
The gold the gold for all that."

And although in many cases these bold pioneers were men of limited education and little social training, men who would be out of place in the gilded salons of society, or the silken boudoir of beauty, still they were possessors of a noble manhood that is the monopoly of no race or caste. Then honor to these noble men, and women, too, that first made a settlement on the wild prairies and in the timber of McDonough county; and here planted the seeds that have grown into such a flourishing community; that have had a prominent hand in making it what it is.

When these argonauts first came here they were completely isolated from their kind. No railroads, and, in fact, no roads of any kind, connected them with the far-away land of their kin. No house in which to dwell until they could rear their humble log cabin, no neighbors to render aid in sickness or trouble, no one to close their eyes in death—alone. Life with them was not all a rosy dream, but a hard and bitter struggle with want, penury and privation, and

the wonder is that they should still be spared to us, after almost a life-time of toil and conflict; but still many of them linger this side of the grave. Let us then hasten, and inclining the ear, listen to their tales of bygone days, the story of their lives, the description of their acts during the heroic age, that history may inscribe them upon her tablets, a monument, when they are gone, more enduring than stone or bronze.

The men of to-day, hardy sons of heroic sires, prominent in official or in commercial circles, also deserves a place in history, for "each day we live, we are making history," and the details of the rise and growth of the business interests of the county are not without their value in observations on the gradual rise of this section from barbarism and a wilderness to the teeming farm lands, interspersed with cities, towns and villages, as we now find it.

These old settlers must be gathered unto their fathers; the men so full of business and activity to-day must go down into the grave; the youth and budding maiden, rise to manhood and womanhood, linger and decay, and even children that now linger 'round their parents' knee, give place to other people and other things. Then the value of history will be better understood, when all these actors upon the stage of life have lain down,

"With patriarchs of the infant world,—with
kings,
Fair forms, and hoary seers of ages past,
All in one mighty sepulchre."

Then posterity will hail with gladness these annals of the times and deeds of their forefathers, that they may pattern after their noble sires.

CHAPTER II.

GEOGRAPHY, TOPOGRAPHY AND RESOURCES.

McDonough county is one of the western subdivisions of the state of Illinois, being contiguous to Henderson and Warren counties, which bound it on the north, by Fulton on the east, Schuyler on the south, and Hancock on the west. It comprises sixteen congressional townships, from 4 to 7 north, inclusive, of range 1 to 4 west of the fourth principal meridian, inclusive, and contains 576 square miles, or 368,640 acres. This forms a perfect square of twenty-four miles each way, divided into eighteen civil townships, whose size varies from thirty-six square miles downward. Of all this vast expanse of territory above, 300,000 acres are adapted to a high state of cultivation, and the balance, being covered by woodland, marsh, slough or watercourse, is not without a surface value, while underlying every foot of it, the "dusky diamonds" of the coal measures may be found.

The surface of McDonough county is diversified with belts of timber and pellucid streams. These streams take a southwesterly course without any exception, the general trend of the land being in that direction. The principal streams are Crooked, Camp, Grindstone, Troublesome and Spring creeks. The head

waters of Crooked creek can hardly be determined. In Prairie City township rises a small stream which has been known for fifty years as Drowning Fork of Crooked creek. This stream passes down near the town of Bardolph, where it is joined by another fork, and the two combined form a considerable stream, which has been given the name of Crooked creek, from its being in fact what its name implies. In all the old maps published this stream is known as the Lamoine river—a French word meaning "the monk." It is generally surmised, though not certainly known, that in the very early settlement of this country, when the French Catholics occupied it for the purpose of converting the Indians to the Catholic religion, the priests gave it this name. In the original field notes of the United States survey for McDonough county it is marked Lamine river. In its tortuous course through the county, it passes through the townships of Prairie City, Bushnell, Macomb, Emmet, Chalmers, Colchester, Tennessee and Lamoine. In the early days a great many mills were erected upon this stream, but all have been torn down or left to the decay of time.

Camp creek has its head waters in New Salem township, emerging from

which it courses through Scotland, Industry and Bethel townships, uniting with Grindstone creek within the boundaries of the latter.

Grindstone creek was originally named Turkey creek, from the fact that at certain seasons, large flocks of wild turkeys were found there. A party of men from Schuyler county, finding upon its banks a good quality of stone for grindstones gave it its present name. Its head-waters are in Eldorado township. It passes through Industry, and joins Camp creek in Bethel township.

Troublesome creek is a small stream having its rise in Scotland township, from whence it passes through Chalmers, touching Tennessee, and then into Lamoine township, where it joins Crooked creek. A government surveyor, after making vain efforts to effect a crossing, remarked that "it was the most troublesome stream he ever saw." Its banks are almost perpendicular its entire length, although the stream is but a few feet wide, and without bridges, it is a very "troublesome creek."

Spring creek is another small stream rising in Sciota township, passing through Emmet, joining Crooked creek on the line dividing the two townships. As its name implies, its origin or source is from springs bursting forth from the earth.

A minute account of the soil, surface features, and lesser water courses, will be found in connection with the histories of the various townships, further on.

Among the principal productions of the agriculture parts of McDonough county, are corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, buckwheat, and hay. Corn of

course take precedence, here as elsewhere, as being the most profitable and best adapted to the soil.

WEALTH.

The following tables will give some idea of the growth and development of the county, in a material respect. A table of the values of all classes of property for every year, were they obtainable, would be of great value, but in their absence, these reports will trace the increase of the people in wealth and property. The only reports we have of early years show that in 1830, the personal property of the inhabitants of the county was valued at \$26,742. In 1835, the personal property had increased in value to \$109,714.

1850.

Value of lands exclusive of town lots...	\$982,350
" " town lots.....	71,761
" " personal property.....	346,669

Total valuation of the county..... \$1,400,780

	1856	No.	Valued at.
Horses.....	5,762		\$417,604
Neat cattle.....	15,969		265,407
Mules and asses.....	348		31,352
Sheep.....	11,282		16,613
Hogs.....	29,453		74,826
Carriages and wagons....	2,261		93,179
Clocks and watches.....	2,252		16,186
Pianos.....	11		2,250
Goods and merchandise.....			121,479
Bankers property.....			80
Manufactured articles.....			3,411
Moneys and credits.....			279,504
Bonds, stocks, etc.....			100
Unenumerated property.....			773,981
Aggregate.....			\$2,095,972
Lands.....	\$2,328,390		
Town lots.....	288,982		2,617,352
Real and personal property.....			\$4,713,324
Tax levied.....			\$65,982.58

1858.

Value of real estate exclusive of town lots.....	\$3,769,415
Value of town lots	615,654
Value of personal property.....	1,339,795
Value of railroad property.....	482,936

Total valuation of the county \$6,207,800

1861.

	No.	Value.
Horses.....	8,196	\$265,842
Neat cattle	17,683	120,618
Mules and asses	690	27,349
Sheep.....	9,358	9,410
Hogs.....	47,483	102,807
Carriages and wagons	3,069	68,143
Clocks and watches	2,938	8,801
Pianos.....	21	1,854
Goods and merchandise		66,667
Bankers' brokers' and stock jobbers' property		30
Manufactured articles		6,306
Moneys and credits		134,426
Bonds, stocks, etc.....		470
Unenumerated property		118,015
Aggregate.....		\$930,738
Deductions.....		45,910

Total value of personal property ... \$884,828

Railroad property..... \$400,543

Lands, exclusive of town

lots 2,307,565

Town Lots 447,265

Total value of real property... \$3,155,373

Total valuation of real and personal property ... \$4,040,201

Total tax levied 37,865.75

Acres in cultivation : wheat, 35,589 ; corn, 78,945 ; other products, 15,585.

1865.

Value of land exclusive of town lots.....	\$2,514,854
Value of town lots.....	523,888
“ “ railroad property.....	183,137
“ “ personal prop'ty, stock, etc.....	1,419,560

Total valuation of the county..\$4,641,439

1868.

Value of lands exclusive of town lots.....	\$3,260,872
Value of town lots.....	738,463
“ “ railroad property.....	306,793
“ “ personal property.....	1,575,402

Total valuation of the county \$5,881,530

1871.

Value of lands exclusive of town lots.....	\$2,812,610
Value of town lots.....	438,689
“ “ railroad property.....	350,308
“ “ personal property.....	742,678

Total value of property..... \$4,342,276

1873.

Value of lands.....	\$10,781,833
“ “ town lots.....	1,781,116
“ “ railroad.....	1,890,838
“ “ personal property.....	4,413,028

Total valuation of the county..\$18,516,815

1875.

Value of farm lands, etc.....	\$8,817,400
“ “ town lots.....	1,620,250
“ “ railroad property.....	738,862
“ “ personal property	1,935,082

Total valuation of the county..\$14,947,390

1876.

Value of farm lands, etc.....	\$8,532,325
“ “ town lots.....	1,493,394
“ “ personal property.....	3,678,798
“ “ railroad property.....	738,832

Total valuation of the county..\$14,443,379

1882.

Lands, except town lots.....	\$5,609,000
Town property.....	1,025,087
Railroad property.....	1,198
Personal property	2,634,434

Total assessed valuation..... \$9,269,459

1884.

Lands, outside of town lots	\$5,193,116
Town and city lots.....	1,079,505
Personal property.....	2,312,756
Railroad property	582,242

Total \$9,167,619

As will be observed, there is a vast increase in 1873, but this is readily accounted for by understanding that prior to that year the assessments were made on the basis of from one-third to one-fifth cash value, but that year was inaugurated the present plan of making the assessment on an estimated cash value.

CHAPTER III.

GEOLOGY.

No apology is necessary for the quotation of the following article on the geology of McDonough county, from the report of A. H. Worthen, state geologist. No man was more thoroughly conversant with the subject, or so able to treat of a matter which he had so exhaustively investigated. No history of the county would be complete without it, and no one so qualified to give it as he:

The geological formations appearing at the surface in this county comprise the quaternary, including the loess and drift; the lower portions of the coal measure, including the three lowest seams of coal; and the St. Louis and Keokuk divisions of the lower carboniferous limestones.

The entire area of this county, except the valleys of the streams, is covered with beds of quaternary age, ranging from thirty to a hundred feet or more in thickness, and presenting the same general features that have been given as characteristics of this formation in the reports of the adjoining counties. Good

natural exposures of these are but rarely found here, and the observer is compelled to rely mainly on such information as can be obtained from the well diggers, or others engaged in surface excavations, as to their thickness and general character. In the railroad cut on the north bank of Crooked creek, just below Colmar, the following section of quaternary beds was seen:

Soil.....	1 to 2 feet.
Ash colored marley clay (loess)...	8 to 10 "
Reddish brown clay.....	5 "
Sand and gravel, partially stratified.....	15 to 20 "

This exposure is considerably below the general level of the prairie, and the beds seem to have been subjected to some shifting process since its original deposition, giving to it the general characteristics of "modified drift." In the shafts of Colchester the drift clays generally range from thirty-five to forty feet in thickness, and consist of buff or brown clays, with gravel and boulders, passing downward at some points into blue clays, or "hard pan." Boulders of metamorphic rocks, of various kinds,

and of all sizes up to a diameter of two or three feet, are scattered in considerable numbers in all the gulches and streams that cut through the drift beds, and are most abundant in the lower part of the drift deposits. No indication of the presence of an ancient soil underneath either the loess or drift, was seen at any of the points visited in this county; nor did we learn that it had been observed by any one else. The wells are seldom sunk to the bottom of the drift, and hence afford no indications of what may underlie the boulder clays. At Bushnell a boring for coal passed through 112 feet of these quaternary deposits before reaching the bed rocks, in the following order:

	Feet
No. 1. Soil	2
No. 2. Yellow clay	12
No. 3. Sand	2
No. 4. Blue boulder clay.....	61
No. 5. Blue and yellow sand	35
Total.....	112

This is probably twice as much as the average thickness of the deposits in this county—the drill having evidently penetrated an old valley, where from 60 to 70 feet of coal measure strata had been removed by erosion, and the valley thus formed subsequently filled with the transported material. The average thickness of the drift deposits probably does not exceed 50 feet.

COAL MEASURES.

All the uplands in the county are underlaid by the coal measures except a limited area on Crooked creek, in the southwestern corner of the county, embracing nearly the whole of township 4

north, range 4 west (Lamoine), and the southwestern portion of township 5 north, range 4 west (Tennessee). The beds composing the lower portions of the coal measures, as they are developed in this county, give the following sections:

	Feet.
No. 1. Sandstone and sandy shales, partly ferruginous.....	20 to 30
No. 2. Band of calcareous shale, with lenticular masses of dark blue limestone containing <i>Cardiomorpha Missouriensis</i>	2 to 3
No. 3. Coal No. 3.....	2 to 3
No. 4. Sandy shale and soft sandstone.....	35 to 40
No. 5. Bluish clay shale, filled with fossil ferns.....	1/4 to 2
No. 6. Coal No. 2.....	2 to 2 1/2
No. 7. Bituminous fire clay	2
No. 8. Gray clay shale	6
No. 9. <i>Septaria</i> limestone	3
No. 10. Variegated shales, purple, yellow and blue.....	18 to 30
No. 11. Sandstone passing locally into shale.....	10 to 15
No. 12. Coal No. 1, sometimes replaced with slate or blue shale	1 to 3
No. 13. Fire clay, sometimes replaced by sandy shale.....	2 to 3
No. 14. Quartzose sandstone, conglomerate	5 to 20

These beds have a maximum thickness of about 150 feet, and consequently a boring anywhere in the county, carried down to a depth of two hundred feet from the surface, would pass entirely through the coal measures, and determine the amount of coal that could be found at that point. No coal seam is worked at the present time, except No. 2, or the Colchester coal; and it seemed to us quite probable that neither 1 nor 3 is developed in the county so as to be of any value to the industrial interests of its people. In the vicinity of Colchester, limestone and calcareous shale usually found above coal No. 3, out-crops in the brakes of the ravines west of the town, but no indications of the presence of coal was seen. The concretionary or

lenticular masses of dark blue limestone were found quite abundant here, and they afforded *Cardiomorpha*, *Missouriensis* in great numbers, associated with *Discina nitida*, *Productus muricatus*, *P. Prattenianus*, *Pleurotomaria sphaerulata*, *Aviculopecten rectalaterarea*, two or three species of small *Goniatites*, fossil wood, and the spine of a fish *Listracanthus hystrix*. We also obtained from one of these limestone concretions, associated with the fossil wood above mentioned, a fossil fruit, shaped somewhat like an elongated pecan nut, the relations of which have not yet been determined. These limestone concretions have been found in Fulton and Schuyler counties overlaying coal No. 3, and affording most of the species of fossil shells obtained from it here; so that there seems scarcely a doubt but that it here represents the horizon of that coal. It is quite probable that in the eastern, and especially in the southeastern portion of the county, coal No. 3 may be found sufficiently developed to be worked to advantage. The shale and sandstone above this coal, No. 1 of the foregoing section, we only saw in the vicinity of Colchester, where about ten feet in thickness of sandy, ferruginous shales overlay the limestone concretion above mentioned. No. 4 of the foregoing section is well exposed on the ravines leading into the east fork of Crooked creek, west of Colchester, but it is everywhere a sandy shale, with some thin layers of sandstone, but affords no material of any economical value. The calcareous shale associated with the limestone in No. 2 of the above section is, at some points near Colchester, quite full of small fossil

shells, among which the *Spirifer planoconvexus* was the most abundant, associated with *S. lineatus*, *Chonetes mesoloba*, *Productus muricatus*, *Pleurotomaria*, *Grayvillensis*, a small *Macrocheilus*, and fragments of a *Nautilus*.

No. 5 of the above section forms the roof of the Colchester coal, and is a true clay shale at the bottom, and locally quite bituminous, becoming sandy higher up, and gradually passes into the sandy shales of No. 4. It contains ironstone concretions similar to those at Mazon creek and Murphysboro, though usually not so perfectly formed, and they contain fossil ferns of the same species found at those localities. The shales also are filled with beautiful ferns, in a remarkably fine state of preservation; and this locality may be reckoned as one among the best in the state for collecting these beautiful relics of an ancient vegetable world. Two specimens of fossil insects and two or three species of shells have been found associated with the fossil ferns of this locality. The following list comprises all the species of fossil plants that have been identified at Colchester to the present time: *Neuropteris hirsuta*, *N. tenuifolia*, *N. rarinervis*, *Alethopteris aquilina*, *Callipteris Sullivantii*, *Pecopteris squamosa*, *P. villosa*, *P. unita*, *P. plumosa*, *P. chaerophylloides*, *Sphenopteris irregularis*, *S. trifoliata*, *Hymenophyllites alatus*, *H. Spinusus*, *H. splendens*, *H. Gutbierianus*, *H. thallyformis*, *Cordaitea borassifolia*, *C. angustifolia*, *Sphenophyllum Schlotheimii*, *S. emarginatum*, *S. cornutum*, *Annularia longifolia*, *A. sphenophylloides*, *Asterophyllites equisetiformis*, *Calamites ramosus*, *C. approximatus*, *C. undulatus*, *Selaginites*

uncinnatus, *S. carifolius*, *Lepidodendron diplotegioides*, *L. simplex*, *L. obovatum*, *L. gracile*, *Ulodendron majus*, *U. ellipticum*, *Lepidophloios obcordatum*, *Lepidostrobus princeps*, *Lepidophyllum auriculatum*, *Sigillaria monostigma*, *Stigmara ficoides*, *S. umbonata*, *Pinnularia capillacea*, *Caulopteris oblecta*, *C. acanthophora*, *Carpolithes multistriatus*. Owing to the thinness of the coal, the roof shales are removed in driving the entries to the mines, thus affording a fine opportunity for collecting the many beautiful fossil plants that they contain. The thickness of the coal at this locality varies from twenty-four to thirty inches, and at the level of the prairie it lies from seventy-five to ninety feet below the surface. On all the branches west of Colchester the coal out-crops, and is worked by tunneling into the hillsides. The city of Quincy, as well as most of the small towns along the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad south of Bushnell, have for many years derived their supplies of coal mainly from the Colchester mines.

In the vicinity of Macomb the Colchester coal seam has not yet been found of sufficient thickness to be worked. About a mile and a half southwest of the town a thin coal out-crops above the sandstone quarries of Mr. Stewart, which I am inclined to regard as the Colchester seam, though it is here only about one foot in thickness. This may, however, be an out-crop of the lower seam number one, but from the appearance of the sandstone I believe it to be number two, thinned out here to about one-half its usual thickness.

In the vicinity of Colchester a very

good sandstone is found below the coal, and from ten to fifteen feet in thickness. It is number eleven of the foregoing section. This I believe to be the equivalent of the sandstone at Stewart's, and the old McLean quarries near Macomb. A section of the beds exposed in the vicinity of these quarries show the following succession of strata:

Thin coal.....	1 foot.
Shaly clay.....	2 feet.
Thin-bedded sandstone.....	1 to 6 "
Massive sandstone.....	10 to 12 "
Bituminous shale (coal No. 1).	4 "
Carbonate of iron.....	½ "
Fire clay.....	½ "
Bituminous slate or shale.....	⅔ "
Shale.....	5 "

The horizon of coal number one is here occupied by bituminous shales and a six inch band of carbonate of iron. In the vicinity of Colchester, at most of the out-crops we examined, the same horizon was represented by dark blue shales (No. 12 of the section previously given) containing nodules of iron ore inclosing crystals of zinc blende. On the southwest quarter of section 24, town 5 north, range 4 west, (Tennessee) the following beds were found exposed in connection with coal number one.

Shaly sandstone.....	4 feet.
Coal No. 1.....	2 "
Fire clay—not exposed	
Shaly sandstone.....	16 "
St. Louis limestone.....	6 "

Although we did not find this lower coal developed at any of the exposures examined in the vicinity of Colchester, yet it was found by Mr. Horrocks at his tile and fire-brick kiln, not more than a mile from the town, and was struck in one of the pits sunk for fire-clay. It

was found to be about a foot in thickness only, and was associated with an excellent fire-clay, and was here about forty-five feet below coal number two. Below Horrick's brick and tile kiln on the same stream a band of ferruginous sandstone, or rather sandy iron ore, was found, about six inches in thickness, filled with fossil shells, among which a large *Discina* was the most abundant, associated with *Hemipronites crenistria*, *Athyris subtilita*, *Spirifer opimus*, *S. Kentuckensis*, and some other undetermined species. This was no doubt a local deposit, and probably represents the band of iron ore occurring in Schuyler and Fulton counties, associated with coal number one. This band of iron ore occurs just at the junction of beds numbered 13 and 14 of the general section of the coal-bearing strata, on a preceding page.

On section 24, town 5 north, range 4 west [Tennessee], southwest quarter of the section, a coal seam was opened as early as 1853, when we first visited this county, on land then owned by Mr. Lowry. The coal was from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness, overlaid by a few feet of shaly sandstone. Below the bed of coal there was about sixteen feet of sandstone exposed, and a short distance up the creek a concretionary limestone is exposed, underlying the sandstone. This I have no doubt is the lower coal (No. 1), and will no doubt be found at many points in the county, ranging from one to three feet in thickness.

At this time coal was also dug on Mr. Thompson's place, on the northeast quarter of section 16, town 4 north,

range 3 west [Bethel]. The seam at this point was thirty inches thick, but was only exposed in the bed of the creek, with no out-crop of the associate beds. This is also, without doubt, the lower seam, as the concretionary member of the St. Louis limestone was found out-cropping on the creek a short distance below where the coal was found. On the northwest quarter of section 33, town 4 north, range 3 west [Bethel], a coal seam was opened and worked in 1858 on land then owned by J. Stoneking. The coal was worked by "stripping" in the bed of a small creek, and the coal ranged from eighteen to twenty inches in thickness, and was overlaid by about two feet of gray shale.

These two lower seams also out-crop on Job's creek, near Blandinsville, and have been worked from the first settlement of the county. They out-crop also on nearly all the tributaries on the east fork of Crooked creek, and probably underlie at least seven-eighths of the entire area of the county. They seldom attain a thickness of three feet, however, in this portion of the state, but they are nowhere more than one hundred to one hundred and seventy-five feet below the surface of the general level of the prairie. No. 3, if developed anywhere in the county, will probably be found in the eastern range of townships, and would be the first seam reached in sinking a shaft or boring from the prairie level.

At Bushnell, a boring for coal at the steam mill passed through the following beds, as represented by those in charge of the work:

1. Soil.....	2	feet.
2. Yellow clay.....	12	"
3. Sand.....	2	"
4. Blue clay with boulders.....	61	"
5. Blue and yellow sand.....	35	"
6. Sandstone.....	5	"
7. Clay shale.....	1½	"
8. Black shale.....	1½	"
9. Gray shale.....	34	"
10. Limestone	9	"
11. Shale	1	"

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The beds numbered 1 to 5 inclusive belong to the drift, and shown an aggregate thickness of one hundred and twelve feet, indicating the existence of an old valley here, in which the coal measures have been cut away down to a point below the horizon of the Colchester coal, and which was subsequently filled with drift deposits, and consequently that coal which should have been found at a depth of fifty to seventy feet below the surface at this point, was not met with at all. The limestone No. 10 of the above sections is probably the bed overlaying the Seaville coal. The extent and direction of this old valley we have no data for determining at the present time, but it is probably a lateral arm of the Spoon river valley, and most probably trends southeastwardly into the valley of that stream. At Prairie City a boring was carried down to a depth of 227 feet, passing through the following beds, as reported by Mr. T. L. Magee:

1. Soil and drift clays.....	36	feet.
2. Clay shale or "soapstone".....	16	"
3. Black shale.....	½	"
4. Coal No. 2.....	1½	"
5. Fire clay.....	4	"
6. Shale and sandstone.....	12	"
7. Clay shale.....	38	"

8. Hard rock (limestone).....	11	feet.
9. Shale.....	4	"
10. White flint.....	1	"
11. Shale.....	10	"
12. Coal No. 1.....	3	"
13. Fire clay	6½	"
14. Hard rock.....	5	"
15. Clay shale.....	8	"
16. Sandstone.....	4	"
17. Dark gray shale.....	8	"
18. Clay shale (light colored).....	14	"
19. Limestone (St. Louis bed).....	44½	"

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In the foregoing sections the beds numbered from 2 to 18 inclusive belong to the Coal Measures, and include the two lower coals. No. 19 is undoubtedly the St. Louis limestone which outcrops on Spoon river just below Seaville, about eight miles east of Prairie City. At Lawrence's mound, at an elevation considerably above the surface where the above boring was made, a coal seam three feet in thickness was found in digging a well, which was probably No. 3, occurring here as an outlier left by the denuding forces which swept it away from the surrounding region. It lay immediately below the drift, with no roof but gravel, and covered but a limited area of ground.

At Macomb, a boring, carried to the depth of about 160 feet, failed to find any coal of sufficient thickness to be of any economical value. From these experiments, it would seem that the lower coals in this county are not very uniform in their development, and probably neither No. 1 nor No. 3 will be found over any considerable area thick enough to be worked to advantage, while No. 2 is also too thin to be worked at some points, though it may be considered the most

persistent and reliable seam to be found in this country, and is the one most generally worked, both at and near the town of Colchester, and other places in this county.

ST. LOUIS LIMESTONE.

This division of the Lower Carboniferous series is probably nowhere in this county more than fifty feet in thickness, and consists, first, of a bed of light-gray concretionary or brecciated limestone, laying immediately below the lower sandstone of the Coal Measures; and secondly, of a magnesian limestone and some blue shales or calcareous sandstones, constituting what is sometimes called the "Warsaw limestone." On the east fork of Crooked creek, a little north of west from Colchester, the following sections of these limestones may be seen:

No. 1 Brecciated light-gray limestone.....	5 to 20 feet.
No. 2 Calcareous sandstone, in regular beds ..	12 "
No. 3 Bluish shale.....	3 "

The magnesian bed, which usually forms the base of this group, is below the surface here and generally ranges from eight to ten feet in thickness. The brecciated limestone is very unevenly developed, and often varies in thickness in a short distance from five to twenty feet or more. It rarely affords any fossils except the common corals *Lithostrotion canadense* and *L. proliferum*, silicious specimens of which are often found weathered out along the creeks where this limestone out-crops. No fossils were seen in the calcareous sandstone, but the magnesian limestone that out-crops lower down on the creek, and underlies the blue shale in the above

section, usually contains a variety of Bryozoans, among which are the *Archimides Wortheni*, *Polypora Varsoeciense*, *Semicoscium*, *Keyserlingi*, etc.

KEOKUK LIMESTONE.

This is the lowest rock exposed in the county, and is only found along the bluffs of Crooked creek, in townships 4 and 5, range 4 west, (Lamoine and Tennessee). The upper part of this formation is usually a bluish calcareo argillaceous shale, containing silicious geodes either filled with a mass of crystalline quartz, or hollow and lined within quartz crystals, mammillary chalcodony, calcite and dolomite. Below this geode bed there is usually from thirty to forty feet of cherty gray limestone, the layers varying in thickness from a few inches to two feet or more, and separated by partings of shale. The limestone beds consist mainly of the remains of organic beings, the corals, the crinoids, and mollusca that swarmed in countless numbers in the primeval ocean; and the old quarries of limestone afford a rich field for the student who desires to become fully acquainted with the varied and peculiar organic forms of this period. South of Colmar the grade of the C., B. & Q. railroad cuts into the upper part of this limestone to the depth of several feet, and from the material thrown out from this cut we obtained many specimens of the characteristic fossils of this limestone in an excellent state of preservation. The upper layers of the limestone had been freely exposed to the erosive action of the water during the drift period, and many of the silicious fossils were found completely weathered

out from the shaly limestones, and in a most perfect state of preservation. Among the fossils found at this locality, were many specimens of *Laphrentis dalii*, *Spirifer Keokuk*, *S. lineatus*, *S. sub-orbicularis*, *Agaricoerinus americanus*, *Actinocrinus bi-turbinatus*, *Cyathocrinus stellatus*, *Archipides*, *Owenana*, *Hemipronites crenistria*, *Phillipsia*, *Portlockii*, several species of fish teeth, etc. The lower portion of this limestone is usually below the level of the creek bottoms, but the upper portion is well exposed on the main creek in township 4 north, range 4 west (Lamoine), and on the east fork in township 5 north, range 4 west (Tennessee). In the region south of Colmar the geodiferous shales and the St. Louis limestone have all been removed by denudation before the deposit of the drift, and the boulder clays now rest directly upon the upper part of the Keokuk limestone. A complete section of all the limestones below the coal measures in this county would show the following order of succession and thickness:

	Feet.
Light gray brecciated limestone	5 to 20
Calcareous sandstone	12
Magnesian limestone and shale.....	10 to 12
Geodiferous shales of the Keokuk bed...	20 to 30
Light gray cherty limestone.....	30 to 40

ECONOMICAL GEOLOGY.

Coal.

As may be seen from a perusal of the foregoing pages, a large portion of this county is underlaid with coal, and though the seams that are found here are much thinner than some of those that outcrop in Schuyler and Fulton counties, yet they have not only furnished an abun-

dant supply of coal for home consumption, but for many years have furnished many thousands of tons annually for shipment south and west to the adjoining counties. The shipment from Colchester alone for the years 1866 and '67 was about 500,000 tons per annum, and the product of the mines of that place and vicinity has been constantly on the increase. The coal obtained here is of an excellent quality, if taken out at some distance from the outcrop, where it has not been exposed to atmospheric influences. The coal is tolerably hard, bright, and comparatively free from pyrite, and breaks freely into cubic blocks when mined.

An analysis of this coal by Mr. Henry Pratten, as reported in Dr. Norwood's "Analysis of Illinois Coals," gave the following results;

Specific gravity	1,290
Loss in coking	41.2
Total weight of coke	58.8
	100.0
ANALYSIS.	
Moisture	5.4
Volatile matters.....	35.8
Carbon in coke.....	56.8
Ashes (light gray).....	2.0
	100.0
Carbon in coal.....	60.10

This analysis shows this to be one of the best coals in the state, and its freedom from pyrite has always made it a favorite coal with blacksmiths of this and adjoining counties. The coal from the lower seam is usually harder than that from the Colchester seam, and less uniform in quality. Its thickness is also more variable and frequently the coal is wanting altogether, and its place occupied by bituminous shales. Neverthe-

less, it sometimes attains a thickness of three feet, as at Seaville, in Fulton county, and the coal obtained there is of a fair quality. It is quite probable that this seam may be found in some of the eastern townships in this county as thick as it is at Seaville, and if so, it might be worked to advantage, as its depth below the surface would probably nowhere exceed two hundred feet.

No. 3, if found at all in this county, would be met with in the uppermost layers of the bed rock, and immediately underneath the boulder clays, except at a few points, where it might be overlaid by a few feet of sandstone or sandy shale. It is less persistent in its development, however, than either of those below it, but its proper horizon may be readily recognized by the dark blue limestone and bituminous shales that are nearly always present.

A boring carried down to the depth of two hundred feet would probably pass entirely through the coal measures in any portion of the county, and in the western part the subordinate limestone would be reached at a depth of one hundred and fifty feet or less, when the light gray brecciated limestone of the St. Louis group is reached, it is useless to bore further in search of coal, and this limestone is so decidedly different in its appearance from any of the limestones in the lower part of the coal measures, that an expert would find no difficulty in identifying it, even by the smallest fragments taken up by the sand pump. Hence it forms a reliable guide, both where it outcrops and where it may be reached by the drill, and determines the point below which no coal can be found.

FIRE-CLAY.

The fire-clay under the Colchester coal has been used by Mr. Horrocks, at his kiln west of the town, for the manufacture of drain tile, fire-brick, etc., but recently he has obtained a better quality fire-clay by sinking a shallow shaft down to the lower or No. 1 coal, which, at his kiln, is about forty-five feet below the Colchester seam. The horizon of this lower coal furnishes an excellent article of fire and potter's clay in various portions of the state, and it may, no doubt, be found at many points in this county, besides the one where it is at present worked.

IRON ORE.

There is a band of iron ore, very generally developed in connection with coal No. 1, and indications of its presence were observed at several points in this county, though not in sufficient quantity to justify an attempt to work it at the present time. On the creek below Horrick's brick kiln, it is about six inches thick, but too sandy to be of much value, even if the quantity was greater. On the creek west of Macomb a band of very pure iron ore occurs, about six inches thick, and it is quite probable it may be found somewhere in the county of sufficient thickness to be of some economical importance. In Schuyler county, there are two or three bands of ore associated with the same coal, attaining there an aggregate thickness of about two feet, and yielding on analysis about fifty-two per cent. of protoxide of iron. The ore is an argillaceous carbonate of iron, and compares favorably in quality with the best Pennsylvania ores.

On D. C. Flint's place, in Mound township, a deposit of bog iron ore of good quality is found, which is reported to be several feet in thickness, but the area covered by it has not been ascertained. Should it prove sufficiently extensive and pure as the sample sent to my office, it is a valuable deposit.

BUILDING STONE.

The central and western portions of the county have an abundant supply of free stone from the sandstone bed intervening between coals No. 1 and 2. This is usually from ten to twelve feet in thickness, the upper part thin-bedded and quarrying out in thin, even slabs, suitable for flags, while the lower part is quite massive and splits evenly. At Stewart's quarries, two miles west of Macomb, there is about twelve feet in thickness exposed in the face of the quarry. The rock is a rather coarse grained sandstone, nearly white in color, and furnishes a very durable material for foundation walls, and is also easily cut and may be advantageously used for all ordinary architectural purposes.

At these quarries the rock is very massive, but at the old McLean quarries, about a half mile to the westward of Stewart's, the sandstone is more regularly bedded, the layers varying from four to twelve inches or more in thickness. This sandstone is equivalent of that on the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad west of Seaville, in Fulton county, and is very similar in quality. Some of the beds seem to be sufficiently even-textured for grindstones. The magnesian and arenaceous beds of the St. Louis group will afford the best ma-

terial for culverts and bridge abutments that can be found in the state, as they are scarcely at all affected by the action of frost and moisture. The gray limestones of the Keokuk series make a durable building stone if protected from water, but split to fragments on exposure to ordinary atmospheric agencies. The brecciated limestone will make an excellent macadamizing material for the construction of turnpike roads, or for ballasting our railroads.

LIMESTONE FOR LIME.

Good limestone for burning into quicklime may be obtained from the lower division of the Keokuk, and from the brecciated bed of the St. Louis group. Where the former is used, it should be selected with some care, as a portion of the beds contain too large a per cent. of argillaceous or silicious matter to slack readily when burned, and would yield only an inferior quality of lime. The light gray semi-crystalline layers are the best for this purpose, and will make a quicklime of good quality. The brecciated limestone is, however, in many respects the best rock in the county for this purpose, as it is usually a nearly pure carbonate of lime in its composition and can be burned at less expense, and makes a quicklime of superior quality. This limestone may be found on most of the tributaries of Crooked creek, and on the east fork as far north as the vicinity of Colchester.

SAND AND CLAY FOR BRICK.

The sub-soil, where it is predicated upon the marly beds of the loess, supplies these materials in nearly the right proportion

for the brickyard; and when deficient in sand, this may be easily supplied either from the creek bottoms or sandy beds interstratified with the drift clays. These materials are so universally distributed that there is scarcely a neighborhood in the county where they may not be readily found at hand.

SOIL AND AGRICULTURE.

There is not much variety in the general character of the soils in this county, and there is no considerable portion of its surface that will not bring good crops of the various cereals usually cultivated in this latitude, without other stimulants than those contained in the soil itself. The prairie soil is a dark, chocolate-colored loam, appearing nearly black when wet, and produces excellent crops of corn, wheat, oats, barley and grass, and where a proper rotation of crops has been the rule, no perceptible decrease in the annual product has been observed, even on lands that have been under constant cultivation for the last twenty-five or thirty years. The timber lands are generally confined to the creek valleys, and broken ridges adjacent thereto.

The soil on these timbered ridges is usually thin, but they are excellent fruit lands, and will produce fair crops of wheat, oats and clover, but they require manuring if subjected to long continued cultivation. These thin soils are predicated upon the boulder clays, and the timber growth is mainly black and white oak and hickory; and their uneven surface does not retain the vegetable and animal matters that are annually deposited upon them, but on the contrary, these are swept away by the annual rains

into the adjacent valleys, while on the level prairies they are retained, and add from year to year their fertilizing properties to the soil. The bottom lands on Crooked creek are very limited in extent, and are mostly subject to overflow. They afford some fine timber, the varieties of which have been enumerated on a preceding page.

Although the above will give the attentive reader a full account of the geological formation of the county, still more can be added, and we freely quote from S. J. Clarke's history of the county the following items, as being apt to interest all:

"The area of the coal fields of McDonough is nearly, if not quite, co-extensive with its entire surface, having been found in every township except Walnut Grove. There are a large number of shafts and banks in active operation, affording employment to hundreds of men, some of whom work in the banks, while others are constantly engaged in hauling to our home markets and the towns surrounding. There is no limit to the supply, as the beds are inexhaustible. An account of the various coal shafts appears in the various township histories.

"The coal of this county is regarded as the best in the state, and is used extensively in the manufacture of gas in several of our large western cities.

"The quarries of McDonough county are becoming justly noted for their superior quality of freestone and sandstone. As remarked of coal, the supply is almost inexhaustible, and capable of meeting the demand for hundreds of years. West of Macomb a short distance are two or three quarries that have

been worked for many years, and the rock taken from them used for building purposes have stood the test of time in a remarkable degree. For years the stone has been used principally for foundation purposes, wells and sidewalks. In 1875, Mr. Rowley, of New York, who, for many years had been the proprietor of the quarry known as Stewart's, having tested the stone in every conceivable way, erected a factory for the purpose of manufacturing grindstones. He had in his employ a large number of hands, and turned out an article that gave universal satisfaction. Shipments are being made daily to all parts of the United States, and no doubt in time this will be one of the institutions of the county. John McLean, Esq., of Macomb, furnished the following statement of the quarry formerly worked by Hector McLean, Sr., and his three sons, Alexander, John and Duncan:

"We commenced work in the Randolph quarry in the fall of 1849, and in 1852 left, purchasing the interest of Swigart & Broadus in the quarry known as Bartleson's, and considered the best freestone or sandstone in the state. The quarry was easy to work, having seams in every ledge, running the entire length. We frequently pried up stones 30x15 feet, flat and smooth, fitted for any kind of pavement, the ledges being from one and a half inches, increasing in thickness to three feet, being the lowest ledge we worked.

"We had the quarry rented for four years, at ten cents per perch. In 1857

we purchased 160 acres of land on which the quarry was situated, of a Mr. Airy, of Philadelphia, a brother of the late Mrs. Bartleson, of Macomb, for which we paid \$1,600; sold the same to C. N. Harding, Esq., in 1867, for \$4,000. We worked in the quarry twelve years, in which time we averaged 1000 perches per year of all kinds of rock.

"In looking over the accounts of some years, I find that we made as high as \$3,500 per year, paying for extra labor, tools and powder for blasting purposes, \$1,300. In those times this was considered 'big money.' We usually did all the business ourselves, having four yoke of oxen, and a large wagon capable of carrying five tons or four perches. The wagon was made by our former townsman, Sidney S. Chapman, and a splendid wagon it was, painted on the axle 1852, the year in which it was made. We quarried, hauled and built, receiving therefor \$2.50 to \$3.25 per perch, according to wall."

"Besides the quarries mentioned, there is an excellent quality of stone found near Industry, on Grindstone creek, of the same general character as the foregoing."

Clay, suitable for the manufacture of pottery, drain-tile, fire-brick, etc., is found quite extensively throughout the county, and is largely utilized, there being quite a number of potteries within its limits, full accounts of which will be found in their proper places, in the histories of the towns or townships wherein they are located.

CHAPTER IV.

PIONEER LIFE.

In this chapter it is the design to present some of the interesting and peculiar phases of frontier life. It is not the purpose to here portray conditions and circumstances that apply to every case, but to pluck from the mass of material some of the most extreme cases, and belonging properly to the extreme frontier. While, as a means of variety, here and there are stated occurrences and conditions which have existed up to within a very recent day, it is impossible to single out McDonough county as an isolated case in the description of pioneer life, for it finds its parallel in almost every county in the state and throughout the entire west. And it is, on the other hand, just as impossible to limit the portrayal so as to just precisely fit and cover given cases and territory. Pioneer life must be taken as a whole, and as it existed a half century ago in the west. Some of the illustrations may not apply to the exact manner in which this or that particular settler got along—nor is it the intention that it should—but it is attempted to show what has been done in the development of the great west.

But a little more than a half century ago, McDonough county was not in existence, the territory comprising it being as wild and desolate as the Indians who inhabited it; and there was not a

white settler within its boundaries. When the determined pioneers of McDonough county settled here, they found an unbroken, uncultivated and uninhabited prairie. Wild beasts, and but little less wild savages, roamed at will over the prairie and through the forests. Forests were to be felled, cabins erected, mills built, and the river and creeks made to labor for the benefit of mankind. The beautiful prairies were to be robbed of their natural ornaments, and the hand of art was to assist in their decoration. Who was to undertake this work? Are they qualified for the task? What will be the effect of their labors upon future generations?

The McDonough county pioneers had many difficulties to contend with, not the least of which was the journey from civilization to the forest homes. The route lay for the most part through a rough country; swamps and marshes were crossed with great exertion and fatigue; rivers were forded with difficulty and danger; nights were passed on open prairies, with the sod for a couch and the heavens for a shelter; long, weary days and weeks of travel were endured, but finally the "promised land" was reached. Soon the anxious father of the family, with his hands erects a habitation and pioneer life began.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The young men and women of to-day have little conception of the mode of life among the early settlers of the country. One can hardly conceive how so great a change could take place in so short a time. The clothing, the dwellings, the diet, the social customs have undergone a total revolution, as though a new race had taken possession of the land.

In a new country far removed from the conveniences of civilization, where all are compelled to build their own houses, make their own clothing, and procure for themselves the means of subsistence, it is to be expected that their dwellings and garments will be rude. These were matters controlled by surrounding circumstances and the means at their disposal. The earliest settlers constructed what were termed "three-faced camps," or, in other words, three walls, leaving one side open. They are described as follows: The walls were built seven feet high, when poles were laid across at a distance of about three feet apart, and on these a roof of clapboards was laid, which were kept in place by weight poles placed on them. The clapboards were about four feet in length, and from eight inches to twelve inches in width, split out of white oak timber. No floor was laid in the "camp." The structure required neither door, window or chimney. The one side left out of the cabin answered all these purposes. In front of the open side was built a large log heap, which served for warmth in cold weather and for cooking purposes in all seasons. Of course there was an abundance of light,

and, on either side of the fire, space to enter in and out. These "three-faced camps" were probably more easily constructed than the ordinary cabin, and was not the usual style of dwelling houses.

The cabin was considered a material advance for comfort and home life. This was, in almost every case, built of logs, the spaces between the logs being filled in with split sticks of wood, called "chinks," and then daubed over, both inside and outside, with mortar made of clay. The floor, sometimes, was nothing more than earth tramped hard and smooth, but commonly made of "puncheons," or split logs, with the split side turned upward. The roof was made by gradually drawing in the top to the ridge pole, and, on cross pieces, laying the "clapboards," which, being several feet in length, instead of being nailed, were held in place by poles laid on them, called "weight poles," reaching the length of the cabin. For a fireplace, a space was cut out of the logs on one side of the room, usually about six feet in length, and three sides were built up of logs, making an offset in the wall. This was lined with stone, if convenient; if not, then earth. The flue, or upper part of the chimney, was built of small split sticks, two and a half or three feet in length, carried a little space above the roof, and plastered over with clay, and when finished was called a "cat-and-clay" chimney. The door space was also made by cutting an aperture in one side of the room of the required size, the door itself being made of clapboards secured by wooden pins to two crosspieces. The hinges were also of wood, while the fastenings consisted of a wooden latch catch-

ing on a hook of the same material. To open the door from the outside, a strip of buckskin was tied to the latch and drawn through a hole a few inches above the latch-bar, so that on pulling the string the latch was lifted from the catch or hook, and the door was opened without further trouble. To lock the door, it was only necessary to pull the string through the hole to the inside. Here the family lived, and here the guest and wayfarer were made welcome. The living room was of good size, but to a large extent it was all—kitchen, bed-room, parlor and arsenal, with fitches of bacon and rings of dried pumpkin suspended from the rafters. In one corner were the loom and other implements used in the manufacture of clothing, and around the ample fire-place were collected the kitchen furniture. The clothing lined one side of the sleeping apartment, suspended from pegs driven in the logs. Hemp and flax were generally raised, and a few sheep kept. Out of these the clothing for the family and the sheets and coverlets were made by the females of the house. Over the door was placed the trusty rifle, and just back of it hung the powder horn and hunting pouch. In the well-to-do families, or when crowded on the ground floor, a loft was sometimes made to the cabin for a sleeping place and the storage of "traps" and articles not in common use. The loft was reached by a ladder secured to the wall. Generally the bedrooms were separated from the living-room by sheets and coverlets suspended from the rafters, but until the means of making these partition walls were ample, they lived and slept in the same room.

Familiarity with this mode of living did away with much of the discomfort, but as soon as the improvement could be made, there was added to the cabin an additional room, or a "double log cabin" being substantially a "three-faced camp," with a log room on each end and containing a loft. The furniture in the cabin corresponded with the house itself. The articles used in the kitchen were as few and simple as can be imagined. A "Dutch oven," or skillet, a long handled frying pan, an iron pot or kettle, and sometimes a coffee pot, constituted the utensils of the best furnished kitchen. A little later, when stone formed the base of the chimney, a long iron "crane" swung in the chimney place, which on its "pot-hook" carried the boiling kettle or heavy iron pot. The cooking was all done on the fire-place and at the fire, and the style of cooking was as simple as the utensils. Indian, or corn meal, was the common flour, which was made into "pone" or "corn-dodger," or "hoe-cake," as the occasion or variety demanded. The "pone" and the "dodger" was baked in the Dutch oven, which was first set on a bed of glowing coals. When the oven was filled with dough, the lid, already heated on the fire, was placed on the oven and covered with red hot coals. When the bread was done, it was taken from the oven and placed near the fire to keep warm while some other food was being prepared in the same "oven" for the forthcoming meal. The "hoe-cake" was prepared in the same way as the dodger—that is, a stiff dough was made of the meal and water, and, taking as much as could conveniently be held in

both hands, it was moulded into the desired shape by being tossed from hand to hand, then laid on a board or flat stone placed at an angle before the fire and patted down to the required thickness on the "johnny-cake board." In the fall and early winter, cooked pumpkin was sometimes added to the meal dough, giving a flavor and richness to the bread not attained by the modern methods. In the oven from which the bread was taken, the venison or ham was then fried, and, in winter, lye hominy, made from the unbroken grains of corn, added to the frugal meal. The woods abounded in honey, and of this in pioneer times, the early settlers had an abundance the year round.

These simple cabins were inhabited by a kind and true-hearted people. They were strangers to mock-modesty, and the traveler seeking lodgings for the night, or desirous of spending a few days in the community, if willing to accept the rude offerings, was always welcome, although how they were disposed of at night the reader may not easily imagine: for, as described, often a single room would be made to serve the purpose of a kitchen, dining-room, sitting-room and parlor, and many families consisted of six or eight persons.

CHARACTER OF THE PIONEERS.

The character of the pioneers of McDonough county falls properly within the range of the historian. They lived in a region of exuberance and fertility, where Nature had scattered her blessings with a liberal hand. The fair supply of timber, the fertile prairie, and the many improvements constantly going

forward, with the bright prospect for a glorious future in everything that renders life pleasant, combined to deeply impress their character, to give them a spirit of enterprise, an independance of feeling, and a joyousness of hope. They were a thorough admixture of many nations, characters, languages, conditions, and opinions. There was scarcely a state in the Union that was not represented among the early settlers. All the various religious sects had their advocates. All now form one society. Says an early writer: "Men must cleave to their kind, and must be dependent upon each other. Pride and jealousy give way to the natural yearnings of the human heart for society. They begin to rub off the neutral prejudices; one takes a step and then the other; they meet half way and embrace; and the society thus newly organized and constituted is more liberal, enlarged, unprejudiced, and, of course, more affectionate than a society of people of like birth and character, who bring all their early prejudices as a common stock, to be transmitted as an inheritance to posterity."

They were bound together by a feeling that all were equal, and were laboring and striving for a common end. They had all left more or less comfortable homes in the eastern states, and cast their lot in a country where there was nothing save the intrinsic merits of the location. Here they were all on equal footing; riches could give no advantage, even had they existed, and the absence of the aristocratic element that is now so painfully apparent in society, must alone have been a great source of com-

fort to the pioneers. They all felt an equal interest in the improvement and development of the country, and to the softening and smoothing over of the rough edged disadvantages against which they had to contend. Every one was thought of and treated as a brother. Their public gatherings were like the reunion of a parted family, and the fact that there was no rivalry, made the occasions doubly joyous. Their hospitality knew no bounds.

CLOTHING.

The clothing of the early pioneers was as plain and simple as their houses. Necessity compelled it to be in conformity to the strictest economy. The clothing taken to the new country was made to render a vast deal of service until a crop of flax or hemp could be grown, out of which to make the household apparel. The prairie wolves made it difficult to take sheep into the settlements, but after the sheep had been introduced, and flax and hemp raised in sufficient quantities, it still remained an arduous task to spin, weave and make the wearing apparel for an entire family. In summer, nearly all persons, both male and female, went barefooted. Buckskin moccasins were much worn. Boys of twelve and fifteen years of age never thought of wearing anything on their feet, except during three or four months of the coldest weather in winter. Boots were unknown until a later generation. After flax was raised in sufficient quantities, and sheep could be protected from the wolves, a better and more comfortable style of clothing prevailed. Flannel and linsey were woven and made into garments for

the women and children, and jeans for the men. The wool for the jeans was colored from the bark of the walnut, and from this came the term "butternut," still common throughout the West. The black and white wool mixed, varied the color, and gave the name "pepper-and-salt." As a matter of course every family did its own spinning, weaving and sewing, and for years all the wool had to be carded by hand on cards from four inches broad to eight and ten inches long. The picking of the wool and carding was work to which the little folks could help, and at the proper season all the little hands were enlisted in the business. Every household had its big and little spinning wheels, winding-blades, reel, warping-bars and loom. The articles were indispensable in every family. In many of the households of McDonough county, stowed away in empty garrets and out-of-the-way places, may still be found some of these almost forgotten relics.

The preparations for the family clothing usually began early in the fall, and the work was continued on into the winter months, when the whirl of the wheels and the regular stroke of the loom could be heard until a late hour of the night. No scene can well be imagined so abounding in contentment and domestic happiness. Strips of bark, of the shell bark hickory, thrown from time to time in the ample fire place, cast a ruddy, flickering light over the room. In one corner, within range of the reflected light, the father is cobbling a well worn pair of shoes, or trying his skill at making new ones. Hard by, the young ones are shelling corn for the next grist. The

oldest daughter whirls the large spinning wheel, and with its hum and whirl trips to the far side of the room, drawing out the thread, while the mother, with the click of the shuttle and the measured thump of the loom, fills up the hours. The whole a scene of domestic industry and happiness rarely elsewhere to be found.

Industry such as this, supported by an economy and frugality from which there was no escape, necessarily brought its own reward. Changes and alterations were to be expected, but the reality has distanced the wildest conjecture; and stranger still, multitudes are still living who witnessed not only the face of nature undergoing a change about them, but the manners, customs and industries of a whole people almost wholly changed. Many an old pioneer sits by his fireside in his easy chair with closed eyes, and dreams of the long ago, in sympathy with the poet describing eastern pioneer life, and seeing here and there strains that are parallel to his own experience:

"The voice of Nature's very self drops low,
As though she whispered of the long ago,
When down the wandering stream the rude
canoe

Of some lone trapper glided into view,
And loitered down the watery path that led
Thro' forest depths, that only knew the tread
Of savage beasts and wild barbarians,
That skulked about with blood upon their
hands,

And murder in their hearts. The light of day
Might barely pierce the gloominess that lay
Like some dark pall across the water's face,
And folded all the land in its embrace,
The panther's screaming, and the bear's low
growl,

The snake's sharp rattle, and the wolf's wild
howl,

The owl's grim chuckle, as it rose and fell
In alternation with the Indian's yell,
Made fitting prelude for the gory plays
That were enacted in the early days.
Now, o'er the vision, like a miracle, falls
The old log cabin with its dingy walls,
And crippled chimney, with the crutch-like prop
Beneath, a sagging shoulder at the top,
The coon skin battened fast on either side,
The wisps of leaf tobacco, cut and dried;
The yellow strands of quartered apples hung
In rich festoons that tangle in among
The morning glory vines that clamber o'er
The little clapboard roof above the door;
Again, thro' mists of memory arise
The simple scenes of home before the eyes;
The happy mother humming with her wheel;
The dear old melodies that used to steal
So drowsily upon the summer air,
The house dog hid his bone, forgot his care
And nestled at her feet, to dream, perchance,
Some cooling dream of summer-time romance.
The square of sunshine through the open door
That notched its edge across the puncheon floor,
And made the golden coverlet whereon
The god of slumber had a picture drawn
Of babyhood, in all the loveliness
Of dimpled cheek and limb and linsey dress.
The bough-filled fire-place and the mantle wide,
Its fire-scorched ankles stretched on either side,
Where, perchance upon its shoulder 'neath the
joist,
The old clock hiccupped, harsh and husky
voiced;

Tomatoes, red and yellow, in a row,
Preserved not them for diet but for show;
The jars of jelly, with their dainty tops;
Bunches of pennyroyal and cordial drops,
The flask of camphor and vial of squills,
The box of buttons, garden seeds and pills;
And thus the pioneer and helpsome aged wife
Reflectively views the scenes of early life."

In early days more mischief was done by wolves than by any other wild animal, and no small part of their mischief consisted in their almost constant barking at night, which always seemed menacing and frightful to the settlers. Like

mosquitos, the noise they made appeared to be about as dreadful as the depredations they committed. The most effectual, as well as the most exciting, method of ridding the country of these hateful pests, was that known as the circular wolf hunt, by which all the men and boys would turn out on an appointed day, in a kind of circle comprising many square miles of territory, with horses and dogs, and then close up toward the center field of operation, killing the "varmints" as they came into view.

WEDDINGS.

The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated, in those days, at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day, the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and after due preparation, departed en masse for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot, and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey, and to insure merriment the bottle was always taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the

meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what the pioneers called "jigging,"—that is, two out of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out"—that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation the place was supplied by some one of the company without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About nine or ten o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in the pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same apartment, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if the seats in the house were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local witness, every young man, when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls, and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities, spirits were freely used, but seldom to excess. The infair was held on the following evening, where the same order of exercises was generally observed.

SHAKES.

Another feature of pioneer life, which every old settler will vividly recall, was the "chills and fever," "fever and ague," or "shakes," as it is variously called. It was a terror to new-comers, for in the fall of the year almost everybody was afflicted with it. It was no respecter of persons; everybody looked pale and sal-low, as though frost-bitten. It was not contagious, but derived from impure water and air, which was always developed in the opening up of a new country of rank soil like that of McDonough county. The impurities continued to absorb from day to day, and from week to week, until the whole corporate body becomes saturated with it as with electricity, and then the shock came; and the shock was a regular shake, with a fixed beginning and ending, coming on, in some cases, each day, but generally on alternate days, with a regularity that was surprising. After the shakes came the fever, and this "last estate was worse than the first;" it was a burning hot fever, and lasted for hours. When you had the chill you couldn't get warm, and when you had the fever you couldn't get cool. It was exceedingly awkward in this respect—indeed it was. Nor would it stop for any contingency—not even a wedding in the family could stop it. It was imperative and tyrannical. When the appointed time came around, everything else had to be stopped to attend to its demands. It didn't even have any Sundays or holidays. After the fever went down you still didn't feel much better; you felt as though you had gone through some sort of a collision, threshing-machine, jarring-machine,

and came out not killed, but next thing to it. You felt weak, as though you had run too far after something, and then didn't catch it. You felt languid, stupid and sore and was down in the mouth and heel and partially raveled out. Your back was out of fix, your head ached and your appetite crazy. Your eyes had too much white in them; your ears, especially after taking quinine, had too much roar in them, and your whole body and soul were entirely woe begone, disconsolate, sad, poor and good for nothing, You didn't think much of yourself, and didn't believe that other people did either, and you didn't care. You didn't quite make up your mind to commit suicide, but sometimes wished some accident would happen to knock either the malady or yourself out of existence. You imagined even the dogs looked at you with a sort of self-complacency. You thought the sun had a sort of sickly shine about it. About this time you came to the conclusion that you would not take the whole state as a gift; and if you had the strength and means you would pick up Hannah and the baby, and your traps, and go back "yander" to "Old Virginia," the "Jarseys" Maryland, Pennsylvania, Kentucky or Tennessee.

"And to-day, the swallows flitting
Round my cabin, see me sitting
Moodily within the sunshine,
Just within my silent door,
Waiting for the 'ager,' seeming
Like a man forever dreaming;
And the sunlight on me streaming
Throws no shadow on the floor;
For I am too thin and sallow,
To make shadows on the floor—
Nary shadow any more!"

The foregoing is not a mere picture of imagination. It is simply recounting in quaint phrase of what actually occurred in hundreds of cases. Whole families would sometimes be sick at one time, and not a member scarcely able to wait upon another. Labor or exercise always aggravated the malady, and it took General Laziness a long time to thrash the enemy out. These were the days for swallowing all sorts of roots and "yarbs" and whisky straight, with some faint hope of relief. Finally, when the case wore out, the last remedy got the credit of the cure.

SNAKES.

In pioneer times snakes were numerous, such as the rattlesnake, viper, adder, blood-snakes, and many varieties of large blue and green snakes, milksnakes, garter and watersnakes, and others. If, on meeting one of these, you would retreat, they would chase you very fiercely; but if you would turn and give them battle, they would immediately turn and crawl away with all possible speed, hide in the grass and weeds and wait for a "greener" customer. These really harmless snakes served to put people on their guard against the more dangerous and venomous kind. It was a common practice, in order to exterminate them, for the men to turn out in companies with spades, mattocks, and crowbars, attack the principal snake dens, and slay large numbers of them. In early spring the snakes were somewhat torpid and easily captured. Scores of rattlesnakes were sometimes frightened out of a single den, which, as soon as they showed their heads through the crevices of the rocks, were dispatched, and left to be devoured

by the numerous wild hogs of that day. Some of the fattest of these snakes were taken to the house and oil extracted from them, and their glittering skins were saved as a specific for rheumatism. Another method for their destruction was to fix a heavy stick over the door of their dens, with a long grapevine attached, so that one at a distance could plug the entrance to the den when the snakes were all out sunning themselves. Then a large company of citizens, on hand by appointment, could kill scores of the reptiles in a few minutes.

AGRICULTURE.

In the earlier settlements of this section, ponds, marshes and swamps abounded where to-day are found cultivated and fertile fields. The low and flat places were avoided for the higher grounds, not only on account of the wetness, but for sanitary reasons. Agricultural implements were necessarily rude, and the agriculture of a corresponding character. The plow used was called a "bar-share" plow, the iron point of which consisted of a bar of iron about two feet long, and a broad share of iron welded to it. At the extreme point was a coulter that passed through a beam six or seven feet long, to which was attached handles of corresponding length. The mold-board was a wooden one split out of winding timber, or hewed into a winding shape, in order to turn the soil over. In the springtime, when the ground was to be prepared for the seed, the father would take his post at the plow, and the daughter possession of the reins. This is a grand scene—one full of grace and beauty. The

pioneer girl thinks but little of fine dress; knows less of the fashions; has probably heard of the opera, but does not understand its meaning; has been told of the piano but has never seen one; wears a dress "buttoned up behind;" has on "leather boots," and "drives plow" for father. In the planting of corn, which was always done by hand, the girls always took a part, usually dropping the corn, but many of them covering it with the hand-hoe.

In the cultivation of wheat, the land was ploughed the same as for corn, and harrowed with a wooden-toothed harrow, or smoothed by dragging over the ground a heavy brush, weighed down, if necessary, with a stick of timber. It was then sown broadcast by hand at the rate of about a bushel and a quarter to the acre, and harrowed in with the brush. The implements used to cut the wheat was either the sickle nor the cradle. The sickle was almost identical with the "grass hook" in use, and the cradle was a scythe fastened to a frame of wood, with long, bending teeth or strips of wood, for cutting and laying the grain in swaths. There were few farmers who did not know how to swing the scythe or cradle, and there was no more pleasant picture on a farm than a gang of workmen in the harvest field, nor a more hilarious crowd. Three cradlers would cut about ten acres a day. One binder was expected to keep up with the cradle. Barns for the storage of the unthreshed grain are comparatively a "modern invention," and as soon as the shock was supposed to be sufficiently cured, it was hauled to some place on the farm convenient for threshing, and there put in

stack. The threshing was performed in one or two ways, by flail or tramping with horses, generally the latter. The flail was used in stormy weather, on the sheltered floor, or when the farm work was not pressing; the threshing by tramping commonly in clear weather, on a level and well tramped clay floor. The bundles were piled in a circle of about fifteen to twenty feet in diameter, and four to six horses ridden over the straw. One or two hands turned over and kept the straw in place. When sufficiently tramped, the straw was thrown into a rick or stack, and the wheat cleared by a "fanning-mill," or sometimes, before fanning-mills were introduced, by letting it fall from the height of ten or twelve feet, subjected to the action of the wind, when it was supposed to be ready for the mill or market.

RELIGION.

The religious element in the life of the pioneer was such as to attract the attention of those living in more favored places. The pioneer was no hypocrite. If he believed in horse-racing, whisky-drinking, card-playing, or anything of like character, he practiced them openly and above board. If he was of a religious turn of mind he was not afraid to own it. He could truthfully sing,

"I'm not ashamed to own my Lord,
Or blush to speak His name."

But the pioneer clung to the faith of his father, for a time, at least. If he was a Presbyterian he was not ashamed of it, but rather prided himself on being one of the elect. He prayed long and loud if the spirit moved him, and cared nothing for the empty form of religion.

CHAPTER V.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To the reader of local history, this chapter is of general interest, but to the pioneer himself it is more. Here he has himself, and friends, and neighbors, as in days past they first sought out the western wilds and fought for existence in the wilderness. See him, as he takes the book in hand slowly, critically poring over every word, recalling in his mind the pictures of a vanished past at the mention of some well-known name, or smiling as recollection brings back some ludicrous adventure in the early days of his settlement. His old associations, the trials and tribulations incident to a new country, the battles against hunger and cold, while settlers were scattered thinly over a large expanse of country. All these rise up before him as he reads. Even now, in memory, he hears the wind moan round the humble cottage that first sheltered him, and hears the wolves howl as they did in days of yore. The picture of the past rises up vividly before him, and he once more rejoices in the pride of youth. Now the thought comes over him, that by and through his efforts, he has helped to make this wilderness blossom as the rose, and emerge from a state of nature into a well developed and thrifty land, and views with satisfaction the growing towns and villages and fertile farms that

dot the landscape over. But perhaps the brow will cloud and the eye dim as memory's mystic voice recalls the dark and painful side of those early experiences. The loved wife of his bosom fading slowly away before the breath of the cold destroyer, or some laughing, prattling babe, the joy of the household, laid away under the sod, in solemn silence, by the hands of rough-appearing, but sympathizing neighbors. Time has healed those wounds, but to-day, as memory is fast unlocking the chambers of the mind, the silent tear will well itself to the surface and drop as a tribute to the loved and the lost of that by-gone time.

Notwithstanding the cares and adversities that clustered round the cabin door of the pioneer, these hardy Argonauts led a happy life. Here all were free and equal, and the absence of the restraining presence of wealth and position, was to him a source of comfort and satisfaction. The rough hospitality, the hearty feeling of brotherhood, among these vanguards of civilization, were the spontaneous overflow of hearts full of regard for humanity, and was practiced more as the natural prompting of their nature, than from any teaching of a christian duty. They were men in the highest acceptance of the word.

EARLY SETTLERS.

For a few years preceding the advent of actual, permanent settlers, in nearly all counties, cabins, temporary in character, have been raised by a class of people, the forerunners of civilization, that are not to be regarded as settlers at all. They are, generally, hunters and trappers, who do not break the sod or till the ground, but live, almost exclusively, by the chase, and are but little removed from the red man, the original occupant of the land. That McDonough county had its usual allotment of this class of people, there is abundant proof in the traditions that are rife in many of the families of the old settlers, that when they came here, on such and such a section, there was an old cabin that had been erected six, eight or ten years before. Who they were, where they came from, or where they went to is, at this late day, impossible to conjecture. Their names, even, are buried under the ashes of oblivion, and history has no lens powerful enough to discern them.

The first actual settler, that is, one who made any improvements and tilled the land, of whom there is any account, is Richard Dunn, who settled in what is now Hire township, in 1825, and cultivated about four acres of land. He had a cabin, and for about three weeks, in the spring of 1826, entertained the family of William Job, while the latter was building a log cabin for himself and his family. Mr. Dunn left this locality within a year or two afterwards and passed out of the knowledge of the few settlers that knew him. His cabin was situated upon section 9, and on the arrival of Hugh Wilson, the latter took up

his quarters in it, the owner having vacated it previously.

In regard to who was the next of make a settlement within the limits of McDonough county, there is great difficulty to determine with the accuracy obligatory upon history, but the weight of testimony, which has been carefully sifted, seems to give the honor to William Job. That old pioneer, in the fall of 1825, leaving his family in Morgan county, came to this county, and lived in the vicinity of the present site of Blandinsville that fall, and picked out the land upon which he wanted to make a settlement. In the early winter he returned to where his family were and there remained until the following spring. Hardly had the snow gone off, than he and his family, in company with his brothers-in-law, William Southward and Ephraim Perkins, with their families came back to the land of promise and settled. Mr. Job took up a claim on the southeast quarter of section 33, where he erected a cabin, the others locating south of him. A full account of his settlement is given in the history of Blandinsville township, to which the reader is most respectfully referred.

Riggs Pennington made a settlement on the northeast quarter of section 24, in what is now Industry township, in the spring of 1826. He located in the timber, totally ignoring the rich prairie that lay so near his door, as did nearly all the pioneers of that day. Mr. Pennington lived here for a few years when he removed to Knox county, Illinois. In 1837, he emigrated to Texas, where he died.

William Carter in the summer of the same year located upon the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 26, in what is now Industry township. The settlement that sprung up around him was known for many years afterwards by the name of Carter's settlement. Here, on this section, the settlers erected, in the year 1827, a block house, or log fort, near the residence of William Carter, on section 26. This was a two-story affair, the upper story projecting about four feet over the lower one on all sides. It was built in this way because it would afford more ample protection against being set on fire by the Indians. Where the upper story projected holes were made, through which an Indian could be gently tapped on the head should he come for incendiary purposes. The building was eighteen by twenty feet, with numerous port holes for the guns of the inmates. Luckily they had no occasion to use the building for the purpose for which it was erected. The soldiers that passed through this country in 1831-2 to the seat of the Black Hawk war made considerable sport of this building, and of the idea of erecting one two hundred miles from the Indian country. But it should be remembered that the Indians were all around them every spring and fall, and like those of the present day, were a treacherous people. Carter, after some years, removed to Missouri.

Stephen Osborne, in 1826, also made a settlement in the neighborhood of Mr. Carter, where he remained but a short time when he went to Knox county, and passed out of the knowledge of those left here.

In the spring of 1826, John Vance, came to this county and locating at what was long known as Job's settlement, put up a cabin, and breaking up the virgin soil, put in a crop. All that summer he toiled to get his farm in shape, and in the fall he returned for his family which he had left behind him, and bringing them with him landed them in his cabin, in what is now Blandinsville township, December 24th, 1826. Mr. Vance removed from here to Iowa, in 1854, and died while in that state in 1866.

William Dykeson made a settlement in the same locality about the year 1826, but resided there but a short time.

Hugh Wilson in 1827, made a settlement on section 9, Hire township. He started from Schuyler county to go to some place on the Mississippi, near the Des Moines rapids, and when they arrived near the present village of Webster, Hancock county, he was met by William Job, William Southward, and Ephraim Perkins, all brothers-in-law, who had settled in that vicinity a short time previous. Through the solicitude of Mr. Job, Mr. Wilson changed his course and went to the northwest part of this county, and settled as above stated. Here he erected a "half-faced camp," being nothing more than a shed with three sides and an open front. Preparing his ground, he planted it, and raised a crop. When his harvest was over he built himself a more substantial house, into which he moved, but only lived therein about two weeks, when a friendly Indian came to his cabin and gave the alarm by stating that a band of hostile Indians was coming that way, and he had better leave. This advice he fol-

lowed, going to the Des Moines rapids. He afterwards returned to Hancock county, near the McDonough county line, as is detailed in the history of the township, further on.

William Stephens, located on a farm on section 24, in Industry township, in the fall of 1827. It was in his cabin that Rev. John Logan held the first religious services in the county in the spring of 1828.

The next to make a settlement in the county was Benjamin Mathews, a native of Tennessee; but came to this county from Cass county, Illinois. He located in what is now Bethel township during the year 1827, and lived there until his death in 1878.

Frank Redden, a native of Kentucky was the next to settle at the Job's settlement in 1827. He did not stay very long, but moved on further west, and eventually to Iowa.

On the first day of January, 1828, William Pennington, a native of Virginia, settled in New Salem township, at what is now known as Pennington's Point, which was named in his honor. He was the first settler in that section of the county. He and his wife have passed away to their reward, but several of their descendants are still residents in the county. Mr. Pennington lived in this county until 1881, when he died.

John Logan made a settlement on first coming to the county in 1828, in Industry township. He lived for a short time in the old fort, but afterwards removed to the house just vacated by Stephen Osborne. The next year he moved to Schuyler county, but in 1830, returned to this county, locating at Rock creek.

John Wilson, a son of Hugh Wilson, set out for himself and came to McDonough county, in 1828, although he had been here with his father's family a year before, and located upon a farm in Industry township. He was married October 30, 1828, to Mattie Vance, which event was the first of the kind in the county. Mr. Wilson is still a resident of the township and county.

Elias McFadden made a settlement in what is now Chalmers township, about one mile south of Macomb, on section 12, in 1827 or 1828. He was accompanied by his son David, and a nephew, Wylie McFadden, afterwards his son-in-law. They lived here until November, 1834, when the two first named were arrested for the crime of murdering their neighbor, John Wilson, tried, convicted and hung in Schuyler county. A full account of the crime and its punishment is given in chapter XIII. It was at the house of Elias McFadden that the first election in McDonough county was held.

William Moore made a settlement in what is now Eldorado township, in 1828, on the place west of the Comber farm. The following year he went crazy, and was taken back to Georgia by his family.

William Osborne is believed to have been the first to make a settlement in what is now known as Scotland township, he camping out all the summer of 1828, on the banks of the water-course since known as Camp creek, from this circumstance. This Osborne was not what may be truly termed a settler, but rather in the light of a temporary inhabitant.

Elijah Bristow made a settlement in Blandinsville township, on section 21, during the year 1828 or 9. He, in 1845, sold out and removed to Oregon.

About the same time, John Woodside settled on section 16, in the same subdivision of the county, where he lived for ten years, when he, too, left the county, going westward.

Isaac Fowler settled in the Carter settlement, on section 25, in 1828, where he remained several years. His present whereabouts is unknown.

John Baker, in the summer of 1830, came to McDonough county, and erected a cabin on the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, and 2 west, on the site of the present city of Macomb. He was, or had been a minister of the Regular Baptist church, but was little given to following his calling, being too busy in the every day affairs of life. He was the first clerk, pro tem. of the county, and is noted at length in that connection. He was the first resident of the city of Macomb.

With him came Oliver C. Rice, who helped put up the cabin and who lived in part of it. He was to run a blacksmith shop, and John Baker a tavern, but for some reason Rice, in the following spring, removed west of town and ran a mill. Pascal and Hess Smith assisted in the building of the double cabin.

Lewis Walters made a settlement upon the northeast quarter of section 3, in Hire township, in the spring of 1829, where he resided until the fall of 1830, when he left the county.

David Troxwell, in the spring of 1829, entered land on the northwest quarter of

section 21, Chalmers township. He remained but a short time, for in November of that year he left for parts unknown.

James Edmonston, made a settlement in 1829, in the southern portion of the present Chalmers township. He shortly afterwards removed into Bethel township, but after some years residence there migrated back to Chalmers township, locating on section 32. He afterwards removed to Schuyler county, where he died.

William O'Neal, a native of North Carolina, made a settlement on section 24, Chalmers township in 1829, where he remained a few years, when he removed to Iowa.

William Edmonston, settled in McDonough county in 1829, locating upon the southwest quarter of section 26, in Chalmers township. He is quite noted in the official life of the county and is spoken of in that connection. He was a member of the legislature of three different states in his time, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. He left this county about 1842 or 3.

Most likely the next family to locate in this county, was that of John Bridges. He arrived in what is now Industry township in November, 1829. He at once set to work to open up a farm, and resided here until the day of his death in 1844. He was a North Carolinian by birth, but was for many years a resident of Tennessee. He came here from Morgan county, Illinois.

Daniel Campbell, came to McDonough county in December, 1829, and in the following spring located upon a farm on section 10, in Tennessee township.

He died in Greene county, Illinois, while on a journey through that place. His son, Daniel W., came with his parents, and is still a resident of the county.

A party by the name of Smitherton, squatted upon the northeast quarter of section 19, now within the limits of Colchester township in the fall of 1829 or spring of 1830, and remained there until the summer of 1831, when he left for Morgan county.

John Massingall, settled in Chalmers township, on the southwest quarter of section 33, in 1829 or 30. He paid but little attention to farming, but gained his living by hunting. He died while a resident of the county. A good, kind man, but carried the knife as the ugliest man in the state.

John Bagby, a native of Virginia, located on the same section with John Woodside, probably about the year 1830. He removed to Hancock county afterwards, but feeling dissatisfied there, returned to this county, and again took up his residence. He dropped dead, one day, while engaged in some household duties.

Stewart Pennington with his family settled upon the northwest quarter of section 30, in what is now New Salem township, in 1830. He was a nephew of the famous Kentuckian, Daniel Boone, and was himself born on the "Dark and bloody ground" in 1783. A history in detail is given of him in the history of the township, further on, in this volume.

Michael Stinson came to McDonough county in 1830, and made a settlement southwest of Macomb. He was appointed the first clerk of the commis-

sioner's court pro tem., but held the office but a short time when he left and went westward.

T. J. Pennington, a son of Stewart Pennington, came to Pennington's Point, New Salem township, in 1830. Here he remained a short time, when he removed to Industry township, southeast of the village. He died in the township in 1875.

Richard Pennington, another son, although but a lad of sixteen at the time, came with the family and is worthy of mention in this list of the old settlers of the county. He was born January 24, 1814, in Monroe county, Kentucky. He was married January 30, 1834, to Delilah Shannon. They settled, on their marriage, on section 30, and the old homestead is still the residence of Mr. Pennington.

John Rogers settled in what is now Industry township, in the summer of 1830. He erected a cabin on the prairie but in the fall moved it to the timber, but being caught by the falling snow before it was rebuilt, enclosed it in a tent and managed to exist in it all winter on hominy without salt. In the spring he left, disgusted with the country. He afterwards came back to Hancock county.

Resin Naylor came to McDonough county during the year 1830, and made a temporary settlement near Macomb. In 1835, he removed to Macomb and entered upon his business of harness making. He was, in early days, quite a character, and is familiarly spoken of as "Boss Naylor." He held several official positions and is noted at length in

the chapter entitled, national, state and county representation.

Dr. John Hardesty with his wife and children settled upon section 8, of Blandinsville township, during the early spring of 1830. A sketch in detail of this eminent gentleman is given in the chapter devoted to the history of the medical profession of the county. Doctor Hardesty died in the month of August, 1875.

The same spring of 1830, William Duncan came to the above township and made a settlement, but the following winter drove him away. He afterward removed to Iowa where he died.

Enoch Cyrus also settled in the same locality, at the same time. He farmed sometimes and taught school, being the first teacher in the township now known as Blandinsville. After a few years he sold out and went to Missouri and from there to California, when he died. Noble Owsley came with him and settled near him but only remained a year or so, going westward.

David Clarke, made a settlement in the immediate vicinity of Macomb during the year 1830, and shortly after the laying out of the city, moved there, and was a resident until the day of his death, in March, 1884.

Nathaniel Herron, in the spring of 1830, took up land on the northwest quarter of section 3, in Hire township. He improved a farm, and lived on the place until 1855, when, being seized with the spirit of emigration, he went to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has since been called upon to pay the debt of nature.

Charles Shannon, made his settlement in McDonough county in 1830. He located where the town of Industry is now laid out. He was a native of Greenbriar county, Virginia, but early in life removed to Knox county, Tennessee. In 1819, he removed to Gallatin county, Illinois, where he lived until coming to this county. Mr. Shannon, like many others of the old pioneers, has passed to his reward, dying about the year 1858.

John Huston, arrived in McDonough county on the 14th of March, 1830, and settled upon the northwest quarter of section 3, Blandinsville township. He was very prominent in county matters in an early day; was elected and served as a member of the general assembly of the state, in which connection is given a sketch in full detail. He died July 8, 1854. His son, William M., now a practicing physician in the town of Blandinsville, then but a small child, came with his father and mother.

Charles Hill and David Fees, in the spring of 1830, settled on the northeast quarter of section 12, in what is now Lamoine township, being the pioneers of that sub-division. Mr. Hills is still a resident of the county, having survived the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and although over seventy years of age, is still quite active.

At the same time, or very shortly after, John Hills settled upon section 12 of the same township, where he still resides.

George Dowell, came to this county in 1829 or 30, and built a cabin in what is now Eldorado township. This place was occupied by Abraham Davis.

Anson Mathews, in about 1830, settled at what was afterwards called Foster's

point, and sold out to Arthur J. Foster during the year 1831.

Abraham David, with his family, settled in what is now Eldorado township during the summer of 1830. He settled on a farm and resided there until 1863, when he died. He had come into the county in the spring and temporarily stopped in the Carter settlement, but moved here as above.

John D. Barber, made a settlement in August, 1830, on the northwest quarter of section 20 of Colchester township, where he lived two years. He then moved to section 19, where he died in 1874.

Roswell Tyrrell, in the fall of 1830, came over from Fulton county, where he had settled in 1823, and put up a cabin on section 29, in Tennessee township. He then went back to bring his family; but did not return until 1830, in the spring of which year he made a permanent settlement. He died there in April, 1872. A sketch in full detail is given further on in the history of Tennessee township.

In the fall of 1830, Joel Duncan, father of Russell and Charles, came to McDonough county. He made his home temporarily with his son Russell, and commenced the erection of a cabin, but before he had it finished, the great snow of that winter came on, so thirteen people were compelled to live all winter in that little cabin not over eighteen feet square. In the spring Joel removed south of his sons and opened a farm, where he afterwards died.

Robert Seybold, in the fall of 1830, made a settlement in Hire township. A sketch of this pioneer and his family is

given in the chapter devoted to that township.

A party by the name of Jesse Bartlett, a native of Tennessee, located on section 34, Walnut Grove township, in the fall of 1830. A sketch of him is given in its proper place in the chapter devoted to the history of that township.

Truman Bowen, in October, 1830, located on section 3, in Chalmers township. He commenced to open up a farm but the year following his settlement he died. He was a Pennsylvanian by birth, but came here from Ohio, where he was reared.

During the fall of 1830, Redmon Grigsby and others of that family came to the infant settlement in Blandinsville and settled. Many of the descendants of the name are still residents in that quarter of the county, influential and prosperous.

James Clarke, one of the first commissioners of McDonough county, and quite a prominent man in the history of this section, made a settlement upon section 12, in Chalmers township, in 1830. He did not remain there long, but the following year moved to Macomb, where he lived until the day of his death in June, 1876. A sketch of Mr. Clarke will be found in chapter XII, under the head of county judge, he being the first to fill that honorable position.

Russell Duncan, was also a settler of 1830. He erected a cabin in which he installed his family on section 3, of Blandinsville. It was his intention to place it on section 4, but got it the wrong side of the line. He lived here until the spring of 1840, when he died very suddenly. With him came his brother

Charles Duncan, who was a single man. He made his home sometime with his brother, but moved to Hancock county. Later he came back, but afterwards, during the time of the rush to California, he fell in with the tide of emigration, and moved to that Eldorado of the west, where he now resides.

Among the settlers of 1830, was Peter Hale, who erected a cabin in what is now Emmett township, just west of where Macomb now stands, near the site of the old grave yard. He was the first coroner of this county. William Pringle, also, made a settlement a short distance west of him about the same time.

William I. Pace, a Kentuckian, came to this county in the fall of 1830, and after spending the winter with T. J. Pennington, he made a settlement in the spring, on the place now owned by Robert Venard, in Chalmers township, where he remained some five years, removing from thence into the adjoining township of Scotland. He lived there until 1855, when he passed to "that land from whose bourne no traveler ever returns."

Jacob Coffman erected a cabin on section 8, Blandinsville township, in 1830, also, and made some improvements. After a few years he sold out and moved to Missouri, but subsequently returned to this county, where he died.

James H. Dunsworth came from his native state of Tennessee, during the year 1830, and locating upon section 8, in Bethel township; opened up a farm. He remained upon this place until August, 1860, when he was summoned hence by the angel of death.

John Wilson, a native of Washington county, Kentucky, made a settlement in 1830, upon section 12, Chalmers township, where he lived until the fall of 1834, when he was murdered by the McFaddens, as related elsewhere.

Austen Coker, in 1830, settled down with his family upon a farm in what is now Industry township. He came from Jackson county, Tennessee. He died while still a resident of McDonough.

Lewis F. Temple, a settler of 1830, came from Kentucky, and opened a farm on section 3, Chalmers township. In about 1835 he left for Iowa.

John Scroggins made a settlement in Blandinsville township, on section 32, in 1830, but remained but a short time. He made some improvements and built a cabin, but sold out and moved farther west.

On the first day of April, 1831, there arrived at the cabin of John Baker, which then stood on the site of the city of Macomb, the newly appointed clerk of the circuit court, James M. Campbell, he being the fifth settler of that town, the family of Mr. Baker consisting of four persons. Perhaps there is no man in the county, that has been more fully identified with the interests of it, who has been more active in advancing its standing, or who has done more toward developing its resources than Mr. Campbell. He held the several offices of county clerk, clerk of the circuit court, county recorder, postmaster of Macomb, and notary public for many years. A full sketch of this eminent and honored gentleman is given further on, in chapter XII. He is still a resident of Macomb, after a life of fifty-four years

spent there, honored and respected by all—still a sturdy survivor of early days. [Thomas Palmer, located in Colchester township, on section 19, in the spring of 1831. He came from Morgan county, and returned to that place after about two years residence.

Moses Henton and Lawson H. Robinson, came to Macomb village in 1831, and opened a general store, a history of which is given in its proper place in the annals of that city.

Jonathan Reno, with his family, settled in what is now Scotland township in the spring of 1831. He, after opening a farm, disposed of it to Charles Hays.

About the same time Roland Lee and his son John, came to this township with their families and made a settlement. With them came Alexander and James, also sons of Roland Lee, who were at the time unmarried, but who soon obtained partners and settled down. Cyrus Walker purchased the land which he owned here, of these Lees.

About the same time, settlements were made in this locality by Josiah Huddleston, Anthony Huddleston, Berry Stockton, Elhannon Lane, Benjamin Rice, Stephen Rice and others.

Huddleston and his family, "squatted" upon section 34 in Scotland township, where he remained until 1834, when he left the country. Berry Stockton settled on section 33, of Industry township, in 1832, and remained until 1836, when he went to Texas.

Nicholas B. Rodgers, settled in the village of Macomb during the year 1831, and died while a resident of the place in after years.

John Anderson came from Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, in 1830, to Lewistown, Fulton county, and in November, 1831, located two miles and a half west of Macomb in Chalmers township, on the northeast quarter of section 3. Here he remained until about September, 1835, he moved into Macomb, and purchased lot 1 in block 24, where the city buildings are now built, and erected a hotel which he operated until 1846, when he was called to his reward. He was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and moved to Kentucky with his father in 1791, and settled near New Castle, Henry county. There he was married to Sarah Loudon. In 1808 or nine, he removed to Columbia, Adair county, and from thence to this state.

When Mr. Anderson came here he purchased a claim of Lewis F. Temple, on which was erected a small cabin about fourteen feet square. In this small building, a family of fourteen were compelled to pass the winter, one of the most severe ever experienced in the state. They were compelled that winter, to grate corn to live on as there were no mills, and the corn was partially frosted and even had they had mills they could not have had it ground.

Samuel Bogart came to Macomb during the early summer of 1831, and opened a small grocery. He afterwards, in 1832, commanded, as major, the odd battallion during the Black Hawk war. At its close, or in 1833, he went to Iowa.

Salem Woods settled on section 30, New Salem township in the fall of 1831, although he had purchased it in 1827. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Hugh McDonough made a settlement in what is now Tennessee township during the fall of 1831, where he resided many years. Although he has since died, several members of his family are still living in McDonough county.

A man by the name of Ladd came to McDonough in the fall of 1831, and took up his residence in a cabin already built on section 17, Colchester township, but left within a year's time.

Evan Martin, a native of Kentucky, came to McDonough county in 1831, and entered over ninety acres of land on section 31, in what is now Hire township. Here he opened and improved a farm, and is still a resident of the township.

Arthur J. Foster located on section 2, in Eldorado township during the year 1831, and made a settlement. On this farm he resided until September 23, 1843, when death came to his home, and took him from his family. He purchased the claim or the land held by Anson Mathews. In 1836, Mr. Foster built the first brick house in the township. To him, also, belongs the credit of planting the maple grove in which the Cumberland Presbyterian church is now built. When he set it out he gave it out as his intention that it was for that purpose, and since his death, his wishes have been fully carried out.

John Duncan made a settlement in Blandinsville township in 1831, and remained a resident until his death, many years after.

William Venard, made a settlement in Bethel township in 1831, on the place now owned and occupied by his son, George.

Joshua Hunt made a settlement in what is now Colchester township, in 1831, on a farm about a mile west of the present site of the town of Colchester. He and his family remained on this place until 1839, when he removed to a house built on section 3. He has since been "gathered to his fathers" but some of the family are still residents of the county.

James Fulkerson, in the winter of 1831-2, emigrated from Tennessee to Illinois, and remained the balance of that season in Jacksonville, Morgan county. In the spring of 1832, he came to McDonough county and located on sections 28 and 29, in Tennessee township where he remained until overtaken by death.

In the spring of 1832, Willis Wayland, Sr., located upon section 34, in Chalmers township. He was a native of Virginia, but came to this county from Kentucky. He died while a resident of this place in 1861.

David Jenkins and his sons, William and James, in the spring of 1832, came to McDonough county from Tennessee, and liking the looks of the land in Lamoine township, made a settlement there. The elder Mr. Jenkins is now living in Kansas, but the sons are both residents of this county yet.

Among the other settlers of 1832, was Daniel Sandidge, who in the spring of that year located in Industry township, opening a farm. He stayed there until 1833, in the fall, when he removed to Eldorado township, and later to Schuyler county, where he died in 1882.

John Hushaw was another early pioneer of the southeastern part of the county, locating in the township now known as Industry, in the month of April, 1832.

Bethel township received another settler in the person of Malachi Monk, in the fall of 1832. He located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7, and opened a farm. He made this his residence until April, 1840, when he died. His son, John Monk, came with him and took up the east half of the southwest quarter of the same section as his father, where he has resided many years.

Section 33, Chalmers township, received a settler in 1832, in the person of James McClure. He was a native of Kentucky, but came to this state in an early day and lived in Morgan county. He was quite an oddity in his way. He died a resident of the county.

James Head came to McDonough county and settled in Emmet township, on section 5, in 1832. Here he remained until 1855, when he moved to the city of Macomb, where he lived until overtaken by death in 1863.

In 1832, Joseph Smith made the first settlement in what is now Mound township, on section 18, where he remained until the spring of 1837.

Joseph McCroskey, a native of Kentucky, settled in Scotland township in 1832. He died in the city of Macomb.

John A. Chenoweth was a settler in the town of Macomb during the year 1832; he was engaged in trade there for some little time, but left in 1837, quite suddenly.

Richard H. Churchill made a settlement on section 14, in what is now Emmet township, in 1832.

Dr. Charles Hays located on the southeast quarter of section 34, Scotland township, in 1833, purchasing the land of Jonathan Reno.

Section 31, in Lamoine township, received a settler in 1832, in the person of Orvel Sherrel. He afterwards removed to Missouri, where he died. Elijah Poole, his father-in-law, at the same time settled upon section 30, and moved with him to Missouri, and is also numbered with the "great majority."

Abel Friend about the same time located upon section 30, but soon removed to section 20. In 1848, he emigrated to Iowa, where he afterwards died. His father and brother Charles also came with him, the former settling upon section 8, the latter on 28.

Martin Fugate made his first settlement in this county in Bethel township, during the year 1832. He is now in Bushnell, but some of his children are still resident of the locality where the father settled.

James C. Archer was also a settler in this locality the same year.

John P. Kinkade entered a farm on section 5, in Industry township, in 1832, and putting up a cabin, entered upon the labor of opening up a farm. He resided here for many years, but has long since been gathered to his fathers.

During the year 1832, a settlement was made within the limits of what is now Lamoine township, by Christopher Yates. He put up a cabin and broke

about six acres of land, but soon left and moved to Hancock county.

William McKamy, with his widowed mother, located in Chalmers township in 1832. He is still a resident of the county; his mother is dead.

Rev. James King, a Tennessean, made a settlement in Lamoine township in the fall of 1832 or spring of 1833, where he lived for many years. He was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a most excellent man, and had the respect and esteem of all who knew him.

Charles Dunsworth came to McDonough county in the fall of 1832, and remained all winter with his son James, who had preceded him some two years. In the spring of 1833 he settled on the northeast quarter of section 17, in what is now Bethel township, where he remained until overtaken by death, in 1842.

This brings the settlement up to January 1, 1833. After that the country began filling up more rapidly, until in 1835, over 400 votes were cast in the county, showing it then had a population of nearly 2,000. The names given above are simply an index of what will be finished in the histories of the respective townships, where will be found the accounts of the settlement of these and many other parties, in full detail, which are not given here, to avoid needless repetition, which space and judgment forbid.

HISTORIC FIRST ITEMS.

The first child born in the county was James, son of John Vance, who was

born May 18, 1828, on section 30, at what was then known as "Job's Settlement," now Blandinsville.

The first marriage in the county occurred on the 30th of October, 1828, when Rev. John Logan joined in wedlock the hands of John Wilson and Martha R., daughter of James Vance, at the residence of the latter, in Industry township.

The first death in the county was most likely an infant son of Isaac Fowler, of Industry township, who died in the summer of the year 1828, on section 25.

The first school in the county was taught by a man by the name of George Dowell, in a log cabin on section 15, in Industry township, during the year 1830.

The pioneer postoffice was that at Macomb, which was established in 1831, with James M. Campbell as postmaster, the date of whose commission was October 1, of that year.

The first sermon ever preached in the county was delivered by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist clergyman, at the cabin of William Stephens, on section 24, in Industry township, in the spring of 1828.

The first professional lawyer in the county was W. W. Chapman, in June, 1832.

The first physician to locate in the county was Doctor Shuff, who settled in Macomb during the early part of 1832.

The first newspaper was the McDonough *Independent*, first issued September 12, 1851, at Macomb.

The first term of the circuit court was held at the house of John Baker, on the site of the city of Macomb, on October 17, 1830, by Judge Richard M. Young.

Richard Dunn is believed to have been the first white settler in the county, locating in what is now Hire township, in 1825, and building a cabin and cultivating about four acres of corn that year.

The first store opened in the county was in Macomb, by James M. Campbell, in 1831.

The first town laid out in the county was Macomb, in 1831.

The first cooking stove was brought

into the county of McDonough by Salem Woods, to Pennington's Point, in 1832. James M. Campbell brought the second one to the county.

The first Sunday school in the county was organized at the old fort in Industry township, two miles south of the town of Industry, at what is now called "the cross-roads," by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist minister.

Rutherford McClure, of Tennessee township, laid the first tile for drainage purposes, in McDonough county, in 1872. He purchased the tile from Abram Horricks, who established a small factory in Colchester about that time.

CHAPTER VI.

REMINISCENCES, INCIDENTS AND PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS.

The following account of personal matters is given to show the mode of life under which the pioneers labored, and the incidents and stories of early life in the county of McDonough, during the embryoic stage of its growth. In the cases where they have been written by others, the compiler of this volume has in no case altered them, but inserted them just as they were handed to us. The expressions of an individual, as shown in the writing, are sometimes as good an index to character and peculiarities as much as the painting or engraving. These incidents are interesting and well worthy of perusal.

Whatever of romance adhered to the lives of the hardy colonists, was abundantly compensated for by hard labor. Contrast the journey of that devoted party through the roadless and bridgeless tract between civilization and their future home, with a company on a like journey to-day. Instead of weeks of labor and toil, privation and suffering, with cold and hunger, a seat is taken in a palace car, unexceptional meals are partaken of without leaving the train, the passenger retires upon a downy couch, and, in all probability, awakes to find himself at his point of destination in central or western Illinois, having

only lost a day or two on his journey. Those who enjoy these blessings would be less than human, if they were not filled with gratitude toward these early settlers, who paved the way, and actually made the present state of things possible. At that time the confines of civilization were on the lakes; Chicago was just beginning to be a village and Milwaukee was a mere vidette, an outpost of civilization. There was comparatively nothing in the now great state of Illinois, with her almost innumerable railroad lines spanning the state in all directions, except the intrinsic merit of the location, to attract people from their more or less comfortable homes in the east, or from on the other side of the briny deep. The hope as to the future, which "springs eternal in the human heart," was what lured them on, and although those who came were usually regarded by the friends they left behind, as soldiers of fortune, who, if they ever returned at all, would indeed be fortunate. They were a sturdy race, who realized the inequality of the struggle in the old states or countries, and resolved to plant themselves where merit would not be suppressed by traditions.

The men who came were, as a rule, enterprising, open-hearted and sympathizing; they were good neighbors, and so good neighborhoods were created, and they illustrated the idea of the brotherhood of man more by example than by quoting creeds, with a bravery that never blanched in the presence of the most appalling danger, they nevertheless were tender, kind and considerate in the presence of misfortune, and

their deficiency in outward manifestations of piety was more than compensated by their love and regard for humanity. And if this meed of praise is justly due to the men, and it certainly is, what shall be said of the heroic women who braved the vicissitudes of frontier life, endured the absence of home, friends and old associations, whose tender ties must have wrung all hearts as they were severed. The devotion which would lead to such a breaking away, to follow a father, a husband or a son into the trackless waste bordering on the Mississippi, where gloomy apprehensions must have arisen in the mind, is above all praise. The value of the part taken by the noble women who first came to this wild region cannot be over-estimated. Although by nature liberal, they practiced the most literal economy, and often at critical times preserved order, reclaiming the men from despair during gloomy periods; and their example of industry constantly admonished him to renewed exertion, and the instincts of womanhood constantly encouraged integrity and manhood.

As to the effects of frontier life upon those who have secured homes in the west, a few observations may not be inappropriate.

Years ago the Rev. Dr. Bushnell, a noted divine in the east, preached a sermon on the barbarous tendencies of civilization in the west, and on this the reverend gentleman predicated an urgent—and we almost said, frantic—appeal to Christianity to put forth renewed and

strenuous efforts to save the west from a relapse into barbarism. This tendency was supposed to result from the disruption of social and religious ties, the mingling of heterogeneous elements, and the removal of the external restraints, so common, and supposed to be so patent, in older communities. Dr. Bushnell did not have a sufficiently extended view of the subject, for in looking over the history of the past, we find that in a nomadic position there is never any real progress in refinement. Institutions for the elevation of the race must be planted deep in the soil before they can raise their heads in beauty and majesty toward heaven, and bear fruit for the enlightenment of nations. The evils of which Dr. Bushnell was so afraid are merely temporary in their character and will have no lasting impression. What actually happens is this: At first there is an obvious increase of human freedom, but the element of self-government everywhere largely predominates, and the fusion of the races, which is inevitable, will in due time create a composite nationality, or a race as unlike as it must be superior to those that have preceded it. Even now, before the first generation has passed away, society in the west has outgrown the irritation of transplanting, and there are no more vicious elements in society here than in the east, as the criminal statistics will abundantly verify.

During the year 1831, Samuel McGee built a mill on Crooked creek, in Tennessee township, and while he had all the neighbors helping raise the frame,

Miss Martha McGee carried all the water and provisions to them from their house, a mile and a half distant. One day, while carrying their dinner to the force, she had an adventure that was startling, to say the least. She was on horseback, and she had scarcely gone a quarter of a mile from the parental roof when they were attacked by a panther. The scared horse, leaving her, ran off homeward, but she alarmed the men at the mill, who immediately started in pursuit. All that afternoon the chase continued and until the next morning, when Moses Holiday shot the animal and brought it home.

AN INCIDENT.

During the winter of 1832-3, in Industry township, Rev. Philip Corder was at the house of Jonathan Reno, for the purpose of holding services, the latter named gentleman having the largest house in the neighborhood at that time. It was a bitter cold day, and the reverend gentleman had just arrived and stood by the fire-place long enough to get partially warm, when the genial Jonathan, who was not a professor of religion, (although his wife was), called Rev. Corder outside the door and instructed him not to preach a warmer climate for the hereafter, because his wife would surely leave him to seek a more genial climate.

The family were from the State of Tennessee, and Mrs. Reno was greatly dissatisfied with the severe weather they had experienced in this new country. Rev. Corder afterward acknowledged, in a conversation with a friend, that the



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interview with Mr. Reno had so taken him down that he was almost at a loss to know what to say during the services which followed.

In December, 1830, James Clarke went to Springfield, and, in behalf of the county, entered the quarter section upon which the old town of Macomb was subsequently laid out. For this service he was allowed the munificent sum of three dollars, which was certainly well earned, for, while returning, he was overtaken by the big snow storm so well remembered by all the old settlers, and it was with great difficulty that he arrived safely at home. The snow began to fall when he was between Springfield and Beardstown, and in a few hours time all traces of the road were obliterated, and the only way by which he could with certainty know he was pursuing the right course was by observing the trees and large weeds he had noticed in previously passing over the road. The recollection of this "big snow" is vividly impressed upon the mind of more than one old settler, and the remembrance of the horrors of that long winter will never be obliterated while their lives shall last. The snow began falling the night of the 29th of December, continuing to fall for three days and nights, until it reached an average depth of about four feet, drifting in places as high as eighteen or twenty feet. Great suffering was experienced in consequence. The settlers relied for their daily food upon the Indian corn which they were enabled to raise, together with the wild game,

which was abundant at that time. Plenty of the former was raised to supply the wants of all until the next season's crop; but when the snow fell, but little had been gathered; game could not be had. The great depth of the snow was a barrier to all travel, and it may well be imagined the sufferings of the people were great indeed. In a letter, published in March, 1876, in *Clarke's Monthly*, James Clarke thus graphically described the situation:

"The snow fell an average depth of about four feet, and remained on the ground for about three months. All kinds of wild game literally starved to death. Before the snow fell the deer were as fat as could be, and before it passed away they were so poor they were not fit to eat. Wild turkeys would fall from the limbs of trees. The morning after the snow fell my wife was about three hours shoveling it from our cabin. We then lived about one hundred yards from the house lately occupied by Isaac Haines, a little southwest of Macomb. I did not have my corn gathered, and had a good sized family to feed, and had five horses and some cattle. As soon as possible I sent John Wilson, the young man afterwards murdered by McFadden, with the horses to Morgan county to have them kept through the winter. Each day we would have to go out to the field, and where we could see a stalk of corn standing above the snow reach down until he came to the ear, pull it off, gathering enough for the day. There were no mills in the country, and each family would, with a mortar and pestle, pound their corn so as to make bread. A few

were fortunate enough to have large graters with which they would grate up the corn. The first thing done each morning would be to build the fire and put on a big pot of water in which the corn would be thrown and boiled awhile, then taken out and grated and made into good, wholesome bread. This, with what game we could get, was what we had to live on during the long winter."

"Several families came to the county that fall, and, of course, had no corn.

All things were then held more than common. Those that had none were welcome to help themselves from their more fortunate neighbors, all that was required of them being that they should gather it themselves. Resin Naylor, better known as "Boss" Naylor, was one of that class, and it was a little amusing to see him go out to the fields, walking for a time on top of the snow, on which a crust was formed, but now and then going through, getting his corn, and come in blowign like a porpoise and sweating dreadfully. But we all managed to live, and had good cause to be thankful it was no worse. The young men and women of this day have little knowledge of what a pioneer life consisted. Away out upon an almost boundless prairie, far from home and kindred, with an opportunity of hearing from them only every few months, it was dreary indeed, but how different it is now! However far the distance, they can be communicated with in a few moments time."

BY HUMPHREY HORRIBIN.

Mr. Horribin, a sturdy Briton who left his island home and came to this country in 1847, emigrated on account

of the overcrowded state of that country, and the little chance there was there of rising above the position of a laborer for those who happened to be born in the humbler walks of life. Feeling within himself the consciousness of something more than the satisfaction of mere animal wants, he packed up his baggage and started for the new world, where he had learned there was room for all, and no place too high for any to reach. After he had been here many years, and had reached a point of ease and competence he returned on a visit to the land of his nativity, and while there had a conversation with a friend of his youth. Mr. Horribin, in giving an account of it, prefaces it with these remarks; "When I landed in this country I was poor as could be, having but two dollars in my pocket, and no expectations, but by hard work accumulated some property, being able to spend about a thousand dollars in making two trips to the old home to see the dear old mother. I may have vaunted somewhat about this but my object was to show my poor friends that America was the place for the oppressed and poverty stricken. While there I met with an old friend, a shoemaker, who remarked "If I had all the money that you have spent in going to, and coming from America, it would set me up in business, buy me a stock of leather that would last me as long as I live." "It is evident," I replied, "that I have either money or friends, or I could not do it." He then said "I wish I had gone to America with you, and when you did." I simply relate this fact to demonstrate that I appreciate the blessings of this,

my adopted home, and to give a correct idea of the difference in the countries in this respect.

REMINISCENCE OF ANDREW H. WALKER.

[Transcribed by his son, Montgomery A. Walker]

The Walker family settled in Pennsylvania, but moved from there to Rockbridge county, Virginia. My father lived about two miles from the Natural Bridge and frequently visited it with persons who were anxious to see the great curiosity. From there he removed to Kentucky, as did nearly all of his brothers, and settled in Adair county, in early times. The Indians had removed from there, but occasionally we would be excited by news of Indian depredations on the borders of the state. Some of the Walkers' went to Tennessee, and settled there. Some went to Ohio and Indiana, and many of the young generation to Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas. I went to school which would be kept one term of three months in a year. When about 12 years old I went to school in Columbia, Adair county, to learn the Latin language, after which I went into Green county to school and continued to study Latin. I boarded at my Uncle Andy McMahan's. After that I again went to a school in Columbia, kept by Thomas Cheek and with him read Latin and some in the Greek Testament. I then went to John Sutton to study Euclid's elements of geometry and surveying. I lived at home and went to his school in the country. After that I remained awhile at home and helped brother Abner about his farm work. After I was grown I went to study law

in Columbia, at brother Cyrus' law office, and boarded with him. On obtaining my law license, I went home and worked around the farm until our family determined to leave Kentucky and come to Illinois.

Abner had been out to look at Illinois and spoke very highly of it as a state. Sanders W. Campbell determined to move to Illinois, and our family united with him and hired Alexander Walker, who had come back from Illinois where he lived, to move his brother-in-law out to that state, but his brother-in-law had made other arrangements, and his team was not wanted, so Sanders and me loaded our effects in Alexander's wagon and started to move to Illinois, in September, 1830, and were nearly a month on the road. Alexander landed us at his house, in the Irish Grove, Sangamon county, where we emptied our goods out of his wagon on the day after we landed, into an unfinished school house, where we staid befogged with smoke. Had to go eight miles to a horse mill and get a little corn meal to live on. We found that the ague prevailed extensively over the county and numbers of persons were moving away from the state on account of sickness. We staid about ten days in Irish Grove, and then moved to Clarey's Grove, where we lived that winter, and rented ground in the spring from James White, on whose farm Sanders built a house to live in. We lived in a little cabin close by. During the last days of December there fell a deep snow, about three feet, and which lay all winter. I had gone down on Indian creek, in Morgan county, where brother Abner had moved and settled, and got a school made

up but did not teach more than a week until the snow fell which put a stop to the school for the time. I staid two or three weeks with Abner, waiting for the snow to settle, and finally we made a company to go to Clarey's Grove. We toiled nearly all day through the snow to get to that place, and were glad to get through the same day. We had to take our turns in breaking the road, each one leading awhile and then dropping back and let another go ahead. During that winter we had hard times gathering corn out of the fields to feed on, hauling wood and getting grinding at the horse mills, while the river mill on Sangamon river, at New Salem, was frozen up, and the roads snowed over deeply. Even beasts of the forest and fowls of the air had hard scuffling to live and got quite poor. Some people run down deer with dogs and horses, but when killed they were too poor to eat. Rabbits barked the sumach bushes as high above the snow as they could reach. People made jumper sleighs, toward the last of winter and went to mill in companies. About the 8th of March, 1831, we got sight of the ground on the high knoll in the prairie. Early the previous fall a snow fell that was about eight or ten inches deep, and we gathered corn while it was on the ground. That fall was warm and continued so almost up to December. In the spring of 1831, people had trouble to get seed corn that would grow, and we made two trips to Indian Creek to get some. After we got our corn planted, Sanders and I came over to McDonough county, to look for places to settle upon, but found none. After harvest we came again and I bought an improvement, or

claim, on Camp creek six miles south of Macomb, to which we moved in the fall. That winter was very cold; the ice froze on the creek a foot or more thick and the prairie was iced over. I went back to Clarey's Grove and packed over some meat on my horse for our winter's provision. We lived in a log cabin, not hewed and not well finished. The chimney had mud jambs and a sod or stick funnel. On the night of the 27th of September we had a severe frost. The corn was so badly frozen that it looked yellow, and you could smell it as you rode by the fields. October 4, 1831, we had a snow fall four inches deep.

I bought an improvement of Wesley Moore, on the south side of Camp creek, below the McKamy farm, and moved to it in the spring of 1832. Sanders moved at the same time and settled on the west half of the same quarter. We rented ground, and had difficulty to get good seed corn, on account of the coldness of the spring and frosted corn. We had to go to Beardstown and buy seed corn that was shipped from Kentucky, and planted our corn all over again. We also went over to Morgan county to get seed wheat. The latter did very well, as did stock of all kinds. Money was very scarce, and we had but little to market, yet taxes were very low and luxuries not necessary, and we got along with as little worry and discontent as people commonly undergo. Quintus Walker married Mahala Campbell, on Camp creek, on the 4th day of August, 1833.

After a year or so Cyrus and Gilmer Walker and Dr. Hays moved to Camp creek. Gilmer settled and lived a while

on Grindstone creek. From there he moved to a farm on the north side of Camp creek, and from there he moved to his farm in Walnut Grove township. I married Jane Campbell, on Camp creek, March 20, 1834. Brother Abner had previously moved from Morgan county, and had settled in the Bacon prairie, below Macomb, but from there he moved to Camp creek and built Cyrus a house on that stream. From there he removed to section 16, Macomb township, where he united with George Miller in building a mill, a short distance southeast from his place. While he was living there, Gilmer moved up to Walnut Grove, and shortly after we moved and settled on section 16, of the same township. The county all around us was open and unsettled, and game ranged over the prairie in gangs and flocks. We had good wood to burn and prairie grass to mow on our extensive prairies. Prairie chickens were abundant, as were also wolves. Wild fruits were also plentiful. Sometimes we attended camp meetings eighteen or twenty miles away.

Quintus built a log cabin, in 1838, on the northeast quarter of section 16, Walnut Grove township, and Alexander Campbell built a log cabin on the northwest quarter of section 16. His son, John, built a cabin on the southwest quarter of section 16, and I built one on the southeast quarter of the same section, but when the sale of the section came off, the east half of the southeast quarter was struck off to a higher bidder, so I lost it. The neighbors tore down my cabin, and helped me to move

and raise it on the west half of the northeast quarter of the section. In a few years after we moved on to the section.

Uncle David Campbell and Robert Perry moved from Tennessee to our section. Uncle David stayed two or three years, and then went back to Tennessee. Uncle Robert died of erysipelas. His wife, Aunt Peggy, moved back to Tennessee. Mr. Bishop settled west of us, six or seven years after we moved on the section. The Mormon war broke out and I went, at the call for the militia, to Carthage, and remained a few days and came home. It was awfully wet that season, 1844. John and David Campbell married Mr. Bridges' daughters, and Mary Ann Campbell married John Bishop. Abner Walker moved and settled in the Linn Grove about this time.

Our peaceful and quiet time was interrupted by the appearance of a malignant fever among us, in the fall of 1845, which removed by death Alexander Campbell, on the 17th of October, and my wife, Jane, on the 29th of the same month. In the fall of 1846, nearly everyone around us had the chills, but there were but few deaths. Not long after, Frost Combs, who had moved for the second time from Kentucky to this state, and who had settled on section 16, close to us, lost his son, Jesse, by congestive chills, and in a year or so moved back to Kentucky, where he lived a few years, when he moved to Kansas territory, where he afterward died. We continued to live on at a slow-jogging gait and plain way, improving our farms by little and little. Produce was low;

people hauled their wheat to the river mostly and sold it at low prices. We built school houses and started schools, although money was very scarce.

After a good deal of speaking and subscribing a railroad was built, and then there was a rise in lands and produce, and the county rapidly filled up with new settlers. Taxes and expenditures increased, and fashion and extravagance grew upon us. The people were much in debt, and, to crown all, the banks were unstable and smashing up.

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

[Thomas Fulkerson.]

The earth was covered with a heavy coat of grass of the blue stem variety, often eight and ten feet high. In the spring it was interspersed with flowers of every hue. The earth was mostly wet or marshy, and ponds of water were numerous, owing to the absence of drains, for a continuous sod prevailed about all over the land, so the roots obstructed the flow of water, and the high grass shaded the earth. Few roads, and grass often growing between the tracks of the wheels.

Wild game abounded on every hand; deer were often seen in herds of 15 or 20. They seemed to be very happy, often playing and frolics near to civilization, and instances have been known where some old buck has contested the right of way with man, sometimes proving victorious. Wolves seemed inclined to court the acquaintance of man, or more especially of his pigs and sheep. Ring hunts were often resorted to for

their special benefit. Every one for miles around starting for a common centre, making all the noise possible, aiming to enclose all game in the circle. Language fails me to paint the scenes of excited man and beast as the ring was nearly closed; the beast to escape and man to destroy them.

The scream of the panther was of common occurrence, whilst lynxes, foxes, catamounts, etc., were aiming to remain permanent citizens of our country.

Faint hearted would be the old settler who could not recount numerous adventures, hair breadth escapes, in which he was the principal hero.

Snakes seemed to contest every foot of territory with man. The big timber, or yellow rattlesnake, the prairie rattlesnake, blue racer and many other kinds seemed to flourish grandly. Snake dens were a familiar sight.

Wild geese, cranes and ducks, filled our ponds and lakes in the spring of the year. The noise made by them could be heard for miles around and when they were alarmed, take flight and almost obscure the sun from vision.

Fires ran over the country, every spring and fall.

Every one belonged to the fire brigade, for it was no respecter of persons or places, as grass or leaves grew everywhere and roads afforded no barrier to it, so it went out only when it had nothing more to burn or was surrounded. The man or woman be who would not fight for such a cause was considered too cowardly to exist.

The pioneers were mostly of limited means and had to move slowly. Houses to build, farms to make, their dress was

mostly homespun, for store clothes were a rarity. They farmed on a primitive style, using barshare and cory plows, and other tools of similiar grade.

They patronized the water mill, the horse mill—the hand mill—the mortar—the grater—and when these failed they took a trip to the river for their bread-stuff, yet they lived well, mostly—often delicacies on their table, such as game, maple syrup, honey, etc.

Among the prominent features of these times was the chills and fever, or ague, as it was called. Often three quarters of the inhabitants were its victims and such woe-begone visaged, hollow-chested looking set of folks were hardly ever seen; yet few deaths were caused by this disease.

The above state of affairs existed for many years, for we had no home market, no railroad, telegraph, etc., and but little capital to subdue our wild lands and build our future homes.

[By Isaac Opp.]

In the spring of 1842, I left Stephenson county, Illinois, where I had been living, and desiring to see my sister who resided at Cuba, Fulton county, I took passage with four Mormons, who had built a flat boat, and were going to Nauvoo. This was on the Pecatonica river. We had to float all the way, having no way of propelling our craft. Our route was down the Pecatonica to Rock river, thence down to the Mississippi and by the "Father of waters," reach Nauvoo, which we finally reached. I remained here about two days, viewing the temple and other curiosities. I then shouldered my knapsack and accouterments and started for Carthage, a foot,

there being no conveyance. This was 21 miles away, without a house or fence between, and as my route lay inland away from any streams I suffered severely for water, and even got down and drank out of a cow track, it having rained the night before. When I reached Carthage, my feet were past going any further, and there being no conveyance from there to Macomb, until Monday of the next week, when there was to be an extra coach put on, to bring Supreme Judge Stephen A. Douglas, and three lawyers to Macomb, I remained and came with them. I remained all night with the Judge and lawyers in the "Baldy" Clarke hotel, that was then on the west side of the square. The next morning I hired a team and man to carry me to Bernadotte, by way of Pennington's Point and Table Grove, crossing Camp creek at the head of Pennington's Point. There was neither house or fence across the prairie to Table Grove, and only one in the grove, and that was occupied by James Spicer. From Bernadotte I walked 10 miles north to Centerville, now called Cuba, where I remained two weeks, then started home to Stephenson county, via Peoria, Northampton, Indian Town, Princeton, French Grove, to Dixon. We arrived at the latter place at 11 P. M., this being the terminous of the stage route, and it having snowed all day and part of the night, I staid at the hotel till morning, when I continued my journey on foot. I crossed Rock river and went north to Buffalo Grove, which was 11 miles distant, there being two houses in the grove and none between Dixon and there, and scarcely

any road. There was no road from the Grove to Freeport where I had to go to get home. The inhabitants directed me as well as they could to that point, it being 25 miles from Buffalo Grove, there was neither house, fence nor water course to guide my steps, and no road except an Indian trail. This I took but when only half way, the shades of night began to hover around me in which I began to wander until I come to a wagon road leading east and west, which I afterward found led to Rockford and Cherry Grove. I took this road thinking I would soon come to some house or grove, but I did not, when at last being overcome with hunger, thirst and weariness, I began making preparations for a night on the prairie. The grass was all burned off at this place except a little in the middle of the road. This I gathered together as well as I could and made me a bed. The wind blew—so cold that I could not sleep, so I got up and went on as long as I could stand this, I kept repeating, always keeping near the road so that if I should die some one might find me. The wolves were howling most hideously on all sides. In passing on I came to where the grass was not burned. Here, had I been prepared with matches as a traveler should be, I might have built fire enough to have kept warm, but I commenced to make me a bed of grass in which I lay till morning, when I awoke and found that my feet and hands were frozen (the nails afterward came off). When I awoke there were three deer within a few rods of me. When they saw me they soon took flight and were soon out of sight. From here I could see a

grove a few miles distant, and to this I made my way as fast as circumstances would allow. On reaching this point I saw a house still farther on, and to this I made my way where I was kindly welcomed. Here, after partaking of a good breakfast and a sound sleep, resumed my journey, having sufficiently recovered, and in my wandering during the night had not gone any out of my way for I had now only eight miles to go to the Pecatonica river, which I waded, the distance from the river, home, was only one-half mile, but when I got there my clothes were frozen stiff. Indians at that time were plenty, but they were friendly.

I remained here for about two years, when I made up my mind to come to McDonough county, and started, this time walking to Galena, and there taking passage in a boat named the Old Brazil, for Burlington, where I remained over night, visiting friends. From there I came to Macomb in a hack, and from there I walked across the prairie and into the edge of Fulton county to my brother-in-law's, Jacob Ritters, where I remained till May 3rd 1846.

At the request of many of the old settlers, the following reminiscences are taken from the history of McDonough county, written by S. J. Clarke some years ago, as they wish them preserved.

RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN WILSON.

Until 1848, when I was married, I cannot say that I ever had a home. On the thirtieth day of October, 1828, I was married to Martha R. Vance by Elder John Logan, with whom I yet live.

When I commenced farming I had one horse and three cows. The first year I broke my land with a Barshire plow, a wooden affair. I borrowed a wagon from William Moore, who was just from Georgia. He went crazy soon afterward and was taken back by his friends. After this I made a wagon myself entirely of wood, the wheels of which were made solid and hewed out of a large tree. There being no iron about it, I had to keep it well soaped to keep it from being set on fire by the friction. I now had three calves, two of which I yoked together, and the third harnessed and used as a leader. With them I done my plowing, and hitched them to my wagon and done all my hauling of wood and rails, they being able to draw ten or twelve rails to the load. This wooden wagon we used for several years, going to mill with it and doing all my hauling.

What little education I have, I got after we were married. Got a United States spelling-book and a primer, and at night, while my wife was spinning, would throw a quantity of brush upon the fire, having first placed in the fireplace a large back-log, and lying down on the floor, by the light given, would study. Would do this after having worked hard all day mauling rails and other work. In this way I soon mastered my speller and primer and then took up the bible, reading it through twice, when I thought myself able to read anything. By the same course of study I obtained a little knowledge of geography and arithmetic.

Game was very abundant in the early times, and wild animals were not uncommon, such as wolf, wildcat, fox, lynx,

badgers, and even the black bear. Deer were very plentiful. The strength and powers of endurance of this animal are wonderful indeed. I once shot and crippled one, when the dogs attacked it and fought it a long time, until I got in another shot, when it jumped about twenty feet away from the dogs that were holding it, and fell dead. One morning I heard my dogs barking and went to see what was the matter, when I discovered they were chasing a little fawn. Caught it and carried it in my arms to the house, where it grew up as a pet. One day some strange dogs came around, and, frightening it, caused it to break one of its legs. I tied it down for the purpose of fixing it, when it endeavored to get away. At last it gave a powerful leap and actually pulled itself in two, thus killing itself.

I have an old flint-lock rifle, one traded for when I first came to the county. It was then an old gun and had done much service, but still to-day it is in as good order as it ever was, and as true as the modern breech-loader. As I roamed the wild forest, often this gun was my only companion, and it was always faithful. Many are the exciting incidents that could be related in connection with it; A short time ago one of my little grandsons desired to see me shoot it. To please the boy, I took the faithful old gun from its hook on the wall, and, as was my custom nearly a half century ago, threw it across my shoulder and started forth for game. We soon spied a squirrel in a tall oak. Took aim and fired. Though my hand was not so steady or my eye so keen as it used to be, I brought the little animal to the ground.

I well remember quite an exciting

fight I had with a lynx, one winter. During the day a good sized calf had died, and that night it snowed. While out doing chores the next morning, noticed some tracks near the carcass of the calf which I supposed were made by a panther, knowing it must be somewhere near by, I called my dogs that they they might trace it, but when they came they refused to go near it. Then went over to Vances for a couple of hounds which were glad enough for a fight, and soon had the animal treed; it was as large as a gray wolf and resembled one. Got my old flint-lock and determined to have a fight. I shot its paw a time or two but it would not jump from the tree. Then shot it in the head knocking it down. The dogs would run up to it and each time would have great pieces of flesh torn from their bodies by the savage animal. I thought I would help the dogs, so got a club and waded in, when the lynx, dogs and myself had a lively battle, but we were too much for it, and at last killed it. For many years we kept the skin of this fierce lynx that had fought so hard for its life.

Accommodations in Macomb in those early days were not so great as they are now. Wm. Shannon and myself were once summoned to attend court as witnesses, and when we arrived, the houses were all full and we could get no place to stop. We were compelled to go out of town a short distance, and crawl under a hay stack to sleep during the night.

I used to raise large fields of cotton and we made all the cotton goods we used. Also raised flax, which we spun and wove and made into goods. We didn't buy many "store goods" then.

Have on my place a log house built in 1829, now fifty-six years old, but we have out-grown it, and live in more modern style.

Was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, November 2, 1806.

REMINISCENCES OF R. L. DARK.

I first came to McDonough county in 1829 and with my family camped upon Camp creek. The Indians were then still numerous in the county and often came to our cabin. My wife could not rid herself of a natural fear of the red man, and desired to return to Schuyler county, from which we removed. To this I objected. Twice, while I was away, she packed up all our household goods, preparatory to starting, but I returned just in time to stop all such proceedings. Business again called me away, and had no sooner left than she again packed up, and loading the goods on the wagon, with our two little ones she started for the vicinity of Rushville. Met them a short distance from the Schuyler county line and tried to prevail on her to return, but this time without avail. No amount of coaxing could make her change her mind. As "the mountain would not go to Mahomet, Mahomet would have to go to the mountain," so went with her, and we settled near Rushville, where we lived about four years, and as a considerable settlement had been made near the present town of Industry, again prevailed on my wife to go with me to McDonough county, where we settled on the farm on which we now live, on section 30, Industry township. We have never regretted so

doing, notwithstanding we have seen hard times, yet we believe "all is for the best."

MARTHA RUSSELL'S REMINISCENCES.

My father, William Pringle, moved to this county in 1830, when I was a very young girl; but remember the occurrences of that day very distinctly. The "big snow" of that year comes to my mind just as vividly as if it was but yesterday. Was a terrible winter, indeed. For three long months we could hardly stir out of our house.

My father settled west of Macomb, near the old cemetery; for a barn he used his wagon, and sheltered his horses under the broad canopy of heaven, allowing them to graze around upon the prairies, they going out in the morning and home at night. Among the horses he had one we called "Old Bill," who was as white as the driven snow. One day, while the horses were out, the prairie was discovered on fire, and soon all returned in great fear but old Bill. The fire swept by, and old Bill came in, but now his color was entirely changed, he being as black as a coal, the fire having singed off every bit of his hair. By care-

ful treatment he was saved, but ever after this, when the smell of fire was in the air, he would scamper home in a hurry.

About 1830, a man named Thomas Morgan married a widow lady with a little girl about three years old. The little one had the chills and probably gave some annoyance to the man. One day he took her with him to the woods to gather blackberries, and, as he said, carried along some coals to make a fire in case a chill should come on the girl. When he returned home the little one was noticed by its mother all stained with blackberries. Examining her body she found the inhuman wretch, her husband, had with coals of fire, burned her body in a terrible manner, afterwards staining it with berries to hide the mark. Peter Hale took the little one to his house where she lingered about three days, when she died and was the third person to be buried in the old graveyard. The wretch was arrested, and there being no jail at Macomb, he was taken to Rushville for safe keeping, from which he escaped and was never afterwards heard from. Thus the gallows was cheated out of a deserved victim.

CHAPTER VII.

THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

The causes that led to this war reach away back to and beyond the Winnebago or Sauk war, in 1827. Prior even to that date the Indians upon the northern border of Illinois, not only commenced hostilities upon one another, but, in 1825, extended their warfare toward the white settlements. A treaty of peace between the Winnebagoes, Sioux, Chippewas, Sauk and Foxes defining the boundaries of the possessions of each, was entered into at Prairie du Chien, on the 19th of August, 1825, brought about mainly by the mediation of the whites in that neighborhood. But, in spite of the treaty, depredations and murders still continued frequent, and in 1827, their conduct, especially that of the Winnebagoes grew worse. It would seem, however, that the whites, who earnestly desired the removal of their red neighbors, used every means to exasperate the Indians, and then exaggerated the amount of depredations committed.

A combination was formed by the different tribes of Indians, under Red Bird, a chief of the Sioux, to exterminate the white invaders above Rock river. This league commenced operations by killing two white men near Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, June 24, 1827, and on the 30th of the same month they attacked

two keel boats that were returning to Fort Snelling from Fort Crawford, where they had conveyed military stores, and killed two of the crew and wounded four others, before they were repulsed. Governor Edwards anticipating trouble, had issued orders on the 14th of July, to the commandants in General Hanson's brigade, located on the east side of the Illinois river, to detach one-fourth of their respective regiments, and hold themselves in readiness to meet any attack of the Indians. He, also, on the same day, issued orders for the acceptance of six hundred volunteers. Under this call, one company of cavalry and four of infantry were recruited and marched to Galena, but before their arrival, Red Bird and six of his principal chiefs had surrendered and the campaign came to an end. While these troops were being recruited and proceeding to the scene of operation, the settlers were not idle. A committee of safety had been formed and agreeably to the orders of Governor Edwards, the miners in that part of the country were enrolled in companies and equipped, and temporary defenses thrown up. These hastily formed militia were placed under the command of General Henry Dodge, and formed an auxiliary force to the 600 regulars then under command of General Henry

Atkinson, U. S. A. These forces proceeded against Red Bird and his warriors, but that chief came voluntarily into the camp with six others, among whom was Black Hawk, and surrendered. These Indians were detained several months, Red Bird dying while in captivity, and some of them having been tried and convicted of complicity in the murder of white settlers were executed, December, 26, 1827. Black Hawk, against whom there could be nothing proven, was acquitted, although he afterwards boasted of his connection with the murders for which he was tried. This was the end of the Winnebago war, and fearful of another outbreak, the whites importuned the general government for the removal of the Indians across the Mississippi. But through the system of red tape that characterises the action of the war department, this was not immediately done.

As to the subsequent history that finally led to this outbreak, Edwards says:

"About this time (1829) the president issued his proclamation, according to law, and in pursuance thereof all the country above Rock river, the ancient seat of the Sauk nation, was sold to American families, and in the year following it was taken possession of by them. To avoid difficulty with the tribes, another treaty, confirming previous ones, was made with the Sacs and Foxes, on the 15th of July, 1830, by the provisions of which they were to remove peaceably from the Illinois country. A portion of the Sacs, with their principal chief, Keokuk, at their head, quietly retired across the Mississippi. With

those who remained in the village, at the mouth of Rock river, an arrangement was made by the Americans who had purchased the land, by which they were to live together as neighbors, the Indians still cultivating their old fields as formerly. Black Hawk, however, a restless and uneasy spirit, who had ceased to recognize Keokuk as a chief, and who was known to be still under the pay of the British, emphatically refused either to remove from the lands or to respect the rights of the Americans to them. He insisted that Keokuk had no authority for making such a treaty, and he proceeded to gather around him a large number of the warriors and young men of the tribe, who were anxious to distinguish themselves as 'braves,' and, placing himself at their head, he determined to dispute with the whites the possession of the ancient seat of his nation. He had conceived the gigantic scheme, as appears by his own admissions, of uniting all the Indians, from the Rock river to the Gulf of Mexico, in a war against the United States, and he made use of every pretext for gaining accessions to his party."

Having rallied around him the warlike braves of the Sac and Fox nations, he recrossed the Mississippi in the spring of 1832. Upon hearing of the invasion, Governor Reynolds hastily collected a body of 1,800 volunteers, placing them under command of Brigadier-General Samuel Whiteside.

The army marched to the Mississippi, and, having reduced to ashes the Indian village known as "Prophet's Town," proceeded several miles up Rock river, to Dixon, to join the regular forces

under General Atkinson. They formed, at Dixon, two companies of volunteers, who, sighing for glory, were dispatched to reconnoiter the enemy. They advanced, under command of Major Stillman, to a creek afterwards called "Stillman's run," and, while encamping there, saw a party of mounted Indians at a distance of a mile. Several of Stillman's party mounted their horses and charged the Indians, killing three of them; but attacked by the main body, under Black Hawk, they were routed, and, by their precipitate flight, spread such a panic through the camp that the whole company ran off to Dixon as fast as their legs could carry them. On their arrival it was found that there had been eleven killed. The party came straggling into camp all night long, four or five at a time, each squad positive that all who were left behind were massacred.

For a long time afterward Major Stillman and his men were subjects of ridicule and merriment, which was as undeserving as their expedition was disastrous. Stillman's defeat spread consternation throughout the state and nation. The number of Indians was greatly exaggerated, and the name of Black Hawk carried with it great military talent, savage cunning and cruelty.

A regiment sent to spy out the country between Galena and Rock Island, was surprised by a party of 70 Indians, and was on the point of being thrown into disorder, when General Whiteside then serving as a private, shouted out that he would shoot the first man who turned his back on the enemy. Order being restored, the battle began. At its

very outset General Whiteside shot the leader of the Indians, who thereupon commenced a hasty retreat.

In June, 1832, Black Hawk, with a band of one hundred and fifty warriors, attacked the Apple River fort, near Galena, defended by twenty-five men. This fort, a mere palisade of logs, was erected to afford protection to the miners. For fifteen consecutive hours the garrison had to sustain the assault of the savage enemy; but knowing very well that no quarter would be given them, they fought with such fury and desperation that the Indians, after losing many of their warriors, were compelled to retreat.

Another party of eleven Indians murdered two men near Fort Hamilton. They were afterward overtaken by a company of twenty men, and every one of them killed.

A new regiment, under the command of General Atkinson, assembled on the banks of the Illinois, in the latter part of June. Major Dement with a small party, was sent out to reconnoiter the movements of a large body of Indians, whose endeavors to surround him made it advisable for him to retire. Upon hearing of this engagement, General Atkinson sent a detachment to intercept the Indians, while he with the main body of his army, moved north to meet the Indians under Black Hawk. They moved slowly and cautiously through the country, passed through Turtle Village, and marched up along Rock river. On their arrival news was brought of the discovery of the main trail of the Indians. Considerable search was made but they were unable to discover any

vestige of Indians save two, who had shot two soldiers the day previous.

Hearing that Black Hawk was encamped on Rock river, at the Manitou village, they resolved at once to advance upon the enemy, but in the execution of their design they met with opposition from their officers and men. The officers of General Henry handed to him a written protest; but he, a man equal to any emergency, ordered the officers to be arrested and escorted to General Atkinson. Within a few minutes after the stern order was given, the officers all collected around the General's quarters, many of them with tears in their eyes, pledging themselves that if forgiven they would return to duty and never do the like again. The General rescinded the order, and they at once resumed duty.

General Henry marched, on the 15th of July, in pursuit of the Indians, reaching Rock river after three days' journey, where he learned Black Hawk was encamped further up the river. On July 19, the troops were ordered to commence their march. After having made 50 miles, they were overtaken by a terrible thunder storm, which lasted all night. Nothing cooled, however, in their courage and zeal, they marched again 50 miles the next day, encamping near the place where the Indians encamped the night before. Hurrying along as fast as they could, the infantry keeping up an equal pace with the mounted force, the troops, on the morning of the 21st, crossed the river connecting two of the four lakes, by which the Indians had been endeavoring to escape. They found, on their way, the

ground strewn with kettles and articles of baggage, which, in the haste of retreat, the Indians were obliged to throw away. The troops, inspired with new ardor, advanced so rapidly that at noon they fell in with the rear guard of the Indians. Those who closely pursued them were saluted by a sudden fire of musketry from a body of Indians who had concealed themselves in the high grass of the prairie. A most desperate charge was made upon the Indians, who, unable to resist, retreated obliquely in order to outflank the volunteers on the right; but the latter charged the Indians in their ambush and expelled them from their thickets at the point of the bayonet, and dispersed them. Night set in and the battle ended, having cost the Indians sixty-eight of their bravest men, while the loss of the Illinoisans amounted to but one killed and eight wounded.

Soon after this battle, Generals Atkinson and Henry joined their forces and pursued the Indians. General Henry struck the main trail, left his horses behind, formed an advance guard of eight men, and marched forward upon their trail. When these eight men came in sight of the river, they were suddenly fired upon, and five of them killed, the remaining three maintaining their ground till General Henry came up. Then the Indians charged upon with the bayonet, fell back upon their main force; the battle now became general; the Indians fought with desperate valor, but were furiously assailed by the volunteers with their bayonets, cutting many of the Indians to pieces and driving the rest into the river.

Those who escaped from being drowned found refuge on an island. On hearing the frequent discharge of musketry, indicating a general engagement, General Atkinson abandoned the pursuit of the twenty Indians under Black Hawk himself, and hurried to the scene of action, where he arrived too late to take part in the battle. He immediately forded the river with his troops, the water reaching up to their necks, and landed on the island where the Indians had secreted themselves. The soldiers rushed upon the Indians, killed several of them, took the others prisoners, and chased the rest into the river, where they were either drowned or shot before reaching the opposite shore. Thus ended the battle, the Indians losing three hundred, besides fifty prisoners; the whites, but seventeen killed and twelve wounded.

Black Hawk, with his twenty braves, retreated up the Wisconsin river. The Winnebagoes, desirous of securing the friendship of the whites, went in pursuit and captured and delivered them to Gen. Street, the United States Indian agent. Among the prisoners were the son of Black Hawk and the prophet of the tribe. These, with Black Hawk, were taken to Washington, D. C., and soon consigned as prisoners at Fortress Monroe.

By order of the president, Black Hawk and his companions, who were in confinement at Fortress Monroe, were set free on the 4th day of June, 1833.

After their release from prison they were conducted in charge of Major Garland, through some of the principal cities, that they might witness the power of the United States and learn their inability to cope with them in war. Great

multitudes flocked to see them wherever they were taken, and the attention paid them rendered their progress through the country a triumphal procession, instead of the transportation of prisoners by an officer. At Rock Island the prisoners were given their liberty amid great and impressive ceremony.

After this, all times when Black Hawk visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee county, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received marked tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the government, he contracted a severe cold, which resulted in a severe attack of bilious fever, and terminated his life October 3. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the president while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. The body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting position upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side the cane given him by Henry Clay was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. His remains were afterwards stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the governor of Iowa, and placed in the museum of the historical society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

During this war, in June, 1832, a battalion of men was raised in this and Warren counties, under a proclamation of the governor, dated May 20, 1832. This was a company or battalion of mounted rangers, the battalion under the command

of Major Samuel Bogart. The detachment moved from Macomb, where it was organized, to Oquawka where they were stationed for the purpose of guarding the frontier. The battalion was mounted, each man furnishing his own horse. They never saw any special service, but, were out some eighty-six days, at the expiration of which time they returned to Macomb and were discharged. They received eighty-six cents per day for man and horse, besides rations and forage, and subsequently received from the government a bounty of eighty acres of land. The following is a roster of those from this county who were in this body of defenders, taken from the official record, supplemented by the memories of some of the survivors:

Second Lieutenant:

John Wilson.

Sergeants:

Abraham Dover, Asa Cook.

Corporal:

Lewis F. Temple.

Privates:

Moses Booth, ✓	Orsemus Ferington, ✓
J. M. Campbell, ✓	Nicholas Campbell,
David Clarke, ✓	John Hardesty, ✓
Jacob Coffman, ✓	Peter Hays, ✓
Isaac Cranshaw, ✓	Nathaniel Hays, ✓
Thomas Carter, ✓	J. C. Head,
Andrew Calhoun,	Shadrach Goens,
Uriah Cook,	John Jackson, ✓
Daniel Campbell,	Lace Jones, ✓
Berry Jones, ✓	Zachariah Kirkland, ✓
John Jones, ✓	John Lathrop, ✓
Iraby Job,	Isaac Morris, ✓
Larkin Osborn, ✓	Solomon Osborne,
John McFadden,	S. P. Lewis,
Jeff. Pennington,	—Langley,
John L. Russell, ✓	P. H. Smith, ✓
William Sacket, ✓	—Shannon,
William Southward, ✓	David Tetherow, ✓
George Tetherow, ✓	William Tetherow,
James Tetherow.	F. C. Tomberlin. ✓

CHAPTER VIII.

THE MORMONS AND THE MORMON WAR.

In the years 1839-40, several families of that very peculiar people, the Mormons, settled in McDonough county. They came as refugees from Missouri, being driven from that state by the infuriated people whom they had persistently robbed and despoiled. Claiming that they were persecuted on account of

their religion, they appealed to the sympathies of the people, and were received with favor. These peculiar religious enthusiasts, called themselves "the church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints," and are a sect formed on a basis of religion founded by Joseph Smith, at Manchester, New York, in 1830. This

man was a native of Sharon, Windsor county, Vermont, and was born December 23, 1805. His parents being quite poor he received little or no education. When he was ten years old his parents removed to Palmyra, Wayne county, New York. Here his extreme youth was spent in idle, vagabond life, roaming the woods, dreaming of buried treasures, and exerting himself to learn the art of finding them by the twisting of a forked stick in his hands, or by looking through enchanted stones. He, and his father before him, were what are called 'water witches,' always ready to point out the ground where wells might be dug and water found, and many are the anecdotes of his early life, giving bright promise of future profligacy. Such was Joe Smith when he was found by Sidney Rigdon, who was a man of considerable talent and information.

The distinguishing peculiarities of the sect founded by Smith are, in religious aspects, the belief in a continual divine revelation through the inspired medium of the prophet at the head of the church; in moral respects, the practice of polygamy; and in social respects a complete hierarchical organization. The government of the Mormons, is a pure theocracy; its officers form a complete priesthood. The supreme power, spiritual and temporal, rests with the first president, elected by the whole body of the church, and two coadjutors, the council of the twelve apostles, and of the seventy disciples; then the order of high priests, bishops, elders, priests, teachers and deacons. Of all these one alone is head, the prophet—the seer—and he alone has the right of working miracles, and receiving

revelations. This belief in a continual divine revelation through the prophet—a belief which enjoins absolute obedience to the commands of the revelation on the part of the persons who accept it, is the corner stone of the social building of Mormonism, the only vital agency in its history, the whole secret of its success; and the day it dies out Mormonism is nothing but a heap of nonsense. The Mormons accept both the bible and the book of Mormon as divine revelations, but they hold them both subject to the explanations and corrections of the prophet. This book of Mormon was the record by which Joseph Smith, the founder of the faith, first introduced himself to the world, the guaranty he gave for the divine character of his vision. His story was that an angel from heaven appeared before him and told him where this book, the bible of the western continent, the supplement of the new testament, was hidden. On the spot designated by the heavenly visitor, Smith found in a stone box a volume six inches thick and composed of thin gold plates, eight inches by seven, held together by three gold rings. These plates were covered with characters in an unknown tongue, but beside the volume he also found Urim and Thummin, a sort of supernatural spectacles, which enabled him to read and understand the characters. Sitting behind a curtain drawn across the room, he then dictated a translation—for he could not write himself—to his secretary, Oliver Cowdrey, and his translation was printed in 1830, accompanied by testimonials from eleven persons prominent among whom were Martin Harris and David White-

more, who had seen the golden plates before they unfortunately disappeared. It was soon proved beyond doubt that the book of Mormon was simply a sort of historical romance written in 1812, by one Solomon Spalding, a Presbyterian minister of Ohio, who indulged in that kind of pseudo history, though he never succeeded in getting his productions published, and that the manuscript had been lost in a printing office, in Pittsburgh under the hands of an apprentice, Sidney Rigdon, who in 1829 became an associate of Joseph Smith. The book pretends to give the history of America up to the fifth century of our era; the first settlement of the country after the destruction of the tower of Babel, and the dispersion of the nations; the second settlement in the sixth century, B. C. by Lehi and his sons, arriving directly from Jerusalem; the origin of the American Indians from the unfaithful Jews who were condemned to have dark skins; the arrival and preaching of Christ in America; the final destruction of the faithful; and the command of God to the prophet Mormon to write down an abridgement of all these events and hide the volume. With this book as the basis of his teaching, Smith began to preach, and in January, 1831, he led the first Mormon congregation, consisting of thirty members, from Manchester, New York, to Kirtland, Ohio, which became the headquarters of the sect for the next seven years. The great body of these people then migrated to Missouri, but their conduct growing obnoxious to their neighbors, they were kept in a state of actual warfare, and at the close of 1838, they were driven from that state. They

crossed the Mississippi, and founded the city of Nauvoo, in Illinois, where they lived for seven years. Several families, as mentioned previously came to this county and located. Says Mr. Clarke, in his History of McDonough county:

"In the summer of 1843, George Miller, then a member of the Presbyterian church, in Macomb, living in that town, and in a house on the corner of east Carroll and north Randolph streets, made a trip to Nauvoo, returning apparently with not a very favorable opinion of the "saints," unless we except Joe Smith, the prophet. Still, as occasion offered, he would refer to the Mormons and express a desire to again hear them preach. He said to the citizens of Macomb that if they desired to hear, he would have Joe Smith come over and preach for them. A few days later he went to the woods, near the present town of Bardolph, in search of blackberries. After a little he threw up his arms, screamed and fell to the ground. He was taken up, a bed was provided, and he was taken home. Dr. J. B. Kyle was called in and relieved him of about a quart of blood, and gave him a good, strong dose of calomel. The beginning of this fit occurred about the middle of the afternoon on Thursday, and for forty-eight hours he continued to rave. About the middle of the afternoon on Saturday, a couple of men, on horseback, rode up to the square, and meeting William Hamilton, now of Bushnell, inquired if he knew where George Miller lived. Being directed to the place, they rode over, and tying their horses, went into the house, knelt down by the bedside of the sick man, commenced

praying in a loud tone. On the conclusion of their prayer, they arose, and laid their hands upon Mr. Miller. This they repeated, calling upon Mr. M. to have faith—by faith all things were possible. In a few moments he became calm, and soon was sitting up in bed, and the next day was as well as ever, though a little weak. He was indeed well enough to attend the preaching of these saints, one of whom was the renowned Sidney Rigdon. Whether all this was a 'put up job' between Mr. Miller and the saints, we know not. Suffice it to say that on Monday morning Mr. Miller was baptised in the creek north of town, and in a few days he removed to Nauvoo and became a leader in the Mormon people."

In 1840, these people began to figure in the politics of the state, and in August, 1843, during the congressional contest between Cyrus Walker and James P. Hoge, both parties labored to secure the vote of the Mormons, as is related in the chapter on politics, in this volume.

During all this time the Mormons had continued to increase in numbers until they had become a powerful body. As they grew in strength, they became arrogant, and, under the assumption that "the earth was the Lord's, and the fullness thereof," and that they being his peculiar people, were entitled to all the fruits of it, the Gentiles having no rights which they were bound to respect. This doctrine led to considerable trouble between the "saints" and those who were not disposed to accept it. Much stock disappeared from all parts of the county, a great deal of it being found in the "holy city. But when found, it was

extremely difficult to regain possession. Under a provision of the city charter of Nauvoo, the Mormons enacted "that no writ issued from any other place, for the arrest of any of her citizens, should be recognized in the city, without an approval endorsed thereon by the mayor; that if any public officer, by virtue of any foreign writ, should attempt to make an arrest in the city, without such approval of his process, he should be subject to imprisonment for life; and that even the governor of the state should not have the power of pardoning the offender without the consent of the mayor." If an attempt was made to obtain property by a writ of replevin, witnesses without number would promptly swear it belonged to some Mormon claimant. The following is a case in point: A gentleman living in the southern part of this county had a valuable horse stolen, which he afterward found in Nauvoo, and seized. During the trial resulting therefrom he had sixty witnesses to identify the horse as his property, but the Mormons brought forward seventy to prove that it belonged to some "saint," and having a preponderance of testimony, the Mormon justice decided in favor of his brother.

The citizens of Hancock county submitted to this state of affairs until endurance ceased to be a virtue, and the governor was appealed to for aid. This assistance was asked more especially on account of the failure to arrest Joseph Smith and other leading Mormons for engaging in a riot in destroying the office of an anti-Mormon paper. A warrant was issued at Carthage and served

upon them, when they were taken at once to the municipal court, at Nauvoo, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged from custody.

Trouble now began and an armed force of the militia of the state gathered at Carthage, where Governor Ford arrived on the 23d of June, 1844. He organized the troops and when all was ready sent for the leaders of the Mormons to appear before him. No apology is necessary for the full length quotation from the able history of Governor Ford's history of Illinois, as he was an eye-witness and a prominent actor in these scenes.

"It appeared clearly, both from the complaints of the citizens and the acknowledgments of the Mormon committee, that the whole proceedings of the mayor, the common council, and the municipal court, were irregular and illegal, and not to be endured in a free country; though perhaps some apology might be made for the court, as it had been repeatedly assured by some of the best lawyers in the state who had been candidates for office before that people, that it had full and competent power to issue writs of habeas corpus in all cases whatever. The common council violated the law in assuming the exercise of judicial power; in proceeding ex-parte without notice to the owners of the property; in proceeding against the property in rem, in not calling a jury; in not swearing all the witnesses; in not giving the owners of the property, accused of being a nuisance, in consequence of being libelous, an opportunity of giving the truth in evidence; and in fact, by not proceeding by civil suit or indictment,

as in other cases of libel. The mayor violated the law in ordering this erroneous and absurd judgment of the common council to be executed, and the municipality erred in discharging them from arrest.

"As this proceeding touched the liberty of the press, which is justly dear to any republican people, it was well calculated to raise a great flame of excitement. And it may well be questioned whether years of misrepresentation by the most profligate newspaper could have engendered such a feeling as was produced by the destruction of this one press. It is apparent that the Mormon leaders but little understood, and regarded less, the true principles of civil liberty. A free press, well conducted, is a great blessing to a free people. A profligate one is likely soon to deprive itself of all credit and influence by the multitude of falsehoods put forth by it. But let this be as it may, there is more lost to rational liberty by a censorship of the press, by suppressing information proper to be known by the people, than can be lost by an individual now and then by a temporary injury to his character and influence by the utmost licentiousness.

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"It was asserted that Joe Smith, the founder and head of the Mormon church, had caused himself to be crowned and anointed king of the Mormons; that he had embodied a band of his followers called 'Danites,' who were sworn to obey him as God, and to do his commands, murder and treason not excepted; that he had instituted an order in the church whereby those who composed it

were pretended to be sealed up to eternal life against all crimes, save the shedding of innocent blood, or consenting thereto; that this order was instructed that no blood was innocent blood except that of the members of the church; and that these two orders were made the ministers of his vengeance, and the instruments of an intolerable tyranny which he had established over his people, and which he was about to extend over the neighboring country.

The people affected to believe that with this power in the hands of an unscrupulous leader there was no safety for the lives or property of any one who opposed him. They affected likewise to believe that Smith inculcated the legality of perjury, or any other crime in defense or to advance the interests of true believers; and that himself had set them the example by swearing to a false accusation against a certain person for the crime of murder. It was likewise asserted to be a fundamental article of the Mormon faith that God had given the world and all it contained to them as his Saints; that they secretly believed in their rights to all the goodly lands, farms and property in the country; that at present they were kept out of their rightful inheritance by force; that consequently there was no moral offense in anticipating God's good time to put them in possession by stealing if opportunity offered; that in fact the whole church was a community of murderers, thieves, robbers, and outlaws; that Joseph Smith had established a bogus factory in Nauvoo for the manufacture of counterfeit money, and that he maintained about his person a tribe of swin-

dlers, blacklegs, and counterfeiters to make it and put it into circulation.

"It was also believed that he had announced a revelation from heaven sanctioning polygamy, by a kind of spiritual wife system, whereby a man was allowed one wife in pursuance of the laws of the country, and an indefinite number of others to be enjoyed in some mystical and spiritual mode; and that he himself, and many of his followers, had practiced upon the principles of this revelation by seducing a large number of women.

"It was also asserted that he was in alliance with the Indians of the western territories, and had obtained over them such a control that in case of a war he could command their assistance to murder his enemies.

* * * *

"But the great cause of popular fury was that the Mormons at several preceding elections had cast their vote as a unit, thereby making the fact apparent that no one could aspire to the honors of the offices of the country within the sphere of their influence, without their approbation and votes. It appears to be one of the principles upon which they insist upon being governed as a community, to act as a unit in all matters of government and religion. They express themselves to be fearful that if division should be encouraged in politics, it would soon extend to their religion and rend their church with schism and into sects."

The governor now held several conferences with the Mormon leaders, and it was finally agreed that Smith and some of those highest in the council of

the Mormon church, would come forward and surrender themselves, and stand a trial at Carthage, the governor passing his word for their safety and assuring them of his protection. To quote again from the same source:

"On the twenty-third, or twenty-fourth day of June, Joseph Smith, the mayor of Nauvoo, together with his brother Hiram and all the members of the council, and all others demanded, came into Carthage and surrendered themselves prisoners to the constable on the charge of riot. They all voluntarily entered into a recognizance before the justice of the peace, for their appearance at court to answer the charge, and all of them were discharged from custody except Joseph and Hiram Smith, against whom the magistrate had issued a new writ, on a complaint of treason. They were immediately arrested by the constable on this charge, and retained in his custody to answer it."

"The overt act of treason charged against them consisted in the alleged levying of war against the state by declaring martial law in Nauvoo, and in ordering out the legion to resist the posse comitatus. Their actual guiltiness of the charge would depend upon circumstances. If their opponents had been seeking to put the law in force in good faith, and nothing more, then an array of military force in open resistance to the posse comitatus and the militia of the state, most probably would have amounted to treason. But if those opponents merely intended to use the process of the law, the militia of the state and the posse comitatus, as cat's paws to compass the possession of their persons

for the purpose of murdering them afterwards, as the sequel demonstrated the fact to be, it might be doubted whether they were guilty of treason.

"After the Smith's had been arrested on the new charge of treason, the justice of the peace postponed the examination, because neither of the parties were prepared with their witnesses for trial. In the meantime, he committed them to the jail of the county for greater security."

On the morning of the 27th of June, Smith, under the guard of the Carthage guards was marched around the square that the men of the various sections of the state forming the militia, might see the great prophet of Mormons. The great body of the troops were then disbanded, and the jail, in which the Mormons were placed was committed to the care of the Carthage guards. The governor then proceeded to Nauvoo to reason with the Mormons on their conduct, and in the interest of peace. In the morning, having accomplished his purpose, he started back to Carthage, and was met, on the way, by two men who informed him that Smith had been killed. He pushed on toward Carthage. In referring to the news of the murder, the governor says:

"As for myself it was perfectly astounding, and I anticipated the very worst consequences from it. The Mormons had been represented to me as a lawless, infatuated and fanatical people, not governed by the ordinary motives which influence the rest of mankind. If so, most likely an exterminating war would ensue, and the whole land would be covered with desolation. Acting upon this supposition, it was my duty to

provide as well as I could for the event. I therefore ordered the two messengers into custody, and to be returned with us to Carthage. This was done to make such arrangements as could be made, and to prevent any sudden explosion of Mormon excitement before they could be written to by their friends at Carthage. I also dispatched messengers to Warsaw to advise the citizens of the event. But the people there knew all about it before my messengers arrived. They, like myself, anticipated attack all over the country. The women and children were moved across the river, and a committee was dispatched that night to Quincy for assistance. The next morning by daylight the ringing of bells in the city of Quincy announced a public meeting. The people assembled in great numbers at an early hour. The Warsaw committee stated to the meeting that a party of Mormons had attempted to rescue the Smiths out of jail; that a party of Missourians and others had killed the prisoners to prevent their escape; that the governor and his party were at Nauvoo at the time when intelligence of the fact was brought there; that they had been attacked by the Nauvoo Legion, and had retreated to a house where they were then closely besieged; that the governor had sent out word that he could maintain his position for two days, and would be certain to be massacred if assistance did not arrive by the end of that time. It is unnecessary to say that this entire story was fabricated. It was of a piece of the other reports put into circulation by the anti-Mormon party to influence the public mind and call the people to their assistance. The effect of it, how-

ever, was that by 10 o'clock on the twenty-eighth of June between two and three hundred men from Quincy, under command of Major Flood, embarked on board of a steamboat for Nauvoo, to assist in raising the siege, as they honestly believed.

"As for myself, was well convinced that those, whoever they were, who assassinated the Smiths meditated in turn my assassination by the Mormons. The very circumstances of the case fully corroborated the information which I afterwards received, that upon consultation of the assassins, it was agreed amongst them that the murder must be committed whilst the governor was at Nauvoo; that the Mormons would naturally suppose he planned it, and in the first outpouring of their indignation, they would assassinate him, by way of retaliation. And that thus they would get clear of the Smiths and the governor all at once. They also supposed, that if they could so contrive the matter as to have the governor of the state assassinated by the Mormons, the public excitement would be greatly increased against that people, and would result in their expulsion from the state at least."

Governor Ford gives the following account of the murder:

"It was many days after the assassination of the Smiths before the circumstances of the murder fully became known. It then appeared that, agreeably to previous orders, the posse at Warsaw had marched, on the 27th of June, in the direction of Golden's Point, with a view to join the force from Carthage, the whole body then to be marched into Nauvoo. But by the time they had

gone eight miles, they were met by the order to disband; and learning at the same time that the governor was absent at Nauvoo, about 200 of these men, many of them being disguised by blacking their faces with powder and mud, hastened to Carthage. There they encamped at some distance from the village, and soon learned that one of the companies left as guard had disbanded and returned to their homes; the other company, the Carthage Grays, was stationed by the captain in the public square, 150 yards from the jail, whilst eight men were detailed by him, under the command of Sergeant Franklin A. Worrell, to guard the prisoners. A communication was soon established between the conspirators and the company, and it was arranged that the guards should have their guns charged with blank cartridges, and fire at the assailants when they attempted to enter the jail. Gen. Deming, who was left in command, being deserted by some of his troops and perceiving the arrangements with the others, and having no force upon which he could rely, for fear of his life retired from the village. The conspirators came up, jumped the slight fence around the jail, were fired upon by the guards, which, according to arrangements, were overpowered immediately, and the assailants entered the prison to the door of the room, where the two prisoners were confined with two of their friends who voluntarily bore them company. An attempt was made to break open the door; but Joseph Smith being armed with a six barrelled pistol, furnished by his friends, fired several times as the door was burst open, and

wounded three of the assailants. At the same time several shots were fired into the room by some of which John Taylor received four wounds, and Hiram Smith was instantly killed. Joe Smith attempted to escape by jumping out the second story window; but the fall so stunned him that he was unable to rise; and being placed in a sitting posture by the conspirators below, they dispatched him with four balls shot through his body.

It was the idea of the murderers that these strong measures would induce the great body of the Mormons to leave, but they did not evacuate Nauvoo for two years afterwards. All this time the excitement was kept up. Every case of theft or crime was laid at the door of these people, who although somewhat guilty, did not commit one tenth of the offenses laid at their door. To quote again from Mr. Clarke:

"Before the spring of 1846 the great majority of the Mormons had left Nauvoo, but still a large number remained. About this time a man by the name of Debenheyer was killed near the town of Pontoosuc, and buried in a ditch by the side of a sod fence. The murderers were unknown, but a number of Mormons had been lying around the neighborhood for some time making night hideous with their noise, and were ordered away. They refused to go, when, one day while at work in a field surrounded on three sides by timber, they were surrounded by forty or fifty anti-Mormons, who captured them, took them to the place where Debenheyer had been buried, stripped them of their clothing, gave each of them thirty and nine lashes

upon their bare backs, and again bid them go. They went to Nauvoo, reported the matter, and a few nights afterwards a large number of the Mormons surrounded the house of Major McCauley, who lived in the neighborhood of the occurrence, and demanded his surrender. J. W. Brattle, now of Macomb, was stopping with him, and was likewise arrested and taken with him to Nauvoo. The men were held for, several days, when, after due trial, they were discharged. They would probably not have been let off so easily had not several leading Mormons been taken by the anti-Mormon party and held as hostages.

"About the first of September, 1846, a writ was issued against several leading Mormons, and placed in the hands of John Carlin, of Carthage, for execution. Carlin called out a posse to help make the arrest. Two or three companies of men went from this county to his aid, and quite a large force was soon gathered in the neighborhood of Nauvoo. Carlin, not being a military man, placed the command of the posse first under General Singleton, and afterward under Colonel Brockman, who proceeded to invest the city, erecting breastworks, and taking other means for defensive as well as offensive operations. What was then termed a battle next took place, resulting in the death of one Mormon and the wounding of several others, and mortally wounding one man who volunteered from this county, but a citizen of Pennsylvania, who was here on a visit, and slightly wounding several others.

"While the greater number of the male citizens of Macomb were gone to

Nauvoo, apprehension was felt by the women that an attack might be made on the town, and they would not rest content without a guard every night to give the alarm in case the Mormons appeared. James M. Campbell and others agreed to act as guard, and every night about dark would begin their regular patrol. They would remain out until the lights about town were put out and the inhabitants were supposed to be asleep, when they would go home to bed."

A quotation from Fords' excellent history of the state will close this account of the so-called "Mormon war" in which so many from McDonough county participated. That volume says:

"At last, through the intervention of an anti-Mormon committee of one hundred from Quincy, the Mormons and their allies were induced to submit to such terms as the posse chose to dictate, which were that the Mormons should immediately give up their arms to the Quincy committee, and remove from the state.

"The trustees of the church and five of their clerks were permitted to remain for the sale of Mormon property, and the posse were to march in unmolested, and to leave a sufficient force to guarantee the performance of their stipulations.

"Accordingly, the constable's posse marched in with Brockman at their head, consisting of about eight hundred armed men, and six or seven hundred unarmed who had assembled from all the country around, from motives of curiosity, to see the once proud city of Nauvoo humbled, and delivered up to its enemies, and to the domination of a self-constructed and irresponsible power. They proceeded

into the city slowly and carefully, examining the way for fear of the explosion of a mine, many of which had been made by the Mormons, by burying kegs of powder in the ground, with a man stationed at a distance to pull a string communicating with the trigger of a percussion lock affixed to the keg. This kind of contrivance was called by the Mormons a 'hell's half acre.' When the posse arrived in the city, the leaders of it erected themselves into a tribunal to decide who should be forced away and who remain. Parties were dispatched to hunt for Mormons' arms and for Mormons, and to bring them to judgment, where they received their doom from the mouth of Brockman, who then sat a grim and unawed tyrant for the time. As a general rule, the Mormons were ordered to leave within an hour, or two hours; and by rare grace, some of them were allowed until next day, and in a few cases, longer. The treaty specified that the Mormons only should be driven into exile.

"Nothing was said in it concerning the new citizens, who had with the Mormons defended the city. But the posse no sooner had obtained possession, than they commenced expelling the new citizens. Some of them were ducked into the river, being in one or two cases actually baptized in the name of the leaders of the mob, others were forcibly driven into the ferry boats to be taken over the river, before the bayonets of armed ruffians; and it is believed that the houses of most of them were broken open and their furniture stolen during their absence. Many of these new settlers were strangers in the country from

various parts of the United States, who were attracted there by the low price of property, and they knew but little of previous difficulties, or the merits of the quarrel. They saw with their own eyes that the Mormons were industriously preparing to go away, and they knew of their own knowledge that an effort to expel them with force was gratuitous and unnecessary cruelty. They had been trained, by the states from which they came, to abhor mobs, and to obey the law, and they volunteered their services under executive authority, to defend their town and their property against mob violence, and as they honestly believed from distraction. But in this way they were partly mistaken, for although the mob leaders, in the exercise of unbridled power, were guilty of many enormities to the person of individuals, and although much personal property was stolen, yet they abstained from materially injuring houses and buildings. The most that was done in this way, was the stealing of the doors and the sash of the windows from the houses by somebody. The anti-Mormons allege that they were carried away by the Mormons, and the Mormons aver that the most of them were stolen by the anti-Mormons. Thus ended the Mormon war.

The following is believed to be a complete roster of those of the citizens of McDonough county, who were out during this "unpleasantness":

Colonel:

E. B. Root.

Lieutenant Colonel:

Levi Warren.

Major:

V. E. Remington.

Surgeon:

Dr. H. G. Ayre.

Adjutant:

S. McFarland.

Sergeant Major:

H. Gilfrey.

Quartermaster Sergeants:

Thomas Gilfrey, William Duncan.

Wagoner:

Joseph Shute.

Captains:

Charles Creel,	James M. Wilson,
A. P. Smith,	Chas. W. Waddill,
W. S. Hendricks,	Vandever Banks,
Samuel C. Hogan,	William I. Pace,
F. D. Lipe,	B. Maxwell,
John Long,	W. F. Blandin,
Thomas Davis.	J. L. N. Hall.

Lieutenants:

Joseph Crawford,	Peter McClure,
J. L. Cross,	I. C. Webb,
Harry R. Holden,	John Baker,
Thomas Shippey,	John Smith,
John R. Edmonston,	H. H. Burr,
Milton L. Archer,	Patrick Laughlin,
Thomas Mustain,	Richard Brightwell,
William Edmonston,	I. L. Twyman,
James S. Palmer,	Absolom Parker,
William B. Clarke,	Bethel Owen,
Philetus Rice,	J. C. D. Carmack,
Jonathan L. Berry,	Andrew Alison,
George C. Vest,	John C. Webb,
V. M. Hardin,	A. Dorothy,
Perry Langford,	Harrison Hungate,
Joseph P. Gates.	

Privates:

Henry Thompson,	John Creel,
John W. Clarke,	G. E. Robinson,
Silas Creel,	David Hogsett,
William, Brooking	E. Brooking,
Levi Hamilton,	James R. Simpson,

Ross Penan,	Harper McCandless,
James Kepple,	John S. Campbell,
Hugh Ervin,	John Snapp,
D. M. Crabb,	Jonathan Palmer,
William Hamilton,	Garret Bonham,
Thomas Davis,	G. Vanhowten,
George Nichols,	George W. Wade,
J. H. Michael,	Durham Creel,
Valentine Clayton,	Nicholas Bowman,
R. McClure,	Calvin Canote,
William Stevens,	Thomas K. Waddle,
John Crawford,	Charles Kepple,
Andrew Walker,	John Bishop,
Ephraim Banning,	John Stokes,
P. Hamilton,	John M. Jackson,
D. R. Hamilton,	Michael Harris,
W. M. McCartney,	George Boothe,
Wiley M. Sloan,	William Stewart,
O. H. Casley,	S. A. Hunt,
C. W. Dunsworth,	Patrick Aber,
Lewis Mourning,	Richard Musson,
A. Stephens,	Joseph Riley,
Thomas J. Hunt,	Shad Goan,
William Boyd,	Peter Dye,
Edmond Bean,	Thomas White,
J. J. Lower,	Luke Prentice,
James Chamberlain,	Levi Done,
Isaac Bacon,	William Stroud,
Eliphate Jarvis,	J. L. Cross,
Wm. B. Walker,	J. M. Head,
G. S. Hainline,	J. N. Clark,
R. J. Scott,	G. W. Head,
John S. Wilson,	William B. Head,
H. H. McGee,	Robert Garheart,
James Dye,	A. J. Walker,
Stephen White,	Eli Campbell,
W. W. Clayton,	William Lower,
Silas Parker,	Samuel M. Not,
James Stroud,	A. Fulkerson,
James Wilson,	William B. Clarke,
John Rollins,	A. D. McBride,
J. W. Walker,	George Painter,
Samuel McCray,	Samuel Bland,
George Head,	J. B. Stapp,
A. G. Hainline,	Orin Chatterton,
Jacob Stickle,	Michael Youst,
J. Mitchell,	G. W. Eyres,
J. H. Head,	Nathan Hainline,

Samuel Clarke,
 Nelson Montgomery,
 C. W. Fulkerson,
 Hugh McDonough,
 Jonathan Parker,
 Asa Decker,
 Andrew Jackson,
 B. Whittington,
 William Badger,
 John C. Conants,
 Ambrose G. Owen,
 Lewis Scalf,
 Charles Jackson,
 David Kepple,
 John Badger,
 William Grafton,
 Matthew Framel,
 B. B. Jackson,
 D. Boyd,
 John Twidwell,
 Josiah Ralston,
 Isaac Garrett,
 Isaac Smith,
 H. Melton,
 Bird Smith,
 Joseph D. Wear,
 Andrew D. Wear,
 Augustus Lillard,
 David Jenkins,
 John Kennedy,
 John Hill,
 Nicholas Jarvis,
 Isaac Welch,
 V. A. Caldwell,
 J. R. Welch,
 H. J. Averill,
 William Carmack,
 William Walker,
 N. B. Wooley,
 Othias DeHaven,
 Jessie Hainline,
 John Logan, Jr.,
 Henry Martin,
 William Hardesty,
 James Seybold,
 E. T. Monarch,
 Jacob Hutchison,
 C. C. Hungate,
 Frank Clarke,
 S. H. Gillihan,
 William Owens,
 David Badger,
 Allen Porter,
 Elias Clem,
 Thomas Jackson,
 William Gibson,
 C. McDonough,
 Nathaniel Barker,
 James Moore,
 George Crossier,
 Peter McDonough,
 R. G. King,
 Roswell Tyrrell,
 Ladwick Courier,
 C. G. Gilchrist,
 William Ervin,
 James Rigdon,
 Isham Rigdon,
 John Smith,
 H. Garrett,
 Henry Garrett,
 Allen Melton,
 John B. Wear,
 W. Melton,
 Nathan Stephens,
 James Hendricks,
 Reuben Alexander,
 Solomon Kennedy,
 Levi Sawyer,
 Isaac Howell,
 N. C. Averill,
 G. W. Welch,
 Jefferson Welch,
 John James,
 Moses Stookey,
 Rufus Botts,
 James Williams,
 James Dorothy,
 Hiram Hainline,
 William Martin,
 Joshua White,
 James Milsaps,
 Henry H. Monarch,
 Isaac Bogart,
 Jacob Keithley,
 A. G. McCord,

William McCord,
 Slocum Wooley,
 Charles Martin,
 Beta Haskins,
 Oliver C. Smith,
 Robert Andrews,
 James F. Greenup,
 Anson Richardson,
 William Waddle,
 Cyrus Wing,
 James McKee,
 James Fulton,
 Jonas Hushaw,
 Watson Chockley,
 Richard Chockley,
 William Toland,
 George Woods,
 John Seward,
 Thomas Bailey,
 George W. Shultz,
 James H. Atkinson,
 Jerry Sullivan,
 John Allison,
 Samuel Pollock,
 William Henley,
 Benjamin Miller,
 Gholson Lane,
 Jesse Beck,
 G. W. Coker,
 Alfred Gibson,
 William Rice,
 John Hushaw,
 Joel Pennington,
 F. C. Tomberlin,
 A. J. Cockeram,
 Nathan Hayes,
 Wesley Harlan,
 William B. Peak,
 David Later,
 Jeremiah Sullivan,
 Robert L. Dark,
 Morton Pringle,
 D. C. Riggs,
 William H. Pringle,
 N. Edmondson,
 Isaac McCowen,
 John Friend,
 A. Edmondson,
 James Jarvis,
 Rolly Martin,
 Moses Haskins,
 John Caldwell,
 S. M. C. Pennington,
 Henry W. Foster,
 Thomas Richardson,
 Martin Miles,
 Robert Comer,
 Clem Reddick,
 John W. Lane,
 James McCurdy,
 Elam Chockley,
 Benjamin Chockley,
 Isom J. David,
 Thomas Toland,
 Randolph Hall,
 D. Sandridge,
 John P. Kinkade,
 Walter Scott,
 Edmond Cave,
 James Walker,
 Nelson Campbell,
 T. W. Greenup,
 Alfred Ripitow,
 Jesse Jeans,
 Elisha Dungan,
 William Beck,
 William Sullivan,
 James Gibson,
 Robert Smithers,
 Johnson Downer,
 Lewis Springer,
 Travis Miller,
 J. J. Wyatt,
 B. T. Gibson,
 Robert Black,
 James Rasor,
 Edmond Naylor,
 Hugh Black,
 Samnel McClure,
 William S. Bailey,
 Edmond Barber,
 John McCormick,
 Shad. Campbell,
 Benjamin Stephen,
 Robert Barber,
 Thomas Dungan,

George W. Mitchell,	Wm. W. McCormick,	John Monk,	Samuel Haney,
Francis Wayland,	Zoel Wayland,	N. B. Hardin,	B. Past,
Francis Rice,	Thomas Allison,	Sanford Past,	Jasper Twichell,
Andrew Allison,	G. C. Lane,	Joseph Overton,	G. Hainline,
Anderson Cannon,	Jesse Neece,	John Ledgerwood,	John Purdy,
Henry Perry,	Alexander Provine,	J. H. Hughes,	Jacob Humbert,
John Fletcher,	Jacob Massingill,	Francis McSpirit,	Smith Haines,
Joseph Bailey,	Botson Seybold,	J. H. Baker,	A. C. Bristow,
Elijah Stephens,	Israel Camp, Jr.,	Reuben Harris,	Daniel Duncan,
John Barrett,	William J. Despain,	D. Bristow,	Sylvester Ruddle,
William Gabagan,	Jonathan Comar,	Wesley Langford,	Preston Anderson,
T. B. McCormick,	Nathan Scott,	H. Mayhew,	James Peak,
John E. Jackson,	William Lovely,	Robert Dorothy,	Lewis Past,
George W. Neece,	L. M. Hobart,	J. E. Lansdown,	Lorenzo Twichell,
James Perry,	George Hume,	D. F. Martin,	S. Stewart,
A. H. Rutledge,	David Scott,	G. G. Guý,	William Scott,
Joseph Haines,	Isaac Fugate,	J. Rollins,	William Humbert,
John W. Fugate,	Jacob Morgan,	William Stickle,	Allen Bland,
Thomas Shoopman,	Jacob S. Matthews,	Thomas J. Caldwell,	Wm. Walker,
Edward Dixon,	B. Mason,	B. J. Welch,	B. R. Hampton,
B. B. Edmondson,	John G. Stoneking,	Harry Carmack,	Martin Miles.
Thomas E. Smedley,	J. J. Smedley,	H. S. Head,	Hiram Bellew,
Caleb Husted,	John Bundridge,	William D. Mustain,	Robert Kellison,
H. V. Craig,	Samuel Calvin,	Wm. J. Epperson,	James D. Eads,
Robert Clugston,	John McCoy,	E. F. Randall,	Nathan Ferris,
G. W. Shoopman,	Carroll Lane,	James P. Birtland,	Thomas Speaks,
John Wilson, Jr.,	William Venard,	C. A. Brown,	William E. Duncan,
C. Pruitt,	William T. Wells,	Joseph Duncan,	William Wilson,
J. C. Vawter,	✓ William Shannon,	Simeon Everett,	H. G. Woodside,
Russell Riggs,	John E. Riggs,	John Hall,	Francis McKay,
John Nankeville,	William Thompson,	John L. Charter,	Henry Dorothy,
Charles Patrick,	M. C. Archer,	Redmond Grigsby,	Silas Grigsby,
Nathan Dunsworth,	James Dunsworth,	David Alton,	Henry Alton,
Thomas Hunt,	Amos Gibson,	Hugh Conner,	John Hagerty,
Arch. Holstein,	Robert McCumsey,	William Moss,	Geoge Bughman,
Washington Owens,	John Patrick,	Philetus Knight,	John Bowman,
Samuel Dark,	John Ferguson,	Jonathan Charter,	A. L. Bryant,
J. Q. McClure,	Robert Archer,	B. B. Head,	Ephraim Hammer,
Robert Hall,	G. A. Tayl,	Squire Charter,	John T. Mustain.
William Parks,	George Venard,	Samuel Dunlap,	James Ward,
Peter Riggs,	John B. Case,	James Grigsby,	William Grigsby,
Nimrod Duskil,	James C. Archer,	John Vance,	Isaac Harris
Jacob Waimac,	William T. Archer,	Alva Alton,	John Huston,
John I. Foster,	William W. Wilson,	John Duncan,	John L. Gordon,
John Crisp,	A. J. Edmonston,	Alex. McCullin,	John Gilfrey, Sr.,
James McPeters,	William Owens,	Norman Davis,	John T. Gilfrey,
J. J. Mathews,	Samuel Wilsoh,	N. Herrin,	C. A. Lawson,
William Ellis,	Hugh B. Smiley,	G. A. Farwell,	N. Montgomery,

T. B. Maury,	P. H. Walker,	Wesley Freeland,	William Ervin,
Merritt A. Russell,	Wm. L. Broaddus,	R. M. Bonham,	Thomas McElrath,
G. W. Smith,	Joseph Long,	James Walker,	James Anderson,
R. H. Broaddus,	S. S. Whitmire,	Richard Rowley,	Logan Kyle,
Joshua Conrad,	J. M. Martin,	Daniel D. Rall,	J. C. Roberts,
Thomas Pickett,	James Cannon,	Robert Cannon,	James B. Kyle,
J. P. Head,	David Lawson,	S. C. Watson,	James Martin,
Manva Perry,	Wm. H. Randolph,	John Harrow,	Samuel McKamy,
J. P. Updegraff,	W. H. Kendrick,	J. O. C. Wilson,	Abner Walker,
John Lowry,	T. J. Beard,	J. H. Updegraff,	Theodore Laughlin,
Andrew Lewis,	J. E. Wyne,	Charles Chandler,	Michael Martin,
T. M. Luster,	Milton Sweeney,	Robert H. Broaddus,	Wm. F. McCandless,
B. F. Martin,	John L. Anderson,	R. F. Anderson,	Joseph Bailey,
N. McElrath,	C. M. Duffee,	Gowan DeCamp,	Daniel Courtwright,
W. H. Kyle,	Thomas Adcock,	J. W. McDonald,	W. Courtwright,
William S. Hail,	G. W. Watt,	O. C. Cannon,	R. A. Brazelton,
William H. Phelps,	Henry Towls,	Charles Dunn,	R. Garrett,
William B. Gordon,	Martin Read,	Daniel Sullivan,	John M. Sullivan.
J. B. McCartney,	John Wiley,	Adonijah Hungate.	
C. W. Dallam,	Marshall Rogers,		

CHAPTER IX.

THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

The institution of slavery was always a source of trouble between the free and slave-holding states. The latter were always troubled with the thought that the former would encroach upon their rights, and nothing could be done to shake this belief. Compromise measures from time to time were adopted to settle the vexed question of slavery, but the fears of the slaveholders were only allayed for a short time. Threats of secession were often made by the slave-holding states, but as soon as measures of a conciliatory character were passed, no attempt was made to carry their threats into execution. Finally came the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the adoption of a measure known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill. This bill opened certain territory to slavery, which, under the former act, was forever to be free. About the time of the passage of this act, the whig party was in a state of dissolution, and the great body of that party, together with certain democrats who were opposed to the Kansas-Ne-

braska bill, united, thus forming a new party to which was given the name of republican, having for its object the prevention of the further extension of slavery. The people of the south imagined they saw in this new party not only an organized effort to prevent the extension of slavery, but one that would eventually be used to destroy slavery in those states in which it already existed.

In 1860, four presidential tickets were in the field. Abraham Lincoln was the candidate of the republicans, Stephen A. Douglas of the national democrat, John C. Breckenridge of the pro-slavery interests, and John Bell of the union. The union party was composed principally of those who had previously affiliated with the American or know-nothing party. Early in the campaign there were threats of secession and disunion in case of the election of Abraham Lincoln, but the people were so accustomed to southern bravado that little heed was given to the bluster.

On the 20th of December, 1860, South Carolina, by a convention of delegates, declared "that the union now existing between South Carolina and the other states of North America is dissolved, and that the state of South Carolina has resumed her position among the nations of the earth as a free, sovereign and independent state, with full power to levy war and conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do."

On the 24th Gov. Pickens issued a proclamation declaring that "South Carolina is, and has a right to be, a free and independent state, and as such has

a right to levy war, conclude peace, and do all acts whatever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent state."

On the 26th Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie and occupied Fort Sumter. Two days previously he wrote President Buchanan's secretary of war, John B. Floyd, as follows:

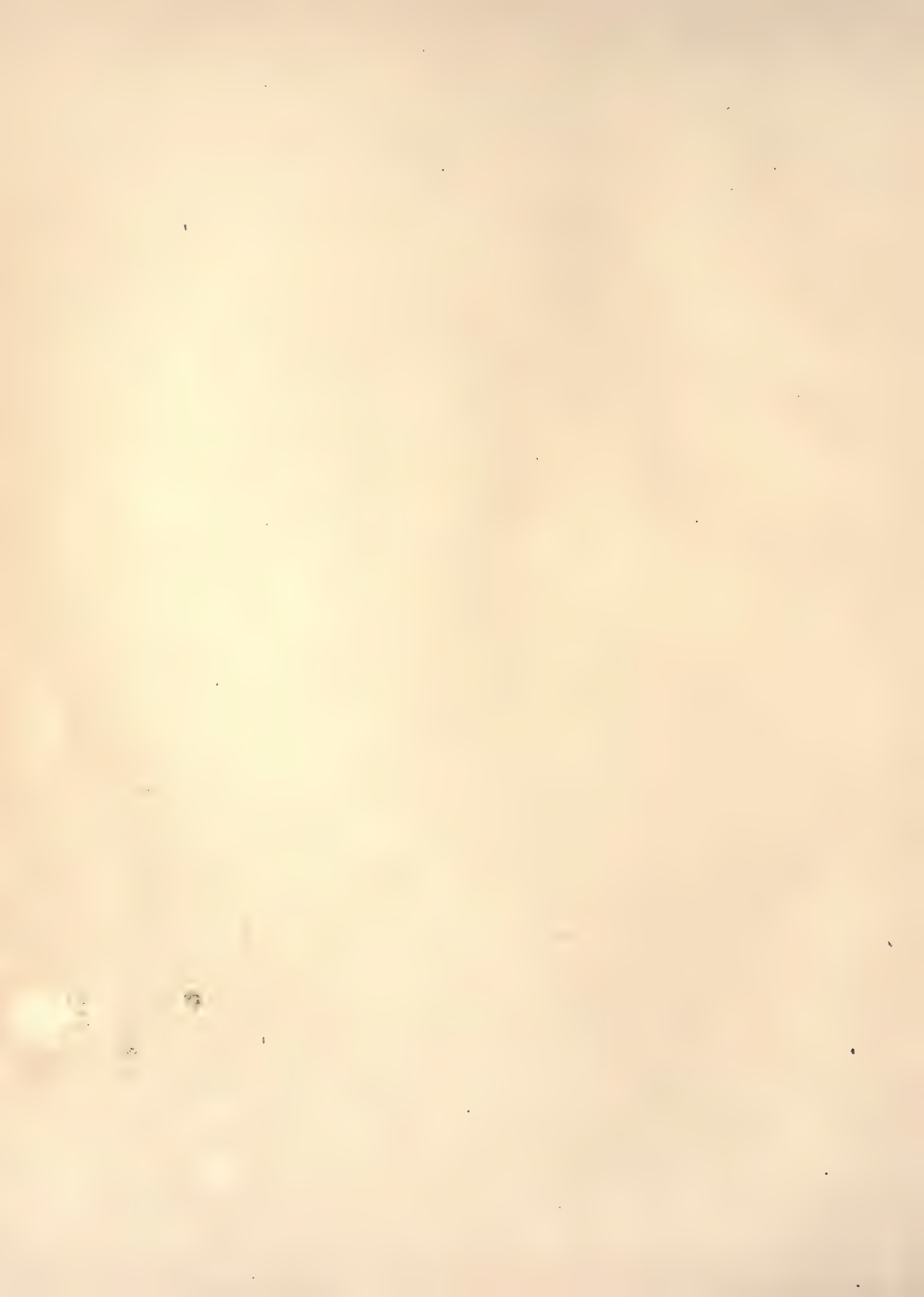
"When I inform you that my garrison consists of only 60 effective men, and that we are in very indifferent works, the walls of which are only fourteen feet high; and that we have within 160 yards of our walls, sand hills which command our works and which afford admirable sites for batteries and the finest coverts for sharp-shooters; and that besides this there are numerous houses, some of them within pistol shot, and you will at once see that if attacked in force, headed by any one but a simpleton, there is scarcely a possibility of our being able to hold out long enough for our friends to come to our succor."

His appeals for re-inforcements were seconded by General Scott, but unheeded by President Buchanan, and entirely ignored by Secretary of War Floyd.

On the 28th South Carolina troops occupied Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney, and hoisted the palmetto flag on the ramparts. On the 29th John B. Floyd resigned his place in Buchanan's cabinet, charging that the president in refusing to remove Major Anderson from Charleston Harbor, designed to plunge the country into civil war, and added: "I cannot consent to be the agent of such a calamity." On the same day the South Carolina commissioners presented their official credentials at Washington, which, on the next day, were declined.



Chas. H. Whitaker



On the second day of January, 1861, Georgia declared for secession, and Georgia troops took possession of the United States arsenal in Augusta, and Forts Pulaski and Jackson.

Gov. Ellis, of North Carolina, seized the forts at Beaufort and Wilmington and the arsenal at Fayetteville. On the evening of the 4th, the Alabama and Mississippi delegations in congress telegraphed the conventions of their respective states to secede, telling them that there was no prospect of a satisfactory adjustment.

On the 7th the conventions of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee met in secession conclave. Secretary Thompson resigned his seat in the cabinet on the 9th, on the ground that, contrary to promises, troops had been sent to Major Anderson. On the same day, the Star of the West, carrying supplies and reinforcements to Major Anderson, with her flag at her mast-head, was fired into from Morris Island, and obeying instructions turned homeward, leaving Fort Sumter and its gallant little band of heroes to the mercy of the rebels and traitors. On the same day, also, the ordinance of secession passed the Mississippi convention. Florida adopted an ordinance of secession on the 10th, and Alabama on the 11th. On the latter day the rebels seized the arsenal at Baton Rouge, and Forts St. Philip and Jackson, at the mouth of the Mississippi river, and Fort Pike at the entrance of Lake Pontchartrain. Pensacola navy yard and Fort Barrancas were surrendered to rebel troops by Colonel Armstrong on the 13th. Lieutenant Slemmer, who had drawn his command from Fort McRae to Fort

Pickens, defied Armstrong's orders and announced his intention to "hold the fort" at all hazards. The Georgia convention adopted an ordinance of secession on the 19th. On the following day Lieutenant Slemmer was besieged by a thousand "allied troops" at Fort Pickens. Louisiana adopted an ordinance of secession on the 25th. On the 1st of February the rebels seized the United States mint and custom house at New Orleans. The peace convention assembled at Washington on the 4th, but adjourned without doing anything to quiet the disturbed elements. On the 9th a provisional constitution was adopted at Montgomery, Alabama, it being the constitution of the United States "re-constructed" to suit their purposes. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, was chosen president, and Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president, of the "confederate states of North America." Jefferson Davis was inaugurated on the 18th, and on the 25th it was learned that General Twiggs, commanding the department of Texas, had basely betrayed his trust, and had surrendered all the military posts, ammunition and arms to the Texas authorities.

Abraham Lincoln, was inaugurated March 4, 1861, in front of the capitol, the ceremonies being witnessed by a vast concourse of people. Before taking the oath, Mr. Lincoln pronounced in a clear, ringing voice his inaugural address, to hear which there was an almost painful solicitude; to read which the whole American people and civilized world awaited with irrepressible anxiety. With that address and the administration of the

oath of office, the people were assured. All doubt, if any had previously existed, was removed. In the hands of Abraham Lincoln, the people's president, and himself of the people, the government was safe.

Traitors were still busy plotting and planning. Troops were mustering in all the seceded states. On Friday, April 12, the surrender of Fort Sumpter, with its garrison of sixty effective men, was demanded and bravely refused by the gallant Robert Anderson, the heroic commander. Fire was at once opened on the almost helpless garrison by the rebel forces, numbering several thousands. Resistance for any length of time was useless, and at last, out of ammunition and seared and scorched by flames from their burning quarters, the little band of heroic men were compelled to give up, and the national colors were hauled down and by traitors hands were trailed in the dust, the dirt and the mire not defiling them half as much as the Judas touch of arrant rebels. On Sunday morning, the 14th, the news of the surrender was received in all the principal cities of the union. That was all, but that was enough. A day later when the news was confirmed and spread throughout the country, the patriotic people of the north were roused from their dreams of the future—from undertakings half completed—and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy; wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black. Their dreams of the

future—their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy—were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment. Everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line—the home of the freemen—the voice of Providence was heard.

"Draw forth your million blades as one;
Complete the battle now begun;
God fights with ye, and overhead
Floats the dear banner of your dead.
They, and the glories of the past,
The future, dawning dim and vast,
And all the holiest hopes of man,
Are beaming triumphant in your van.

"Slow to resolve, be swift to do;
Teach ye the False, how fights the True;
How buckled perfidy shall feel,
In her black heart the Patriot's steel;
How sure the bolt that Justice wings;
How weak the arm a traitor brings;
How mighty they who steadfast stand,
For freedom's flag and freedom's land."

On Monday, April 15, President Lincoln issued the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, The laws of the United States have for some time past, and are now, opposed, and the execution thereof obstructed, in the states of South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the power vested in the marshals; now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, president of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution and the laws, have thought to call forth, and hereby do call forth, the militia of the several states of the Union, to the number of seventy-five thousand, in order to suppress said combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed.

The details for this subject will be immediately communicated to the state authorities through the war department. I appeal to all loyal citizens to favor, facilitate, and to aid this

effort to maintain the honor, the integrity, and existence of our National Union, and the perpetuity of popular government, and to redress wrongs already long endured. I deem it proper to say that the first services assigned to the forces hereby called forth will probably be to reposses the forts, places and property which have been seized from the Union; and in every event the utmost care will be observed, consistently with the object aforesaid, to avoid any devastation, any destruction of, or interference with property, or any disturbance of peaceful citizens in any part of the country; and I hereby command the persons composing the combinations aforesaid, to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within twenty days from this date.

Deeming that the present condition of public affairs presents an extraordinary occasion, I do hereby, in virtue of the power in me vested by the constitution, convene both houses of congress. The senators and representatives are therefore summoned to assemble at their respective chambers at 12 o'clock, noon, on Thursday, the fourth day of July next, then and there to consider and determine such measures as in their wisdom the public safety and interest may seem to demand.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-fifth.

By the president,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, secretary of state.

The last word of this proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wire before the call was filled. Men and money were counted out by hundreds and thousands. The people who loved their whole country could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The

farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the school house—every calling offered its best men, their lives and fortunes, in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for a time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier statesman: "By the great eternal, the union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it seemed as if there were not men enough in all the free states to crush out the rebellion. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. The gauntlet thrown down by traitors of the south was accepted; not, however, in the spirit which insolence meets insolence, but with a firm, determined spirit of patriotism and love of country. The duty of the president was plain under the constitution and laws, and, above and beyond all, the people, from whom all political power is derived, demanded the suppression of the rebellion, and stood ready to sustain the authority of their representative and executive officers to the utmost extremity.

Settled as McDonough county was by many from the southern states, it is in no wise derogatory to her that in the breasts of many of her citizens beat hearts in sympathy with the cause of the southern confederacy, and that a feeling of ill-will should prevail against

the radical abolitionist. But to their honor be it spoken, that many of these, who looked upon the movement of the south as having just grounds, with a noble patriotism, sank all sectional and political feelings in their devotion to the cause of the Union, and the "star gemmed flag" of their country." Many of the citizens of the county of McDonough, and among them many of the most influential and respected ones, used every honorable means to defeat the election of Abraham Lincoln to the presidency, deeming it to the best interests of the country. But others worked equally hard to elevate the favorite son of Illinois to the executive seat, although a no less distinguished citizen of Illinois was one of his opponents. The vote, in November, 1860, best shows the number of those who favored the election of Lincoln and who favored his opponents: for Lincoln, 2,255 votes; for Douglas, 2,266; for Breckenridge, 6; and for Bell, 62. In the minds of all it seemed impossible that the south would secede, and that this glorious republic would be disrupted, thinking that when the excitement of the political campaign had passed away, peace and prosperity would continue. But when the sad news of Anderson's surrender was made known throughout the land, no greater indignation, at the outrage to our flag, was betrayed anywhere than in McDonough county. Political rancor was hushed, partisan feeling was swept away, and pure patriotism animated the whole people. Nobly did the people of the county respond to the calls for men in the foregoing proclamation, and at each succeeding call. Meetings were held all over the county,

participated in by men of all former shades of opinion and party, but all now animated by but one feeling. At Macomb, on the 17th of April, 1861, a public meeting was held, and a committee, consisting of Nelson Abbott, Charles Chandler, A. K. Lowry, W. E. Withrow, John Knappenberger and Carter Van Vleck, three democrats and three republicans, was appointed to draw up resolutions. They made a report to the meeting of the following, which were soon adopted:

WHEREAS, War against the government of the United States has been commenced by the authorities of the so-called confederate states, by assailing and reducing Fort Sumpter, a fortress garrisoned and defended by United States soldiers, and under the sacred protection of the national flag; and,

WHEREAS, The president of the United States has issued his proclamation reciting that "the laws of the United States have been and are opposed in several states by combinations too powerful to be suppressed in the ordinary way," and calling for volunteers to suppress said combination and execute the laws; be it

Resolved by the citizens of McDonough county, without distinction of party, in mass meeting assembled, That it is the duty of all loyal and patriotic citizens, at whatever cost of blood and treasure, to sustain and support the constituted authorities of the United States in their lawful efforts to preserve the Union, maintain the integrity of the constitution and the supremacy of all the laws, and protect the federal capital and sustain the honor of our national flag.

Resolved, That, while we would be glad to see such legislation adopted by the federal and state governments as would, if possible, bring about an honorable reconciliation between the citizens of the several states, yet we deem it the duty of our legislature about to assemble to pass such laws as will render the general govern-

ment speedy and efficient aid in all its lawful endeavors to carry out the objects indicated in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the stars and stripes are the emblems of our country's liberties and honors, and wheresoever floating it is the duty of every American citizen to yield to that flag unconditional allegiance and undying devotion.

At Colchester, April 9th, at a public meeting, the following was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Colchester and vicinity, have no ill feeling toward any political party, and say, with the immortal Clay, that we know no north—no south—no east—no west; we know only the welfare of our country.

Resolved, That, in view of our present crisis, we pledge our support to the administration for the purpose of sustaining the government, the the constitution, and the Union. In doing so we show them we are not degenerated sons of '76.

At Foster's point, on the evening of the 27th of April, the citizens assembled and adopted the following:

WHEREAS, The government of these United States has been assailed—the flag of our country fired upon and dishonored—our country is severely threatened with destruction; therefore,

Resolved, That we, without respect to party, declare our undying devotion to the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That we know no government but our government, no country but our country, and no flag but the stars and stripes of our honored sires.

In other parts of the county other meetings passed just as strong resolutions. Recruiting offices were opened, and by the 20th of April one company was formed, with V. Y. Ralston as captain, and within a few days another was ready, with D. P. Wells as captain. These two companies were raised at Macomb and a third was formed at Mid-

dletown, under Captain Samuel Wilson. These three companies departed for Springfield, the general rendezvous of the Illinois troops, and were assigned to the 16th infantry, being respectively companies A, B, and C, of that famous regiment. The companies were all escorted to the depot by hosts of friends, and they were heartily cheered, and many a heartfelt "God bless you" was given as they moved off, many never to come back to home and loved ones.

All throughout the long years that the dark cloud of war covered our country. the enlistment of men, the forming of new companies, the constant stir and excitement was kept up, and men, young, middle-aged and old, pressed to the front. In all, nearly three thousand brave and gallant sons of McDonough county represented her in the ranks of "blue-coated national defenders," men who stood in the red front of lurid battle, and always took a prominent part. Numbers of them laid down their lives upon the altar of their country, and their bones enrich the soil of nearly every southern state. From the Potomac to the Rio Grande, from Albemarle sound to the Rocky Mountains have their drums beat, and the ground re-echoed to their tread, and no more heroic soldiers led the van in many a stricken field than did the representatives from this section of the state.

While they were away upon the tented field, the patriotic men and women at home were not idle. Although impossible to get the county to do anything in an official way for the relief of soldiers' families, many, as private citizens, thought it not only a duty but a blessed

privilege to render all the aid in their power. During the entire four years of war, we think but little actual suffering was experienced by any at home on account of the absence of their natural protectors, who were serving their country. Fairs and festivals were held for the purpose of obtaining sanitary supplies for those in the field, and soldiers' aid societies were continually investigating and relieving the wants of the needy at home.

On Wednesday, September 10, 1862, there was presented to the board a petition signed by numerous citizens of Macomb and the county generally, asking the board to take some action in regard to providing for the families of the volunteers from McDonough county. The question was at once referred to the committee of the whole. On the 12th of the same month, the board, on motion of Mr. Casto, the member from Macomb, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, for the consideration of the question. After considerable discussion, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by L. G. Reid, and were adopted:

"WHEREAS, Divers persons of this county have petitioned this board to make an appropriation for the support and maintenance of the families of the volunteers of this county that have enlisted in the United States service; and,

"WHEREAS, This board is not advised as to the number that have volunteered from this county, nor have they any knowledge of the condition of those families that it is proposed to assist; therefore,

"Resolved, That the supervisors of each township be appointed a committee to ascertain the number and condition of the families of volunteers in each township of the county, and report to this board at its next meeting. And be it further

"Resolved, That the supervisor of each town shall be required to call the attention of their several townships to the propriety of calling town meetings for an expression of the wishes of the tax payers in regard to the proposed appropriation, and report such expression so expressed at the next meeting of this board."

At the October session following, an abstract of the votes taken on the subject of making the appropriation in favor of the wives and families of the volunteers in the service of the general government, was presented to the board, of which the following is a copy:

Township:	For app.	Against
Eldorado	4	72
New Salem.....	23	0
Mound	5	18
Industry.....	4	103
Macomb.....	42	19
Walnut Grove	5	48
Bethel	5	75
Chalmers.....	2	60
Emmett	17	57
Sciota.....	8	19
Lamoine.. ..	1	108
Tennessee	8	117
Hire	2	97
Blandinsville.....	5	125

By this it will be seen that there were but 113 "for the appropriation," and 918 against the appropriation," with the townships of Scotland and Prairie City to hear from, thus defeating the action of the board.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors, held on the 26th of June, 1863, the following resolution was presented by B. R. Hampton, and on motion of J. P. Updegraff, it was adopted:

WHEREAS, There have been a number of battles recently fought by General Grant's division of the army, between Jackson and Vicksburg; and

WHEREAS, Many of the citizens of McDonough county are soldiers in that division; and

WHEREAS, The sanitary commission, of Chicago, have called upon the people of the state of Illinois for aid for the sick and wounded soldiers at Vicksburg; therefore,

Resolved, That we make an appropriation of one hundred dollars out of any county funds not otherwise appropriated, for the benefit of said sick and wounded soldiers, and the clerk is hereby directed to issue a county order for that amount, and send the money to the secretary of the Chicago sanitary commission.

In his history of McDonough county, S. J. Clarke, a resident of the county at the time, says of the year 1862:

"During this year our armies met with a number of reverses, and doubts arose in the minds of many as to the power of the government to put down the rebellion. Organizations were formed throughout the north, of men who favored a cessation of hostilities, the withdrawal of our troops from southern soil, and a compromise with the rebels. The organization was regarded as treasonable by the administration, and many of the leaders of the movement were arrested without regular warrant and incarcerated in various prisons, while the writ of habeas corpus was suspended. A great hue and cry was raised because of this fact; the government was denounced as tyrannical, and a forcible resistance was seriously advocated. A large number in McDonough county joined in the movement with the opposition, and party strife again ran high. Friends of long standing became enemies, and threats of personal damage were made upon both sides. Recruiting for the army was well nigh suspended, and the union cause seemed very dark. At this juncture, B.

R. Hampton introduced the following resolution, and asked its adoption by the board of supervisors at their session in May, 1863:

WHEREAS, Our nation is now involved in civil war, brought about by the acts of designing and unscrupulous men who seek to destroy the best government ever instituted upon the earth by man; and believing it to be the duty of all public bodies, assembled for the purpose of transaction of public business, to throw their influence, whether it be much or little, on the side of the government and for the maintenance of its power and authority; therefore,

Resolved, That although some of us may differ with the administration in relation to some of its war policy, yet we are anxious to see the rebels subdued, and forced to submit to the regularly constituted authorities of the United States; and further, that we are opposed to any and all propositions for a compromise, come from what source they may, short of an unconditional surrender of the rebels to the government.

Resolved, That we utterly condemn all sympathizers with the rebellion, wherever found, as also that spirit of fault-finding which is so rife among us.

On motion, the subject of the adoption of the resolutions were laid upon the table, and afterward being taken therefrom, after slight amendment by Mr. Hampton, and considerable discussion ensuing, Supervisor Reid offered the following as a substitute for those of Mr. Hampton:

Resolved, That McDonough county has been, is now, and will forever remain, devotedly attached to the federal government of the United States, under the constitution which creates that government and defines its powers.

Resolved, That, we are in favor of destroying the rebellion, and sanction any legitimate means for the accomplishment of that purpose, either through an honorable compromise of difficulties or a convention of all the states for arranging

terms of mutual intercourse, leaving to every state the right to regulate their domestic affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution.

Resolved, That we sincerely regret that the president has not moved with the whole power of the army placed in his hands by a confiding but betrayed people, upon the enemy's works, but instead thereof has made war upon unarmed and patriotic citizens of the north, whose only "crime" has been devotion to the constitution and best interests of the country.

Resolved, That we view with just alarm the repeated usurpations of power by the president and his military officers, in the arbitrary arrests and imprisonment of peaceable citizens; in their mock trial and imprisonment; in the attempt to overawe peaceful meetings of the people called "to petition the government for redress of grievances;" in the arbitrary suspension of the habeas corpus; in the substitution of the will or whim of an irresponsible officer for the written law; that if these and other kindred usurpations are not rebuked and counteracted by the friends of law and order, then indeed is a military despotism established over us, our constitution destroyed, and a new government destructive of our liberties inaugurated in the place of the fundamental laws bequeathed to us by our fathers.

Resolved, That we call upon this government to return to true and faithful allegiance to the constitution, and to employ the remaining period of their short term of power in honest endeavors to restore the country to the condition of peace, prosperity and growth which distinguished our country before the advent of a sectional organization of power.

Resolved, That, the profligate squandering of the public money by the officers under the control of President Lincoln is without a parallel for recklessness and infamy in the history of any civilized nation; in the language of John P. Hale, we solemnly "believe and declare that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to-day from the corruption and profligacy practiced in the various departments of this admin-

istration than they are from the open enemy in the field."

Resolved, That, we request our representative in congress, the Hon. Lewis W. Ross, to use his best exertions to secure the repeal of the conscription bill, the indemnity bill, and all other oppressive and partisan enactments of the late congress; also, to oppose all measures looking toward a recognition of the independence of the southern confederacy.

Resolved, That in the language of Governor Seymour, "having given the administration a generous support in the war, we pause to see what kind of a government it is for which we are asked to pour out our blood and our treasures, and demand to know whether the war is waged to put down the rebellion at the south, or destroy free institutions at the north."

Pending the question of the adoption of the resolutions, Supervisor Potter offered the following as a substitute therefor, to-wit:

Resolved, That we, as a board of supervisors, whatever shades of difference of opinion there may be among us, we are united in this, a firm and unshaken determination to stand upon the federal constitution—standing upon this broad basis, we are opposed to secession, and to suppress it, we are in favor of the use of the means guaranteed to us by a wise and benignant government, arms, amnesty, redress of grievances, an honorable compromise on all subjects of controversy; in short, by the use of all means that become a wise and christian nation.

Resolved, That upon this basis shall we stand till the "trump of peace shall sound."

The resolutions of Mr. Porter were rejected, and those of Mr. Reid adopted.

As we have before remarked, enlistments for the army were slow at this time, and in order to encourage volunteers, Hon. B. R. Hampton, at the December meeting (1863.) of the board of supervisors, offered the following resolution, which was rejected by the board:

Resolved, That in addition to the bounties offered by the government of the United States for recruits, we offer a county bounty of fifty dollars to each man who is the head of a family, and twenty-five dollars to each single or unmarried man who shall hereafter enlist in the military service of the United States.

But the government had need of men, and as the quota of this county was not full, drafting was resorted to. We may here state that had McDonough county received credit for all who had gone from her midst, no draft would ever have been ordered here; but many, in order to receive the large bounty offered by other counties, went there for the purpose of enlistment. When this strain came, those who were formerly opposed to the giving of a bounty by the county for volunteers, now became clamorous for it to be done at once. On the 14th day of December, 1864, W. H. Green offered the following preamble and resolution, which was adopted by the board of supervisors:

WHEREAS, It has become necessary for the government of the United States to draft men into the service of the United States, for the purpose of suppressing the rebellion in the southern states; and,

WHEREAS, The government of the United States does not pay a sufficient bounty to obtain volunteers for said service; now, therefore,

Resolved, That the board of supervisors of the county of McDonough request William H. Neece, the representative of this county in the legislature of this state, to have such law or laws passed at the next meeting of the legislature as will empower the board of supervisors of this county to levy a tax sufficient to enable the county to offer bounties to persons enlisting in the military service of the United States, and to enable drafted men to procure substitutes when drafted into said service.

This was accordingly done, and Mr. Neece, in due time, introduced a bill before the legislature in accordance with the provisions of the above request. The bill became a law, receiving the signature of the governor. On Monday, February 6, 1865, the board of supervisors were called together to take action on this law. A dispatch was forwarded to Mr. Neece, inquiring into the provisions of the bill, and the answer being satisfactory, John McSpirit offered the following resolutions, and moved their adoption, viz:

Resolved by the board of supervisors of McDonough county, that the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to each and every volunteer that may have been, or shall be, enlisted in the military service of the United States, to fill the quota of McDonough county under the proclamation of the president of the United States, made in December, 1864, for 300,000 men to fill the army: provided, that this appropriation shall be allowed to no person who shall be credited to any other county, city or state, and to no person who shall volunteer or present a representative substitute from any township after its quota under the present call shall have been filled. Also, that the sum of three hundred dollars be, and the same is, hereby appropriated to each person, a resident of this county, who shall be drafted under the present call, to furnish a substitute or enter the service himself: provided, further, that where townships or parts of townships have already furnished volunteers under the present call, by clubs or townships, and have paid the men so furnished, then such clubs, townships, or parts of townships, shall have the right to their respective shares of this appropriation, instead of the men so paid and in the service, to be paid to such person or persons as the club or township may designate; to be divided pro rata among all persons contributing to such club or township fund in proportion to the amount of their contribution: provided, also, that no in-

habitant of the city of Macomb shall be entitled to any part of this appropriation unless the tax to pay the same shall have been levied upon the property of said city, as well as the property of said county.

For the payment of the above appropriations the clerk of the county court of McDonough county is hereby authorized and directed to draw his order on the treasurer of this county for the sum of three hundred dollars, payable in one year, and drawing six per cent. interest from date, in favor of each and every persons volunteering, and credited to the several townships and wards of said county, or their respective orders; and also to each and every drafted man (after he shall have been accepted), or his order, so far as the same may be necessary to fill the quota of said county: provided, that any order for said sum of three hundred dollars may be made in amounts of fifty dollars, if required by the person entitled thereto. The certificate of the provost marshal of this district, as to the names of the persons volunteering or having been drafted, and as to the quotas of the different townships or wards of this county, shall be sufficient evidence to the clerk to authorize him to act under the present appropriation.

Various substitutes were offered for the foregoing resolutions. Among others G. W. Provine offered one embodying the following objections: First, that it would be unequal and unjust for those that have sons, or that have sent sons under twenty-one years of age; second, that it is the duty and the privilege of every able-bodied man to respond to the call of his country in defense of his civil and religious liberties; third, that the making of such appropriations would involve the county in such a debt as would result in bankruptcy and ruin.

Previous to a vote upon the question the privilege was given to L. H. Waters, J. S. Bailey and James M. Campbell to

present their views. All the various substitutes were voted down, and the original resolutions of Mr. McSpirit were adopted. Mr. Hamilton afterwards (at March term, same year) endeavored to have passed a resolution exempting from taxation under the levy to raise money for the payment of the bounties certain classes, as follows: First, those who have been themselves in the service during the present war; second, those who may be widows or orphans of soldiers who have served in the present war; third, those have hired substitutes in the present war previous to the present call; those from whose families minors have gone out as soldiers during the present war.

This resolution was voted down.

It has been shown by official reports made by the county clerk to the state adjutant-general, that there were paid out by this county as bounty money the sum of \$134,400. In addition to this, Mound township expended \$5,860; Prairie City, \$18,049.39; New Salem, \$6,266.50; a total for the county of \$161,575.85.

ROSTER.

The following is a complete roster of the citizens of McDonough county, who in that trying hour of a nation's need, left wife, children and comfortable homes, and shouldering the musket, went to the front in discharge of the patriot's duty. These are compiled from the adjutant general's report, and other official and authentic sources. If there are any inaccuracies of spelling, or omissions, the historians hope that they will be pardoned, as the rolls have been followed as nearly as possible, and none

has a higher appreciation of the "boys in blue," than the writers of these annals:

SECOND ARTILLERY.

BATTERY H.

Sergeant:

Jonas Eckdall.

Privates:

Clark, Peter, Sr.,	Jellison, John,
Clark, Peter, Jr.,	McCarty, John,
Rutishamer, Jacob,	Megan, Martin,
Smith, James,	Stewart, Charles,
Waldrick, Patrick,	Whitten, James,
Corporal Newton,	Walter, Isadore.

BATTERY K.

Harris, Columbus, Fishbourne, Thomas.

BATTERY H—SECOND ARTILLERY.

Battery H, 2d Illinois light artillery, was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, December, 1861, by Captain Andrew Stenbeck, and was mustered in December 31, 1861, and February 6, 1862, moved to Cairo, Illinois, and was stationed at Fort Holt. One section moved to the siege of Fort Pillow, and returned to Columbus, Kentucky., and from there to Henderson and went into pursuit of Morgan, August 1. One section moved to Smithfield, Kentucky, and September 4, one moved to Clarksville, Tennessee, January 1, 1864, sixty-five men re-enlisted as veterans, and were furloughed. During the summer of 1864, the men of the battery were mounted and armed, as cavalry, and used in scouting, etc. August 8, engaged the enemy at Canton and Rockcastle Ford, Kentucky, and subsequently were in garrison at Clarksville, until July 15, 1865, when the battery, was moved to Springfield, Illinois, for

muster out, and accordingly July 29 was mustered out of service. Fourteen men of this battery were from McDonough county, none of whom were killed, and but one died.

SECOND CAVALRY.

COMPANY H.

Captains:

James D. Walker, Josephus B. Venard.

Lieutenant:

George W. Naylor.

Quartermaster Sergeant:

Charles H. Rogers.

Sergeant:

Wm. Venable.

Corporals:

Gabriel Jones,	Thomas Hays,
Oliver Williams,	John Shipman,
	John Venard.

Buglers:

William H. Hudson, Frank R. Kyle.

Saddler:

James Ellis.

Privates:

Austin, James,	Bartleson, Charles,
Brown, William,	Chase, James P.,
Halliday, Thomas L.,	Calvin, Henry C.,
Davis, George,	Hamilton, Thomas,
Hanson, Nels,	Hogan, Augustus,
Ingram, Riley,	Jacobs, Mark F.,
Johnston, Henry,	Kohule, John,
Kinkade, Mack,	Limberge, Henry,
Freeland, Charles,	Edward, Edmonds,
Huff, James E.,	Jackson, Edwin,
Jewett, A. V.,	Kinkade, John H.,
Keithley, Andrew,	Yaple, Oscar,
Beck, James E.,	Beck, Jesse,
Bently, George R.,	Butcher, Bowman R.,
Tift, Smer B.,	Tift, Silas J.,

Venard, George G.,	Wagle, William A.,
Wright, Hiram B.,	Webb, Silas H.,
Chapman, Amos,	Dickens, Joshua,
Lightfoot, Armsted,	Scott, Thomas,
Morgan, James G.,	McMahon, Thad. C.,
Munson, William F.,	Metts, John H.,
McClure, James,	Martin, Charles E.,
Markham, Daniel,	Markham, Henry L.,
Norwood, Douglas,	Oertel, Jacob,
Payton, John,	Rickets, Rival,
Rickets, Green,	Seiberling, Henry M.,
Shannon, John,	Tyson, Charles F.,
Walker, Samuel P.,	Welkin, Ohio,
Warren, Edward F.,	Wright, Thomas,
Curtis, Edward E.,	Clugston, Warren,
Cockerham, Daniel,	Dark, Samuel A.,
Dunham, George,	Butcher, John M.,
Butcher, Preston,	Ballou, Charles,
Cockerham, William,	Knowles, Robertson B.,
Lee, George W.,	Markham, Aaron,
Michaels, William F.,	Morgan, Isaac L.,
Pace, Andrew J.,	Rickets, Pleasant G.,
Rouse, Levi H.,	Sullivan, John,
Markham, Archey,	Markham, Daniel,
	Schultz, John H.

SECOND CAVALRY REGIMENT.

It is very difficult to write the history of a regiment of cavalry, owing to the usual detached state of each company from the regimental headquarters. The following official history of company H, of this regiment, which was raised in this county, will give some idea of its services in the field.

The company was organized at Maccumb by J. D. Walker, and accepted by the governor, July 24, 1861, and went into quarters at Camp Butler, Springfield, August 5, and mustered into the United States service August 12, 1861. It remained in the state until November 12, 1861, when it was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where it was partly armed and equipped. From here the

company made several important reconnoissances into the interior of Kentucky. They were ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, March 11, 1862, being the first union soldiers to enter that rebel stronghold; here they remained until March 23, 1862, when they were ordered to Hickman, Kentucky. March 31, they were part of the force that attacked and captured Union City, then a rebel camp of instruction. Returned to Hickman, and remained until July 9, 1862, when they were ordered to Union City, thence to Crocket Station, and from there to Trenton, Tennessee, arriving June 18. Their duty while here was arduous, having considerable scouting to do, the country being alive with guerrillas. On July 27 they scouted toward Brownsville, and for 17 days were continually skirmishing with the guerrillas. Returned to their camp at Trenton, and was ordered to Jackson, Tennessee, August 25, and the 29th to Bolivar, Tennessee, where they arrived on the 30th, and were immediately ordered into action, in which the noblest officer of the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Hogg was killed. The casualties of the regiment were heavy, but in company H were light. While in camp at Bolivar they scouted in Haywood county, destroying Captain Haywood's guerrilla band by capturing his camp, equipage, and forty men. The regiment was ordered to Lagrange, Tennessee, November 5, 1862, from which they made several reconnoissances, one in the direction of Lamar, where they brought on an engagement with the rebels, driving them away and taking possession of the field with eighty prisoner, company H meeting with slight

losses. On the 28th of November they took the advance of the army, moving through Holly Springs to Abbeyville, returned to Holly Springs December 2, and went into camp. The rebel general, Van Dorn, made a raid upon Holly Springs December 20, 1862. After two hours hard fighting the rebels, with overwhelming numbers, drove this regiment from their place, it losing 160 killed, wounded and missing. January 1, 1863, ordered to Memphis, where they had an opportunity to recuperate some. On the 22d of February moved to Young's Point, arriving the 23d, and March 14 ordered to Milliken's Bend, where they remained until the movement on Vicksburg commenced, this regiment taking the advance. March 31, moved on Richmond, Louisiana, where they engaged the rebels across the bayou, which, after about one hour's fighting, they captured. Left Richmond April 5, moving down Round Away bayou, skirmishing with the rebel colonel, Hanson's, command. April 14, camped at Smith's plantation; moved from here crossing Videt and Mill bayous in flat boats, and encamped at St. Joseph, Louisiana, the 28th. Crossed the Mississippi at Bruinsburg May 1, and arrived at Big Sandy the 5th. The duties of this regiment were heavy, having to picket the front of Osterhaus, and Hovey's divisions, and watching the flanks at the battle of Champion Hills. May 16, 1863, they arrived at Big Black river, and the next day made the first reconnoissance in the rear of Vicksburg. They were engaged in scouting in the Yazoo valley until June 9, 1863, when they were ordered to Big Black Bridge,

on the Vicksburg and Jackson road remaining until July 5, when they advanced on Jackson. They skirmished heavily with the rebels four days, and arrived at Jackson on the ninth, and on the sixteenth were ordered to scout to Brookhaven, seventy-five miles below Jackson. Returned July 20, and were ordered to Vicksburg, where they arrived July 28, 1863. August 5, were ordered down the Mississippi river to Natchez, remaining until the fifteenth, when they were ordered to Carrollton, Louisiana, and September 5 to Morganza, Louisiana, where they skirmished with the rebels fifteen days, and on the 29th the rebels brought on a general engagement, compelling them to retreat. October 9, 1863, they reported to General Lee at New Orleans, and on the 15th left for Brashear City, arriving on the 17th, and at Franklin, the 18th, New Iberia the 19th, at Vermilionville, October 20, 1863. On the twenty-first they advanced on the Bayou Teche road, and brought on an engagement with the enemy, meeting slight losses. November 1, returned to Vermilionville, and on the 11th engaged the rebels at Carrion Crow Bayou Crossing, one killed and three wounded. January 5, 1864, ordered to New Orleans to recuperate, they arriving on the 15th. The company was mustered out November 22, 1865. There were in this company, from McDonough county, 91 men, four of whom were killed, four died, and four wounded.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY K.

Adams, Matthew,	Gustasson, Alexander,
Jamieson, Lewis M.,	Nelson, Enoch,
	Smith, Lewis M.

COMPANY L.

Captains:

George M. Scott, Squire A. Epperson,
Daniel M. Wilt.

First Lieutenant:

James Price, Warren W. Porter.

Second Lieutenants:

Squire A. Epperson, Daniel M. Wilt,
Elijah F. Martin. Lewis Pickel,

Quartermaster Sergeant:

Alexander W. Scott.

Sergeants:

Israel Markham, James W. Lancy,
John R. Sperling, Eliab Martin.

Corporals:

Lester Husted, Alexander Lockard,
John T. Lancy, Henry B. Parvin,
George Stansbury.

Privates:

Dewey, George I.,	Francis, Henry H.,
Hammer, John,	Harris, Alexander,
Hopwood, Josephus,	Lambert, David,
Lair, Daniel,	Long, Henry,
Meyers, Christian,	Myers, Frederick,
Price, James,	Schall, Samuel S.,
Wilt, Daniel M.,	Wilson, James M.,
Wilson, James,	Adcock, Joseph,
Atkinson, Charles,	Adcock, George L.,
Allison, Samuel,	Brown, William B.,
Burnett, Daniel D.,	Boughner, Christian,
Campbell, John A.,	Epperson, John L.,
Husted, Marion,	Eveland Charles B.,
Elliott, Jasper S.,	Henry, Lorenzo D.,
Johnson, Nathaniel L.,	Jones, Thomas G.,
Matthewson, Josiah C.,	Mitchell, Levi,
McDermott, Patrick,	Markham, Frank,
Markham, Hiram,	Markham, Harrison,
McGinnis, John,	Myers, James J.,
McClure, Winslow,	Park, William B.,
Pyle, Benjamin F.,	Schall, John L.,
Scott, Seymour R.,	Thompson, Henry,
Wissler, Jonas,	Willis, William H.,
Wooley, Lewis B.,	White, William J.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

This regiment was organized during during the summer of 1861, with William Pitt Kellogg as colonel; Edward Prince, lieutenant-colonel; Cyrus Hall, major; Sidney Stockdale, adjutant. Company L of the regiment was organized at Bushnell, by Captain George M. Scott, in August, 1861, and mustered into the United States service September 3, 1861. The regiment remained at Camp Butler until December, 1861, when it was moved to Cairo, thence to Bird's Point, Missouri. It remained here until March 5, 1862. Engaged in the capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10; also in capture of Corinth and pursuit of the rebels. Guarded the Memphis and Charleston railroad in Alabama, until September 9, 1862. After this the above company participated in the following engagement: Iuka, Mississippi, September, 1862; Burnesville, Mississippi, September 19, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4; Hudson Lane, November, 1862; Oxford, December 1, 1862; Yancona creek, December 3; Water Valley, December 4; Coffeeville, December 5; Covington, Tennessee, March 8, 1863; Union Church, Mississippi, April, 1863; Plain Store, Louisiana, May 25; Clinton, Louisiana, July 3; Quin's Mills, Mississippi, August 1; Salem, Mississippi, September 9; Collierville, Tennessee, September 11; Byhalia, Mississippi, September 12; Wyattsford, Mississippi, September 13; Collierville, Tennessee, October 10, 1863; Moscow, October 12, 1863; Espanola, Tennessee, December 24; Summerville, Tennessee, December 26; West Point, Mississippi, February 20, 1864; Okalona, Mississippi,

February 23; Pontiac, Mississippi, February 24; Guntown, Mississippi, June 10; Memphis, Tennessee, July 21; Shoal creek, Tennessee, November; Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, November 21; Campbellville, Tennessee, November 24; Franklin, Tennessee, November 10; Nashville, December 15 and 16; Harpe creek, Tennessee, December 17; Rutherford creek, Tennessee, December 19; Anthony Hill, Tennessee, December 25. Besides a number of long, wearisome marches, the company participated in several important raids, among which was Grierson's famous raid, made in April, 1863, from LaGrange, Tennessee, to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, traveling in sixteen days a distance of eight hundred miles. After which the company participated in the siege and capture of Port Hudson, Louisiana, in June and July of 1863. A portion of the company re-enlisted as veterans, February 9, 1864, under Captain Daniel Wilt, Lieutenants James Price and Lewis Pickel.

There were 185 officers and privates enlisted in this company—many being recruits—59 of this number were from this county. The company, although very active all during the war, did not suffer as many did, there being but five killed; sixteen died. The company was mustered out at Nashville, Tennessee, November 4, 1865. Mr. Clarke tells the following anecdote:

"J. L. Epperson, a member of this regiment, was not addicted to the use of profane language, and condemned it in others, but on one occasion the boys claimed that they had a famous joke on him. While in camp at a cer-

tain place he went down to a stream to get a drink of fresh water, and as he raised up from quenching his thirst, he was fired upon by a couple of bushwhackers, one of whom had a shot-gun and the other a musket. Although they were only about forty steps away, they failed to touch him, when he quickly drew his revolver, firing three shots at them as they retreated, and in all earnestness exclaiming: 'You playgonit cowards, you!' His comrades laughed at him for his conduct, telling him he had disgraced the noble 7th, in fact, the entire army, by his terrible swearing; that the rebels would think them an awful wicked set of fellows, to hear such oaths coming from a Union soldier,"

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY G.

Danley, William L.,	Delaney, Dennis,
Edmonston, James C.,	Luton, Samuel,
Luther, James.	Lear, John W.
O'Brian, James,	Woolary, George.

ELEVENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY I.

Captains:

Harvey T. Gregg,	William R. Hays.
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First Lieutenant:

Joseph Edell.

Second Lieutenants:

John H. Hays,	Henry C. Fuller.
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Sergeants:

John H. Hays,	Martin V. Owen.
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Corporals:

Theophilus Spiellman, Robert S. Brooking,
Adam S. Zimmerman.

Privates:

Butterfield, C. W.,	Camp, Edward S.,
Calkins, George W.,	Cox, R. S.,
Davidson, Henry C.,	Duncan, Elijah,
Edell, Joseph,	Friend, Thomas J.,
Freeland, Fleming F.,	Gates, George C.,
Graves, William C.,	Gove, Charles,
Hays, Levi S.,	Holler, Joseph,
Hume, Robert W.,	Keithley, Francis M.,
Kirkpatrick, Wm. B.,	Lowe, Austin,
McKinney, Ephraim,	Metcalf, William, E.,
Mayhugh, McCullum,	McQueen, Arlow,
Pennington, Thomas,	Pennington, Allen,
Schenck, Phillip,	Spirva, F. M.,
Webster, Francis B.,	Weston, Benjamin F.,
Bushnell, Homer,	Bughman, James K. P.
Bailey, William S.,	Butler, Ozias,
Butler, Harry R.,	Courson, Andrew,
Cunningham, Wm.,	Coe, Edward D.,
Davis, Reuben A.,	Durham, Wm. A.,
Duncan, Elias,	Edell, Louis,
Foster, Wm. H.,	Farris, Wm. C.,
Grove, Benjamin F.,	Grigsby, Redmond,
Hays, George W.,	Hainline, Nathan G.,
Jackson, Henry D.,	Jackson, John,
Luthey, Francis A.,	Lillard, Augustus,
Mitchell, Marcellus,	Moore, William W.,
Millington, German,	McQueen, Norman,
Pennington, F. M.,	Pennington, S. M.,
Pennington, Wm. R.,	Pennington, John L.,
Snyder, Henry,	Titus, John M.,
Wyman, J. Alex.,	Willard, Reiley,
Williams, Reuben,	York, Francis.

COMPANY G.

Pixley, Enoch.

COMPANY K.

Botkins, Ira B.,	Harvermail, Mont. H.,
Hefley, William,	Johnson, Edwin W.,
Johnson, Sylvanus B.,	Little, Henry C.,
Morse, William H.,	Ratkin, Silas E.,
Shultz, David A.,	Sweegle, Robert,
Sweegle, John,	Vandall, Charles W.

COMPANY L.

Gleason, William H., Martin, George.

COMPANY M.

Captain:
John A. Gray.

TWELFTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY D.

Sergeant:
Danford Taylor,

Privates:

Arter, William,	Blazer, David,
Doran, William,	Loftis, Benjamin,
Whitsel, Henry,	Bryle, Charles R.,
Murphy, C. R.,	Miller, Frank.

COMPANY L.

Alden, John H.,	Foster, James,
Fouts, John C.,	Giles, Daniel F.,
Hinesman, John C.,	Hughson, Jacob D.,
Lipse, James B.,	Martin, Norton D.,
Morgan, George W.,	Montrose, Charles,
Nichols, George W.,	Robb, Francis C.,
Sapp, Calvin A.,	Shultz, Josiah M.,
Tanner, William,	Tainter, David N.,
Thompson, John S.,	Wentzel, Abram.

COMPANY M.

Brassfield, James,	David, John F.,
Mitchell, Theodore,	Toland, James B.

SIXTEENTH CAVALRY.

COMPANY L.

Commissary Sergeant:

James C. Canfield.

Corporal:

Joseph Markham.

Privates:

Able, Thomas,	Beard, James,
Fultz, Frederick,	Beardsley, Bartemus,
Bellew, Henry H.,	Cochran, Mahlon B.,
Howard, Joseph T.	

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Cochran, Alexander, Godfrey, Samuel,
Jones, George W., Stark, William,
Naylor, William B.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

ROSTER OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonels:

Samuel Wilson, James A. Chapman.

Quartermaster:

Thomas J. Coulter.

Hospital Steward:

Patrick H. Delaney.

Musician:

Enoch Welker.

COMPANY A.

Captains:

Virgil Y. Ralston, Benjamin F. Pinkley,
Eben White. Ambrose Updegraff.

First Lieutenants:

Benjamin F. Pinkley, Henry W. Gash,
John V. Mason.

Second Lieutenant:

Hiram H. Bartholomew.

First Sergeant:

Henry W. Gash.

Sergeants:

Clark C. Morse, John E. Lane,
Charles L. Sanders.

Corporals:

Joseph M. Gaston, Marsh B. Burr,
William H. Bonham, John V. Mason,
John C. Bell, William Morrison,
James L. Hainline. William F. Bayne.

Musicians:

Enoch Welker. Samuel P. Danley.

Privates:

Adams, Edward A.	Allison, Joshua.
Brandon, Calvin K.	Bell, James F.
Brooks, Harrison.	Chapman, Thomas B.
Clarke, Benjamin F.	Doran, William M.
Delaney, Patrick H.	Ervin, James.
Fishbourne, Thomas M.	Forrest, James M.,
Franklin, William J.,	Gordon, Harrison,
Graham, John M.,	Grooms, Nathaniel C.,
Gash, George B.,	Hainline, Baxter.,
Hainline, George L.,	Hainline, William H.,
Hampton, Van C.,	Hampton, Harrison H.,
Hart, Henry,	Hayden, John,
Head, William H.,	Hendrickson, James F.,
Henderson, Edward F.,	Hicks, William,
Hook, Charles,	Hurley, Edward,
Kelly, Edwin D.,	Kendrick, Nathaniel H.,
King, William F.,	Lea, Archibald T.,
Logan, William,	Loucks, Wellington,
Lane, Cyrus,	Mattison, D. W.,
Morrison, Robert,	Montague, Charles,
McCartney, John M.,	Merrick, Charles W.,
McCurdy, Martin,	Overstreet, William H.,
Price, Miles,	Prentice, William H.,
Rutherford, Robert A.,	Sackett, Charles,
Shannon, Aaron,	Slocum, George,
Speake, Richard H.,	Spear, James T.,
Spencer, Benjamin F.,	Sperry, Orren,
Stainbrook, James H.,	Streng, George,
Simmons, Fletcher C.,	Shrader, John B.,
Taylor, Thomas B.,	Taylor, Albert,
Thomas, Lloyd, Jr.,	Thomas, Abel,
Thompson, Ellis,	Updegraff, Ambrose,
Walters, Charles,	Wheeler, George,
Wood, Wesley W.,	William, Benjamin F.,
White, Eben,	Crowl, John H.,
Campbell, John T.,	Clark, Richard J.,
Ellis, Alvin C.,	Fox, Hugh,
Hastings, George F.,	Hamilton, George A.,
Hainline, Nathan T.,	Kelly, William,
Kendrick, James W.,	Keho, Miles,
McDonough, John W.,	Phillips, Charles A.,
Ragon, William M.,	Smith, Charles W.
Lane, William,	Thomas, Winfield S.

COMPANY B.

Captain:

David P. Wells.

First Lieutenants:

Wm. L. Broadus, George W. Ray,

Second Lieutenants:

Abram Rowe, E. K. Westfall,
James A. Chapman, George W. McAllister,
Benjamin Lowe, Gilbert W. Parvin,

First Sergeant:

Elnathan K. Westfall.

Sergeant:

Henry Bailey, Wm. S. Hendricks,
William H. Campbell.

Corporals:

Henry W. McAllister, James A. Chapman,
Alexander D. Hail, William H. Walker,
James M. Eyre, William Powers.

Wagoner:

Samuel Manholland.

Privates:

Allerd, Jeremiah,	Bates, Edward,
Buchanan, Robert A.,	Brink, Thomas,
Dillon, James I.,	Farrier, Charles I.,
Gill, John,	Hogue, George P.,
Hammer, William B.,	Jellison, James,
Jones, Perry C.,	Kipling, Thomas,
Keener, Henry H.,	Lowe, Benjamin,
Layton, Henry C.,	Miller, William N.,
McGraw, Thomas F.,	McCampbell, James I.,
Pile, William S.,	Parr, James,
Parvin, Gilbert T.,	Rugh, Joseph,
Ritchey, Simon,	Ray, George W.,
Slater, Isaac O.,	Smith, John W.,
Starr, Oscar P.,	Smithers, Joseph,
Strickler, Robert P.,	Thompson, Julius G.,
Truitt, Lafayette,	Tordy, James A.,
Walker, Wm. P.,	Wolf, John W.,
Wovely, John,	Wetherhold, George,
Yocum, Sylvester,	Campbell, Alex. B.,
Dillon, Andrew J.,	Green, Wm. C.,
Myrick, Myron N.,	Nebergall, A. J. C. S.,
Jones, I. N.,	Toland, Isaac.

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Abram Rowe, George W. Patrick,

First Lieutenants:

Edwin Moore, James Donaldson,
Pelatiah Wilson.

Second Lieutenant:

Edwin Moore.

First Sergeant:

Ebenezer Rhodes,

Sergeants:

Sylvester C. Gilbert, James Donaldson,
Andrew J. Duncan, Pelatiah Wilson,

Corporals:

James M. Johnson, John P. Humbert,
Edward Wilson, Richard Betston,
Don. C. Salisbury, Richard Hobert,
William Wilson.

Fifer:

William S. Johnson.

Wagoner:

Isaac Allshire.

Privates:

Barnett, James,	Barnett, Edward,
Dalton, James,	Fritz, Charles S.,
Hendricks, Benjamin,	Johnson, Alexander M.,
Lane, Wilson,	Leary, Patrick J.,
McGrew, George W.,	Newland, Frederick,
Smithwait, John,	Thorp, James,
Taylor, John,	Taylor, Richard,
Tones, Walker,	Tuttle, Charles G.,
Turner, Henry,	Watts, Hiram,
Young, Robert,	Barrett, Samuel D.,
Brundage, Daniel,	Bagbie, Thomas,
Hobart, Lewis,	Lane, William B.,
Nuttall, William,	Scott, John,
Slater, Thomas,	

COMPANY D.

Carter, Smith W., Webster, Eleazar.

COMPANY G.

Cannon, William, Currier, Elon,
Lester, Cyrus, Wyatt, Samuel,
Burson, Jesse A., Newell, Jacob,
Pontious, David, Steel, William,
Swartz, Benjamin.

COMPANY I.

Freeland, Snyder, Runkle, Joseph.

COMPANY K.

Corey, Silas G., Cooper, John M.,
 Johnson, Thomas J., Rigney, John H.,
 Tipton, James, Conley, John,
 VanSlake, Daniel, Maxwell, John C.,
 Veal, John S.

THE SIXTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY,

This celebrated regiment was organized at Quincy, Adams county, Illinois, under what is called the "ten regiment act," on the 24th of May, 1861, and was mustered into the service of the United States at that place, by Captain T. G. Pitcher, of the regular service, on the 12th of June of the same year. The first officers were: Colonel R. F. Smith; Lieutenant-Colonel Samuel Wilson, of Colchester; Major Samuel M. Hays; Adjutant Charles D. Kerr; Quartermaster Thomas J. Coulter, of Macomb; and Louis Watson, surgeon. Immediately after its muster, it moved to Grand River, Missouri, and was employed as a guard along the line of the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad. One detachment, under the command of Colonel Smith, at Monroe Station, on the 10th of July, sustained an attack of some 1,600 mounted confederates, and held the position until the arrival of reinforcements, when the assailants decamped. On the 16th of the same month, in a skirmish at Caldwell's Station, the regiment lost two men killed and two wounded. On the 20th of August, the regiment, once more united, marched together with other troops under General Stephen Hurlburt, to Honeyville, Missouri, in pursuit of the

column under General Green, and arrived at that town on the 1st of September. Here they remained until the 10th of the same month, when they were ordered to St. Joseph, but on arrival at that place marched to Platte City, where, together with the 3d Iowa infantry, they had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 13th returned to St. Joseph. While here, Captain Geo. W. Patrick left company C, and returned, and was succeeded by Abram Rowe, of Macomb. The regiment went into camp, and drilled until January 27, 1862, when they moved to Bird's Point, Missouri, in obedience to orders, and on the 3d of March to New Madrid, and assigned a place in the 2d brigade, 1st division of the army of the Mississippi. On the evening of the 12th of March, the 16th and 10th Illinois were detailed to erect some fortifications, and moving forward they threw up a line of earthworks within half a mile of the enemy's works, and in which were mounted four pieces of heavy ordnance. In the conflict the next day, the 16th was mainly engaged in supporting the batteries of siege guns.

On the 7th of April the brigade formed of the 10th and 16th Illinois infantry regiments, were taken across the Mississippi river and followed the rebel forces retreating from New Madrid to Tiptonville, Tennessee, where they captured five thousand prisoners, and large quantities of artillery, small arms and ammunition, and on the 9th of the same month, returned to New Madrid, flushed with victory. On the 17th of April, they were embarked at Osceola, Arkansas and taken to Hamburg, Tennessee, from whence they marched to Corinth, where

they participated in the siege of that place. After the evacuation, they pursued the retreating enemy as far as Booneville, but on the 12th of June returned and camped at Big Springs. Eight days later they moved to the Tusculum, Alabama, and on the 29th, crossed the Tennessee at Florence, and marched to Nashville. Here they arrived after 17 days' continual marching and guerilla fighting, losing one man killed and five wounded.

They were now placed in garrison at Edgefield, to guard the railroad bridge, so necessary to keep open communication for supplies, and on the 5th of November they were attacked by General Morgan, but they gallantly withstood the assault and repulsed the rebels with heavy loss, their own being one killed and five wounded. Among the latter was Captain Rowe.

General W. T. Sherman with a force numbering a little less than one hundred thousand men of all arms, with two hundred and fifty-four guns, in the spring of 1864, started on his ever memorable campaign, to penetrate the heart of the confederacy, draw off the attention of a large portion of the forces of the South, so that they could not reinforce the hard pressed army of Virginia. The country to be traversed was almost chaotic in its upheaval. Rugged mountains, deep, narrow ravines, thick primitive woods, crossed by narrow, ill-made roads, succeed each other for forty miles; then intervenes a like distance of comparatively open country, only to be succeeded by another rugged, difficult region of mountains and passes which reaches nearly to the Chattahoo-

chee river, across which, eight miles distant, lay the important city of Atlanta. The gallant band of heroes called the 16th Illinois infantry, lead now under the command of Colonel Cahill, participated in all of the movements and engagements that led up to the siege of Atlanta, and honorably acquitted themselves at Snake Creek Gap, Resaca and others.

General Sherman now invested Atlanta, and settled down to take the place, which was strongly fortified. On the 22d of June, General Hood fell, by a long flank movement, upon our left and rear, at or near Decatur, but the 16th being in another part of the field took no part in the conflict, except as acting the part of reserve.

Again at the fight at Jonesborough, on the 7th of September, 1864, the 16th was in line, and to quote the words of Greeley in his history of the war: "These soldiers stood as still as though bullet proof."

The regiment was mustered out July 8, 1865, at Louisville, Kentucky, and arrived at Camp Butler, July 10, 1865, where it was finally paid off and the men discharged.

Mr. Clarke, in his history of the county, has given some humorous incidents connected with men in this regiment, which we quote without apology:

"While this regiment was stationed at Memphis, a couple of Irishmen found time to pay court to a pretty Irish maiden residing there. Jealousy existed in the hearts of both, and each did his level best to win the good graces of the fair one, while at the same time he would utterly demolish his rival. One even-

ing both happened to call upon the loved one at the same time, and fell to demeaning each other in her presence. Becoming tired of this they began bragging of their ancestors. One said his father was a very wealthy man in the old country and a lineal descendant of a noble lord. The other responded, 'I can't say my father is very wealthy and a descendant of a lord, but I can say he came to this country when a poor boy and became a great builder and architect, planning some of the finest buildings and works of art in this country; in fact, he was the principal architect of the natural bridge in Virginia!' 'Take the girl,' said the other, 'I have nothing more to say.'

In the regiment was a German going by the name of Solomon, an easy-going, good-natured soul. One day he came into camp from a foraging expedition, and related an adventure of his as follows: "As I vas coming along te road, somepody he behint me holered out, 'Get out of te road.' I taught it was some tam cavalry man, and I paid no 'tention to him. Butty soon he hollers out again, 'Get out of te road you tam — of a —.' I tought ten it vas somepody vot knowd me, ven he callt me py name, and I looks around, and dere vas John Bope (General Pope), and I gets out of te road butty quicks."

"While in Missouri, General Pope, for some cause, took a dislike to this regiment, and charged them with being a set of thieves, and said they would steal everything they could lay their hands on. Afterward, at Tiptonville, this regiment, with the 10th Illinois, captured 5,000 prisoners without the rebels firing a gun, and when General

Pope heard of it, he enquired of General Payne how it was done. The question was overheard by a member of the regiment, who quickly responded, "General, I can tell you how it was done. The 16th stole all their ammunition, and they couldn't fire."

"On a long march the men were apt to break ranks, which being observed, the order was given to "close up," which order was carried all along the line. On one occasion, a large number of "contrabands" were following the regiment, when this order was given. An old colored lady, thinking the order was meant for her, raised her clothes a little above her ankles, and turning to the officer near her who gave the command, innocently asked, "Is that high enough, massa?"

"The following letter, which we give precisely as received, without the change of a single word, was received by Captain Rowe, while the regiment was stationed at St. Joseph. It is needless to say the captain, being a "gentleman that he was," made the boys pay their just debts, and immediately forward the "sax dollars" to the lady. For this kind deed we have no doubt the lady has always held him in kind remembrance:

THA SITT Y O QUANCY NOV. 1, 1861.

CAPTAIN ROWE.—Ant yer company after bein ashamed o' yerselves to let a pure widdy go wid no pay 4 muntths when u hev yer one pay long sense ye rite wel no I did yer washin when yer were in this sitty and ye hev never ben the men to pay an not let the childers cryin fer bred drab yer eis may ye have never be after bein hungry childers yerselves, wid a mothers hart in ye at all, now that ye ma niver forget it my name is Catharine O'Sullivan an did the washin fur companie C whin Captain Cahill wus the after bein the boss

Captain and jeems Barnett was the Clark an he sed he wud see it padé wil ye no dear Captin Rowe tha do sa ye ar after bein dacent gintleman yerself an wuld niver like ter see yer one childers cri fur bred wunt ye be as a gude man as ye are hilp me get the 6 dolirs that companie C oes me fur washin when I walked a mile and a half to git it and fatch it home twice almost every weak when tha wur at Kemp wut Michael Reedy noes I did the wurk so dus michael lynch no it, I an wil tel ye the same if yer onor wil but ask him an he wus married when he was at Quancy an a dacent man he seamed But Jim Barnet tuk the names fur me an he can tel best that tha oe me sax dolirs fur washin an will testify on the cross if he still in companie c yet an wil tel the trooth about it.

Catherine O'Sullivan To Captain Rowe Michael lynch or Reedy or Jeems Barnett who all no the Captin noe that companie c oes me sax dolars.

Wel ye plase try an get the munny fur the lady as shea is very pure and needs it much an got me to rite for her set it to Mr. Newton Fagg for Catherine O'Sullivan sax dolrs.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Privates:

Douglas, Royal,	Hendryx, William,
Murry, William,	Sanford, Sylvester,
Still, K. D.,	Demits, Ernest.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Corporal:

George P. Norton.

Musician:

Edward P. Vail.

Privates:

McClure, James P., Waggle, Jasper S.

COMPANY I.

Corporals:

William L. Brooks, James N. Tedron.

Privates:

Daniels, Daniel L.,	Ellis, Isaac W.,
Ervin, James D.,	Hubbard, William,
Hall, Edward,	Johnson, George M.,
Messick, David H.,	Snyder, Alvin A.,
Tedron, M.,	Woods, William H.

TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel:

Louis H. Waters.

Quartermasters:

Hugh Ervin, Arthur G. Burr.

Richard Lawrence.

Surgeon.

John Kemper.

Sergeant Major:

Charles E. Waters.

Hospital Stewards:

Robert R. C. Danley, Albert G. Sullivan.

COMPANY D.

Captain:

Gladden L. Farwell.

First Lieutenant:

John B. Pearson.

Second Lieutenants:

Charles Conover,	Andrew W. McGoughy,
Daniel K. Miller,	Henry H. Henderson.

Sergeant:

Robert Pearson.

Corporals:

Ezra V. Sayer,	Joseph T. Walker,
Joseph Gill,	Solomon Foster,
Elijah Patrick.	

Musician:

Robert R. C. Danley.

Privates:

Anderson, John E.,	Bloss, William,
Blackford, Isaac,	Brant, Abraham,

Courtright, Van. H.,	Corman, William,
Dawson, Richard,	Freeland, Francis,
Freeland, N. B.,	Freeth, George W.,
Faulkner, Thomas,	Gill, Josiah,
Gordon, John,	Hardesty, Wm.
Hobart, Edwin L.,	Hillyer, Lambert,
Hillyer, Isaac C.,	Hawk, Samuel,
Hoyt, Lucien,	Keller, William,
Long, Albert,	Laughlin, John W.,
Matheny, William H.,	Menzies, Walter,
Metts, Clinton,	Milligan, Albert,
McGee, Samuel R.,	Nichols, Seymour,
Penrose, Henry W.,	Pierce, Frank,
Russell, J. T.,	Smithers, Thomas J.,
Simmons, Rowen L.,	Sharp, Samuel,
Shepherd, S. R.,	Penrose, John F.,
Spencer, Richard,	Smith, John,
Teas, George H.,	Twitchell, William,
Welch, Azro B.,	Welch, James M.,
Wayland, E. Q. A.,	Warren, Francis L.,
Welch, Sylvester B.,	Cartér, James L.,
Gordon, James A.,	Heath, E. A.,
Kearns, Marion,	Plotts, Joseph C.,
Broadbuss, Edward L.,	Gordon, Benjamin F.,
Jellison, Zimri,	Keller, Joseph.

COMPANIES A AND B, DRAFTED.

Privates:

Patrick, John R.,	Brothers, Albert,
Seward, John A.,	Taylor, Henry L.,

COMPANY K.

First Sergeant;
Ellis S. Stokes:

Corporals:

Thomas W. Blackston, Joseph A. Thornburg.

Privates;

Barker, James,	Davis, James R.,
Edmunson, Wm. D.,	Nergeman, Henry,
Nichols, Alvinus W.,	Phillips, Martin,
Scott, Theodore H.,	White, Marcus,
	Young, Ralph J.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The gallant band of heroes well known to fame as the 28th infantry was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, in

August 1861, with Amory K. Johnson, of Petersburg, as colonel; Louis H. Waters, of Macomb, lieutenant-colonel; Charles J. Sellon, major; J. B. T. Mead, adjutant; and Hugh Ervin, quartermaster. On the 28th of August, the regiment moved to Thebes, Illinois, and on the 9th of September to Bird's Point, Missouri, and first put foot on rebel soil. On the 2d of October, they proceeded to Fort Holt, Kentucky, where they remained in the brigade of Colonel John Cook, until January 31, 1862. While under his command several marches were made south and east from the fort, but no engagement was had of any note. On the date last above mentioned, the regiment moved to Paducah, where upon arrival they were assigned to the brigade of Colonel M. Smith, in the brigade of General Lew. Wallace. On the 5th of February the brigade moved up the Tennessee river, with the other troops under General Grant, and took part in the capture of Forts Henry and Hinman, February 13, a detachment of 48 men and 12 officers, under Colonel Johnson, met the enemy (500 strong), at Little Bethel church, five miles from Fort Henry, and immediately attacked and routed them.

On March 6, having been assigned to General Hurlbut's, (Fourth) division, they moved to Pittsburg Landing, arriving the 17th.

Early on the morning of the 6th of April the regiment was called into line and marched half a mile to the front, where it met the enemy driving General Prentiss. It was assigned to a position on the left of the line, in the Peach Orchard. The enemy immediately attacked it, but were repulsed; and it held its

position from 8 o'clock A. M. until 3 P. M., only then retiring under orders from Brigadier-General S. A. Hurlbut, commanding the old fighting 4th division. On the morning of the 7th it held a position on the right of the line, and was hotly engaged until the battle closed and the victory won. During those two long, trying, bloody days the regiment behaved nobly, and was never broken or driven back by the enemy, though often most heavily pressed. The regiment here sustained a loss of 239 killed and wounded. All the historians of this fearfully contested field highly compliment this noble band of heroes, who that day distinguished themselves at a fearful cost. When the news of their gallant conduct reached this their home the enthusiasm knew no bounds.

At the first meeting of the board of supervisors held thereafter, Hon. James M. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which, on motion, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That James M. Wallin, Esq., the chairman of this board, be requested to procure and present to Captain G. L. Farwell, for his company D, Twenty-eighth regiment, Illinois volunteers, a national flag as a token of merit for distinguished patriotism in the battle of Shiloh, on the sixth and seventh of April last, on behalf of McDonough county, Illinois.

It was engaged in the siege of Corinth during the month of May, 1862.

Marched to Memphis, via Grand Junction, Lagrange, Holly Springs, Moscow, Lafayette, Colliersville and Germantown, reaching Memphis July 21, 1864. Marched September 6, reaching Bolivar the 14th; marched October 4th, to Big Muddy river; October 5, engaged in the battle of Metamora, on Hatchie river,

losing 97 killed, wounded and missing. Returned to Bolivar October 7, and left for Lagrange November 3. Marched from Lagrange, November 29, to Holly Spring; thence to Lumpkin's Mill, Waterford, Abbeville and Oxford to Tocona creek; December 21, to Tocona station; thence to Tallahatchie river, Waterford, Lumpkin's Mills, and December 30, was assigned to duty of guarding the railroad from Holly Springs to Waterford, Mississippi.

January 8, 1863, marched via Holly Springs to Moscow and Lafayette; returned and camped at Colliersville, where it was assigned to guard railroad. Regiment at this time being in the 3d brigade, fourth division, sixteenth army corps, was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg, from June 11 to July 4, 1863.

On the 12th of July, 1863, near Jackson, Mississippi, the 28th, 41st and 53d Illinois, and 3d Iowa infantry, not exceeding 800 men, were ordered to charge across an open level corn field, some 600 yards, and carry a strong line of the enemy's works, mounting 12 guns and manned by at least 2,000 men. The brigade swept gallantly forward under a destructive fire of grape, canister and minie bullets. The enemy, appearing upon both flanks as it reached the ditch, it was compelled to fall back, with a loss of more than half of the rank and file killed or wounded. The eight companies of this regiment in line, numbering 128 men, lost 73 killed and wounded, and 16 taken prisoners.

September 1, 1863, the 28th formed part of an expedition from Natchez to Harrisonburg, compelling the enemy to evacuate Fort Beauregard. The regi-

ment remained at Natchez doing provost guard duty in the city.

The regiment re-enlisted as veterans, and on July 4, 1864, was mustered for three years' veteran service, and May 18, proceeded to Illinois for veteran furlough. May 29, every man who had been furloughed reported at Camp Butler, Illinois, and the regiment moved for Natchez.

October 10, the regiment was consolidated into four companies, and on the 12th embarked for Morganzia, Louisiana. November 3, embarked for mouth of White river; arrived the 7th; left the 20th; arrived at Memphis the 22d. Here the regiment received 200 recruits, which were organized into two companies; was assigned to the 1st brigade district of West Tennessee, Major General C. C. Washburne, commanding; December 21, formed part of an expedition to Moscow; arrived the 23d, and returned to Memphis the 31st.

On January 3, 1865, embarked for Kenerville, Louisiana, arriving the 6th, and on the 12th, embarked for Mobile Point, Louisiana, and encountering a heavy gale on the voyage were compelled to throw overboard 130 mules and horses to save the vessel; arrived back at the mouth of the Mississippi, February 14, and proceeded to New Orleans. On the 14th, moved to Lake Ponchartrain, on the 17th embarked for Fort Morgan, Mobile Bay, camped at Navy Cove, and arrived at Fish river March 25, and Spanish Fort the 27th.

In the advance upon Spanish Fort the regiment occupied the extreme right of the division and corps, and held this position during the entire siege of 14

days, losing 14 killed and wounded, including two captains.

April 10, marched to Fort Blakely, then returned and on the 12th, entered the city of Mobile, and on the 13th, marched to Whistler Station and skirmishing with the enemy. May 11, moved within three miles of Mobile, Alabama. June 3, 1865, reviewed by Chief Justice Chase. July 2, embarked for Brazos Santiago, Texas; arrived July 6; 7th, marched to Clarksville; August 2, marched for Brownsville, arrived the 3d. The regiment was mustered out March 15, 1866. Number enlisting at organization 761, recruits 959. Total 1,620; 284 wounded, 241 killed and died. Of the 28th, 89 men were from this county, in two companies, D, and K, of whom nine were killed, nine died, and 15 wounded. Their record was a glorious one.

THIRTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Privates:

Wagoner, Jacob. Wheeler, Benjamin F.

FIFTIETH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Privates:

McManigle, William R. Willis, John J.

COMPANY F.

Private:

Clarke, Thaddus S.

COMPANY G.

Evans, William H.,	Ewalt, Nicholas,
McManimie, W.,	McManimie, Marion A.,
Myers, Noah,	Perkey, Daniel,
Atherton, Finley B.	Strode, Jesse B.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Lieutenant Colonel:
Milton L. Haney.

Major:

G. F. Hand.

Chaplain:

M. L. Handy.

COMPANY F.

First Lieutenants:

Joshua R. Benton, David N. Holmes.

Second Lieutenants:

Joseph W. Parks, John B. Johnson.

First Sergeant:

James M. Shreeves.

Sergeant:

George Sanford.

Corporals:

George H. Rogers, David M. Crambaugh,
Giles F. Hand.

Musician:

David J. Matheny.

Privates:

Brady, Archibald C., Booth, William,
Benton, Joshua, Bane, George,
Carnes, William H., Carries, John,
Crowl, William A., Crowl, George P.
Dewey, John C., Dewey, Edwin,
Dunlap, LeGrand, Davis, Lloyd P.
Eads, John, Ewing, Joseph B.,
Fowraker, George W., Foster, Channing B.,
Fugate, Robert M., Fleharty, John N.,
Holmes, David N., Hartsook, Daniel,
Hensley, Samuel H., Hendricks, James,
Hartsook, Joseph, Hartman, Aaron V.,
Hutchins, George W., Hoyt, Oliver J.,
Inman, Jesse N., Jones, Samuel,
Jameson, Robert S., Johnson, John A.
Long, Samuel, Long, George W.
Lybarger, Milton C., Mead, Alfred,
Medaris, Joseph B., Maxwell, William J.,
Medaris, John C., Miller, George S.,
Miller, Jacob C., McComb, Matthew,
Moore, Albertson, McDonald, James,
Newkirk, George W., Powers, John,
Putnam, Joseph P., Putnam, John M.,
Patterson, Robert S., Pennington, Jacob A.,
Potinger, Samuel W., Pennell, George W.
Rogers, Lewis B., Reed, Amenzo,
Rickman, Moses B., Sanford, Jacob,

Sanford, Amos, Sanford, Ebenezer,
Snapp, William, Sperling, Lewis W.,
Swearingen, Bennett, Shannon, Alvin,
Sperling, Theodore, Tatman, Edmond,
Thompson, Thomas E., Teithworth, Oliver P.,
Wetsel, Daniel W., Wetsel, Ahaz B.,
Winget, Louis, Wycoff, Daniel L.,
Winters, Augustus, Wilson, J. O.,
King, Lyman B., Miller, John W.,
Osborn, John, Pattison, W. S.,
Perdum, Dallas, Smith, Kellogg J.

COMPANY G.

Sergeants:

Thomas R. Scott, H. H. Weaver.

Corporals:

James B. Murphy, Wm. J. Eckley,
Stephen R. Bell.

Privates:

Ayres, M. L., Ball, Harrison,
Briggs, W. A., Baldwin, Wm. G.,
Cadwalader, M. A., Coggsell, L. S.,
Emery, J. R., Ervin, E. P.,
Eckley, George W., Earley, Wm. L.,
Eckley, James A., Fitzsimmons, T.,
Gray, James W., Gillespie, James W.,
Hogue, James B., Hogue, Wm. P.,
Hiner, Joseph C., Jackson, George W.,
Lovelace, J. W., McKaig, R. B.,
Mills, David M., McQueen, H. B.,
Myers, John H., Oglesby, Joseph,
Smith, W. N., Sexton, John,
Williams, Andrew, Drake, D. N.,
Moorey, Harvey C., Hensley, Samuel F.,

COMPANY H.

Privates:

Downmen John, Ford, William,
Kennedy, John, Merrick, John,
Randolph William.

COMPANY K.

Cox, Robert M.

FIFTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

The 55th infantry, Illinois volunteers, was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, Illinois, and mustered in October 31, 1861. November 9th, left by rail for

Alton, and on the evening of the 18th, left for St. Louis by steamer. Remained at Camp Benton until January 12, 1862, when it was ordered to Paducah, Kentucky, where it arrived on the 22d, and March 8th embarked on steamer for the Tennessee river.

March 15th marched out with the expedition from a point some fourteen miles above Pittsburg Landing, for the surprise and overthrow of Corinth, but high water defeated the movement. It returned to Pittsburg Landing, and went into camp east of Shiloh church.

The opening of the battle Sunday morning found the regiment in position with an effective force of 873 men. Colonel Stuart was wounded and nine of the line officers, three of whom died, 102 enlisted men were killed and mortally wounded, and 161 wounded and taken prisoner. The regiment was with the army in advance on Corinth, and at Russell's house, May 17; lost in skirmish eight men, two killed and six wounded.

Entered Corinth May 30th, and from there, with General Sherman, westward along the Memphis and Charleston railroad. Marching to Lagrange, Lafayette, Moscow, to Holly Springs, Mississippi; with Sherman marched into Memphis, July 31st, and remained in camp until November 25th, when, with Sherman's division, it marched for the Tallahatchie river. Was marched back to Memphis to descend the Mississippi river to Vicksburg with the new troops that arrived at Memphis. Embarked with the expedition, and six companies were engaged in the battle of Chickasaw Bayou, December 29th, losing one captain killed, and one enlisted man killed and seven

wounded. This was an impotent and fruitless attack on the most superb fortifications of the south. The sluggish waters of the bayou covered the entire rebel front, behind which rose the lofty bluffs of the Yazoo. Here the labor of thousands of slaves had been devoted to the complete fortifications of the line for months, until it was perfectly impregnable to the simple assault, yet General Sherman dared the awful hazard of the battle, and hurled column after column of infantry upon them in simple, useless slaughter. In obedience to orders the men plunged into the bayou, where both banks were covered by tangled abatis, and where the bayou presents a quicksand bed 300 feet wide, containing water fifteen feet wide and three feet deep. The rebel rifle pits beyond were filled with sharpshooters, whose every bullet drew blood; his gunners had the range of the ford, such as it was, and poured grape and canister into their dauntless but rapidly decimated ranks. Toiling like heroes, they essayed to stem the storm until an order was received to fall back. It was raining all the time, and stung by the consciousness that they had fruitlessly thrown away many valuable lives, they retired sullenly from the contest. During the rainy night which followed the battle, our men stood or lay without fire in the swamp bordering the execrated bayou, but next morning they were embarked and returned Milliken's Bend. On the 10th and 11th of January, 1863, they took part in the reduction of Arkansas Post, or Fort Hindman, as it is sometimes called, where they, as usual, displayed their high courage and valor.

After the fall of this place they marched to Young's Point, in front of Vicksburg, which camp they reached on the 22d of January. Here they lay, taking part in the digging of the canal at that place, which General Grant had caused to be made, and which proved to be such a lamentable failure.

The regiment participated in all the engagements that led to the fall of Vicksburg, losing in all, from May 16 to July 4, eight killed and thirty-nine wounded. Encamped on Black river near Vicksburg, until September 27, when it embarked for Memphis, and moved out with the army past Corinth to Iuka. From Iuka it was with the reconnoissance to Tuscumbia. October 30, marched from East Point to Chattanooga; arrived November 21, and during the night of the twenty-third, with the rest of the brigade, manned a fleet of pontoon boats in North Chickamauga creek, four miles above Chattanooga, and in the midst of rain and intense darkness, with muffled oars, descended and crossed the Tennessee river, and captured the enemy's picket line. November 25, marched with Sherman to the relief of Knoxville; returned and camped successively at Bridgeport, Bellefonte, and Larkinsville during the winter, and at Larkins' landing during the spring, at which place the regiment veteranized, and returned to Illinois on a furlough of thirty days. June 27, 1864, participated in the assault on Kenesaw mountain, Georgia, losing fifteen killed and thirty-three wounded. On July 22, the regiment was again engaged, with an effective force of two hundred and thirty-nine men, and came out of the engagement with one hundred and eighty.

In the siege of Atlanta the regiment's loss was seven killed and eighteen wounded. In the battle of Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864, lost twenty-three men.

In a short campaign of about two months, the whole regiment lost about one-half its number.

The regiment joined in pursuit of Hood through northern Alabama, and returned to Atlanta, when one hundred and sixty-two non-veterans were discharged. It soon left for Savannah with the 15th army corps. In what is called the battle of Bentonville the 55th lost eight men more. It marched with the glorious army of Sherman's from here to Richmond, and from that city to Washington, where it participated in the grand review, and then removed to Louisville, where it remained in camp a few weeks, and then by steamer went to Little Rock, Arkansas, where, August 14, 1865, it was mustered out of service, and on the 19th left for Chicago, and arrived on the 22d, and received final payment and discharge.

During its term of service the regiment marched 3,374 miles.

This county was represented by one hundred and twenty-five men, in four different companies of the 55th, of whom three were killed, fourteen died and seventeen wounded.

FIFTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

First Lieutenant:

Martin Hoagland.

Second Lieutenants:

William S. Hendricks, John T. Parvin.

Privates:

Anderson, Elijah E.,	Brown, William P.,
Hanks, George.	McCord, William,
Pelly, David,	Rabbitt, Robert,
Smith, Richard L.,	Smith, Henry,
Downey, James,	Head, Richard R.,
Jacob, Benjamin F.,	McBride, Samuel S.

FIFTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Barzillia M. Veatch,	George R. Stire.
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First Lieutenants:

Norman Curtis,	John H. Loop.
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Second Lieutenants:

Heslep Phillips,	George R. Stire,
	Samuel Purdam.

Orderly Sergeant:

Dennis L. Buford.

Sergeants:

Jefferson G. Eastwood,	Joseph H. Bayles,
Joseph Holmes,	Henry R. Turpin.

Corporals:

William H. McElroy,	Samuel Purdam,
William A. Blume,	George Iseminger,
Norman Curtis,	Heslep Phillips,
	John W. Leager.

Musicians:

Charles Veatch,	Alison G. Weir.
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Wagoner,

Samuel S. Bennett.

Privates:

Alsop, William B.,	Asendorf, Henry,
Barnum, Henry,	Brinay, Christ,
Bell, George W.,	Beals, Jesse W.,
Crants, George,	Chung, Jackson W.,
Cumbal, Francis,	Cochran, James,
Chusy, John,	Chute, Abraham G.,
Dillon, James,	Dobbs, Henry,
Doughton, Andrew,	Dorsey, William M.,
Gastwood, George W.,	Eilenge, James M.,
Emeil, William H.,	Erens, William,
Gordon, Charles W.,	Green, Washington,
Gauf, Samuel T.,	Gallagher, Thomas,
Hoyt, Joel,	Herr, George W.,

Jacob, Samuel J.,	Jarvis, William H.,
Jarvis, Gilbert,	Jamet, Charles,
Loflam, Eugene,	Loup, John H.,
Loge, Nathan,	Lawyer, Thomas,
Loftis, William,	Mourning, John M.,
McGoram, Thomas,	Melvin, Thomas J.,
Murphy, James,	Mullen, Michael,
McTiegh, Michael,	Morris, Willard,
Norman, George E.,	Nelfon, Benjamin,
Gelson William,	Olive, Richard,
Purdam, Mesach,	Phiver, Louis,
Painter, James H.,	Spencer, Joseph,
Shanklin, John,	Stilson, Nicodemus,
Sullivan, Joshua H.,	Sheets, James H.,
Trolock, Thomas,	Torhouse, Henry,
Tally, William,	Purdam, Francis M.,

FIFTY-NINTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Among one of the first companies organized in McDonough county was the one raised in the western part of the county by Captain B. M. Veatch, who was commissioned August 5, 1861. As an independent company it was sent to Cape Girardeau, Missouri, where it remained until September 18, 1861, when, upon the organization of the 9th Missouri infantry it was assigned to that regiment. This was entirely composed of Illinois companies, and on the 12th of February, 1862, by order of the war department its name was changed to that of 59th Illinois infantry. Previous to this, when known as the 9th Missouri, it was ordered to Jefferson City, and early in October, 1861, it moved to Booneville, and was brigaded with the 37th Illinois infantry, the 5th Iowa infantry, 1st Kansas infantry and Davidson's Illinois battery. The brigade was under the command of Colonel J. C. Kelton, and the division to which it was attached, by Brigadier-General John Pope. The campaign of 1861 and early part of

1862, was passed in Missouri, on the 13th of March of the latter year, participating in the siege of New Madrid. On the 20th day of May, 1862, the regiment embarked for Hamburg Landing, Tennessee, and from there moved toward Farmington, on the 27th. After the evacuation of Corinth, they pursued the enemy. In June it marched into Mississippi, and in August to Florence, Alabama. Thence to Franklin, Tennessee; from there to Murfreesboro, arriving September 1, 1863. On September 3, commenced the northward march with General Buell's army, arriving at Louisville on the 26th. October 7, met the enemy at Chaplin Hill, near Perryville. On the 8th they were heavily engaged, losing 113 killed and wounded out of 361 men men going into action. Pursued the enemy on the 10th. Arrived in Nashville November 7, and camped at Edgefield, near which they remained during the year.

December 25, skirmished toward Nolensville. On the 26th, the army of the Cumberland was put in motion for the Stone river campaign, and the 59th were employed as skirmishers, and drove the enemy nine miles. They took active part in the attack on Nolensville. On the 29th they marched toward Murfreesboro; here the enemy were found in force and entrenched. An unsuccessful attempt was made to drive him from his position, and the regiment lay during the night of the 30th within a few hundred yards of the enemy's works. Early on the morning of the 31st, the enemy turned the right flank of the 20th corps. The 59th changed front to rear, and supporting the 5th Wisconsin battery, for a

long time held the enemy in check, and when it was withdrawn, brought with it the guns of the battery, from which the horses had all been killed. It was then put in position on the Murfreesboro pike, which it held until January 2.

The regiment forded the river, swollen by recent rains, and assisted in driving back the enemy, and held their position in the extreme front until the morning of January 4, when it re-crossed Stone river, and the enemy evacuated Murfreesboro. June 23, 1863, the Tullahoma campaign was commenced, and the 59th took a hand therein. August 30, it left Stevenson, crossed the Tennessee river, and ascended the Sand mountain. Then marched to Lookout valley. Arrived at Chattanooga September 22. Distance marched from Stevenson, 122 miles. It was active in the Lookout mountain campaign.

On the 1st of December, they came to the charnel house, and buried the dead from the battle field of Chickamauga, of September 19 and 20.

January 12, 1864, the regiment mustered as a veteran organization, and arrived at Springfield, Illinois, on furlough, February 10, and on March 19 was reorganized. It took part in the Atlanta campaign. On July 12 the regiment crossed the Chattahoochee, and presented itself before the fortifications around Atlanta, and from that time until the 25th of August, it assailed the works of the enemy, and was under fire day and night. On the 1st of November, they marched to Pulaski. On the 29th, the brigade attacked the enemy in the flank, as it was marching toward Spring Hill. The fight continued all day, and

at night the 59th marched 20 miles, and reached Spring Hill on the morning of the 30th. Here, resting but one hour, it marched to Franklin, and during the afternoon the battle of Franklin was fought. December 1, arrived in Nashville, and on the 15th the battle of Nashville commenced. The 59th was in the first line of the assaulting column here, and planted the first colors on the captured works. In the afternoon it assaulted and carried the enemy's works near Hillsboro pike. December 16, the memorable assaults on Overton's Hills were made; here the regiment lost in killed and wounded one-third of its number. July 9, arrived at New Orleans, marched to San Antonio, and was stationed at New Braunfels, Texas, until December 8, 1865, when it was mustered out. In company C there were 79 men from this county, 7 of whom were killed, 7 died, and 7 were wounded.

SIXTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY I.

Corporal:

Jacob Pruat.

Privates:

Abbott, Joshua,	Cordell, James,
David, John F.,	Flack Alexander,
Reno, Alexander,	Black, Richard S.,
Peak, Patrick,	Peak, Wm.

Tatham, W. H.

COMPANY H.

Private:

Belleville, Jacob N.

UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Dixon, John,	Frank, Marion,
White, Charles W.,	Williams, Moses J.

SIXTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A

Abbott, Geo. W.,	Anderson, Joseph,
Blanchard, William,	Cochran, Stephen D.,
Clayton, Francis M.,	Dinwiddie, Robert.

COMPANY F.

Brown, Charles,	Haynes, Jonathan,
Haskins, Benjamin,	Roberts, Adam,
Ralson, Jesse R.,	Dickerson, Charles,
Craig, William H.,	Dixon, John,
Fair, William,	Dutton, William,
Frank, Marion F.,	Johnson, John M.,
Kirkpatrick, William,	Lloyd, John V.,
Mourning, John W.,	Martin, Charles,
Powell, James,	Roberts, Elmore,
Roberts, Chauncy,	Rowe, Louis P.,
Wilson, Thomas M.	Williams, Moses J.,
Williams, Henry W.,	White, Charles W.,

Way, Enoch.

THE SIXTY-FOURTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

The first battalion "Yates sharpshooters" was organized at Camp Butler, Illinois, in the month of December, 1861, by Lieutenant-Colonel D. R. Williams. It consisted of four companies, to which were added two others the last of the month. January 10, 1862, the battalion was ordered to Quincy, where it was armed, after which it was ordered south. Near New Madrid they had their first engagement with the enemy on the night of March 12. Was engaged at Fort Pillow, Corinth, Kenesaw, Atlanta, and a great many other battle-fields. No more effective duty was done by any regiment during the war, it being always in the front. Their loss, as far as known, in killed and wounded, was two hundred and eighty-nine men; of those dying in service we have not the number. The regiment was continually on the go, traveling with Sherman to the sea, thence around through North Caro-

lina, and then on to Washington, where they were in the grand review, May 24, 1865. They were discharged at Chicago, July 18, 1865.

There were three companies represented from McDonough county in this regiment—A, D and F, and a total of eighty-five men.

John Jacobs, a member of company D, was captured near Atlanta, and, with other prisoners, was hurried south under a strong guard, their captors following the line of railroad. The prisoners were made to occupy the railroad track as far as possible, while the guard ranged upon either side.

A short time before the capture the government furnished our soldier boys with shirts of unbleached cotton, which, in the twilight, looked not a great deal unlike the butternut of the rebels. This fact was quickly discovered by young Jacobs, who determined, if possible, to take advantage of it.

On either side the guard was a number of rebel soldiers who had been slightly wounded, and who were being sent to the rear. As twilight began to settle around them, Jacobs began to limp slightly and fall slowly behind, and soon was in the very midst of the guard, who, from his clothing, judged him to be one of their number going to the rear. Occasionally he would limp directly in the way of one of them, who, cursing him, would tell him to fall behind. This was just what he wanted, and what he continued to do until he was the very last of the party proceeding southward. As soon as he thought his absence would be unnoticed, he turned and fled in the direction from which

he came. Not knowing the direct way back, he was forced to continue along the line of the railroad. He succeeded in passing the infantry out-posts without alarming them, but came near being recaptured when he reached the cavalry pickets. In passing through the woods the underbrush beneath his feet would break, and notice was thus given of his presence. Although unseen, the command rang out to halt, and several shots were fired in his direction, one ball grazing one of his ears. No further sound being heard, the pickets thought the noise was made by a hog or other animal passing through the timber, and made no further efforts to discover its source, which was indeed well for him. They then rode off and he proceeded on his way.

When daylight came he dared not proceed further for fear of capture, but lay down in the tall weeds by the side of the railroad track, and all day long the rebels marched over the road and on either side of him, many of them passing so near he could easily have reached out and grappled with them. This he was many times tempted to do, that he might wrest from them a gun with which he might defend himself if necessary, and also to get hold of their canteens, for he was almost suffocating with thirst. It was well for him that he restrained himself, for if he had attempted to grapple with one he would surely have been discovered and his recapture made certain.

When night came on he made his way to a house and boldly asked for something to eat, telling the people he was a confederate spy. The family were very



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glad to render him such service as they could, and gave him a supper which he certainly appreciated, not having had anything to eat for about thirty-six hours. While the meal was preparing and while eating, he plied the family with questions as to the location of the Yankee army, the best road to reach it, etc., obtaining all the information they were able to give. He then asked for the loan of a mule and a gun, stating that when near the enemy's lines he would turn the mule loose, and let him return home at once, and the gun he would return the first favorable opportunity. Yes, he could have the best mule on the plantation, and an excellent gun, which he need be in no hurry to return if they could be of service to the glorious cause. Thanking his kind host for the favors shown, he rode forth toward the lines of the Union army.

After riding all night he came to a house, and hitching his mule in the front yard, he went in and asked for breakfast, first depositing his gun by the door, that he might not necessarily alarm the family, and where he could easily reach it when necessary. To this family he told the same story of being a confederate spy on his way to the enemy's camp, and from the lady of the house he learned the picket line of the Union army was but a short distance from her dwelling.

While partaking of the nice warm breakfast which was prepared for him, he heard the tramp of horses upon the road, and rushed to the front window and looked out, but could not tell to which party they belong, but judging they were rebels intent upon his recap-

ture, started out the back way and made for the woods. He was quickly overtaken and brought back to the house. His kind landlady then witnessed against him that he had confessed to her he was a confederate spy, when they were about to hang him at once, without the form of trial. He told them not to be so fast, that he was a Union soldier who had been captured and made his escape from the rebels. His story they refused to believe, cursing him as a spy, and arranging to at once put an end to his existence. Finally better counsels prevailed and he was at once taken (not very gently) into the Union camp and before the general commanding, who questioned him as to who he was and where he was from. He replied, giving his name, company and regiment. The general then questioned him upon other matters, receiving direct replies, when he ordered him under double guard, that inquiries might be made as to the truth of his story, stating that he was either the man he claimed to be or else a spy.

Inquiry being made, it was learned that a captain of that regiment was then in hospital. He was asked if there was such a person as John Jacobs in company D of his regiment. He replied there was, and stated he would be able to identify him on sight. Jacobs was then brought before him, and the recognition was mutual, and he was at once discharged. He then asked the party bringing him into camp for his mule and gun, which they refused to surrender, when he at once complained to the general, who ordered them delivered to him. These he sold for \$140; which was so much clear gain. The whole

affair showed that Jacobs was without fear, and a man of pluck and inventive genius. As illustrating the strict discipline of the regiment, the following incident is given: An order was issued by General Rosecrans, commander of the division, that no one should be permitted to pass the guards without the countersign, save a general in full uniform. A gentleman, in a linen duster and broad brimmed hat, drove along a road on which a guard was stationed, when he was commanded to halt. Rein- ing up suddenly, he inquired why he was thus stopped. "Give the counter- sign," answered the guard. "Get out of the way, d—n you, I'm General Gordon Granger." "I have no means of know- ing whether you are General Gordon Granger or not, and you cannot pass here unless in full dress, or you give the countersign." Using a string of adjec- tives that would not appear well in print, he again asked permission to pass; when the guard told him he was not in a humor to be cursed, and that he must either give the countersign or turn, or he would at once arrest him and send him to the guard house. Upon this the party wheeled around, and soon appeared dressed in full uniform, when the guard gave the salute, and he was permitted to pass. The circumstance was reported to General Rosecrans, who reproved General Granger, and told the guard he did just right.

Few rebel battle flags were captured during the war, and it was always con- sidered a grand honor for any one to take one. In the last grand charge upon the enemy's works at Atlanta, Captain George W. Reid, who at the time was

acting lieutenant-colonel of the regi- ment, succeeded in securing one from a Texas regiment, and sent it home, where it remained in his house in Chalmers township about one year, when it was taken to Springfield by request of the adjutant-general; and it can now be seen in the "trophy room" of the state capi- tol, duly labeled, and credit given to Captain Reid.

SEVENTY-SECOND INFANTRY.

COMPANY G.

Privates:

Cecil, Henry A.,	Ewing, William,
Jenkins, Joseph,	Jenkins, Thomas,
Jarvis, John M.,	Jarvis, Garrett J. D.
Morris, Harmon F.,	Myers, John,
McDaniel, George W.,	McDaniel, William,
Miller, Henry G.,	Peters, Peter.
Royce, John W.,	Spurlock, Lewis J.,
Smith, Markeay,	McElvain, George,

COMPANY I.

Corporal:

John C. Murray.

Privates:

Bartlett, Hiram M.,	Brannan, Patrick,
Cole, Samuel D.,	Cooper, Cyrus,
Fordham, John,	McElvain, George W.
Marose, Daniel R.,	Miller, John W.,
Negley, John F.,	Sanders, Anthony,
Wilson, Curtis B.,	Negley, John F.,
Shreves, Henry S.,	Wilson, William,
	Wilson, Amos.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

REGIMENTAL OFFICERS.

Colonel:

Carter Van Vleck.

Major:

William L. Broaddus.

Adjutant:

Charles V. Chandler.

Surgeon:

Thomas M. Jordan.

Second Assistant Surgeon:

Durham M. Creel.

Chaplain:

Robert F. Taylor.

Sergeant Major:

Harman Veatch.

Musicians:

Daniel M. Carroll, Reuben L. Maynard,

Wagon Master:

Karr McClintock.

COMPANY A.

Brundage, G. W.,	Brundage, James,
Fugate, Martin V.,	Fugate, Samuel H.,
Frisby, Abraham,	Husted, Talmon,
Scott, Amos,	Toland, Solomon,
Toland, William,	Johnson, David,
Hendricks, H. F.,	Mullens, John W.,

COMPANY C.

Captains:

Charles R. Hume, George W. Blandin.

First Lieutenants:

O. P. Courtwright, Andrew J. O'Neil,

Second Lieutenant:

John E. James.

Privates:

Bond, Marion D. M.,	Bently, Joseph H.,
Boylan, Thomas C.,	Bridges, Thomas B.,
Carter, Isaac G.,	Chaffin, Philip,
Cole, Eleazer,	Curtis, Mark M.,
Carnes, Henry,	Clark, Edward,
Cline, Marshal C.,	Curtis, Joseph P.,
Downen, Thomas J.,	Davis, Thomas J.,
Dowell, George W.,	Dixon, William,
Duncan, James M.,	Duncan, John,
Duffield, William H.,	Decker, Nathaniel,
Forrest, John,	Frank, John,
Freeland, Wm. C.,	Green, John F.,
Galbreath, John T.,	Gorham, John,
Gibson, Samuel T.,	Harmon, Wm. W.,
Harmon, John,	Hamilton, Elisha,
Hainline, John R.,	Huddleston, J. R.,
Hendricks, Lewis,	James, John W.,
James, William E.,	James, John E.,
Jenks, Joel H.,	Kirkpatrick, F. A.,
Keithley, Perry,	Keithley, J. H.,

Lindsey, Thomas,	Lawson, Joseph D.,
McGee, William F.,	Morgan, Clinton,
Messacher, Silas,	Mayhugh, John T.,
Mayhugh, F. T.,	Marshall, Josephus,
Michaels, Jacob H.,	Martin, George,
Mealey, Michael,	Magie, James K.,
Magie, Charles H.,	Mayhugh, Laban D.,
McFall, Sylvester,	Midcap, Nathaniel,
Meeks, Luther,	Messacher, Wm. D.,
Monohan, John,	Norris, Charles L.,
O'Neil, Andrew J.,	O'Cain, James,
Rush, John W.,	Roberts, Peter B.,
Riddell, Sylvester,	Sherry, Marion,
Smith, William,	Spielman, C. L.,
Stafford, Albert J.,	Sims, John,
Tyft, Cyril,	Tipton, James,
Venning, Henry,	Warner, Wm. H.,
Worley, John L.,	Wilson, Andrew,
Woodside, John W.,	Wilson, Elias H.,
Worley, Wm. H. H.,	Welsh, James L.,
Wilhelms, Wm. A.,	Bayles, Joseph W.,
Brown, Frederick P.,	Chaffin, Michael,
Kirk, John W.,	Pace, Ingram,
Tift, Semer,	Terry, Richard L.,
Warner, Jesse.	James, Jos. E.

COMPANY D.

Bates, William.

COMPANY F.

Captain:

Elisha Morse.

COMPANY I.

Captain:

Granville H. Reynolds.

First Lieutenant:

Hardin Hovey.

Second Lieutenants:

Jas. H. McCandless. Charles V. Chandler.

Privates:

Arnold, Ira,	Allen, Richard C.
Allhouse, Lebeus,	Anstine, Theodore P.
Buchanan, James C.,	Brown, Daniel,
Bennett, Albert C.,	Beatty, Simon B.,
Bowman, Wm. H.,	Baymiller, Michael,
Brown, Christopher.	Bear, John O.,
Batchelor, John,	Chapman, Douglas M.
Chase, James M.,	Clark, Jerome J.,

Cowgill, John F.,	Carroll, Daniel M.,
Carroll, James S.,	Craig, Simeon,
Carnahan, S.,	Downen, Thomas J.,
Diseron, Daniel,	David, George H.,
DeCamp, Goin S.,	Dallam, Samuel W.,
Doran, Hugh H.,	Edmondson, Thomas,
Garrison, Zach. M.,	Gibson, John,
Gill, Benjamin F.,	Howe, John B.,
Hall, George P.,	Hogue, George P.,
Hamilton, P.,	Hummer, John,
Lane, Benjamin F.,	Laughlin, Robert F.,
Monfort, L. M.,	McCandless, Moses A.
McCandless, Wilson,	Maxwell, John C.,
Myers, John V.,	McClellan, James C.,
McClellan, John,	McClellan, Wm. G.,
Mayfield, Joseph,	Pennington, Jos. L.,
Pitman, Burriss E.,	Pitman, George,
Pembroke, John F.,	Plotts, Thomas M.,
Parker, Henry,	Painter, George,
Rhea, Elias B.,	Ricketts, Harvey,
Reed, Henry G.,	Reed, William R.,
Shannon, John F.,	Scudder, Jesse B.,
Stewart, Francis M.,	Stewart, Thomas B.
Shannon, James P.,	Seward, John W.,
Stewart, John F.,	Scudder, Martin V.,
Smith, Joseph A.,	Smith, James H.,
Smith, William F.,	Tunis, Joseph,
Tunis, Isaac,	Vail, Thomas J.,
Vincent, David A.,	Weaver, William,
Weaver, John,	Withrow, James E.,
Wilson, Lewis R.,	Wilson, Rufus R.,
Broadus, Thomas H.,	Bridges, Thomas B.,
Carroll, John R.,	Cupp, Jonas P.,
Cupp, William C.,	Decker, Nathaniel,
Ellis, James C.,	Faber, Jacob,
Gibson, Samuel F.,	McClintock, Karr,
McClure, Hugh,	Pace, Ingram A.,
Sims, John,	Wilhelm A.,
	Wilhelm, Samuel P.

SEVENTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

This regiment, than whom a more gallant or heroic one did not enter the service of the union, was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel William H. Bennison. It was mustered into the service of the general government on the 1st of December, 1862, and

was, at once, ordered to report at Louisville, Kentucky, and upon arrival there it was assigned to the 2nd brigade, 4th division, army of the Ohio. It was afterwards transferred to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps. While at Louisville, the regiment was temporarily detached from the brigade, and, under the command of General Boyle, did guard duty in various parts of Kentucky. While engaged in this duty the regiment received its "baptism of fire," having been engaged with the confederates under General Morgan, at New Haven. In the latter part of December, 1862, General Rosecrans, who had assumed the command of this army, commenced concentrating troops at Nashville, and shortly afterwards fought the battle of Murfreesboro, which for a time drove the enemy out of Kentucky, and the 78th was ordered to rejoin the main army. In June, 1862, it took part in the forward movement of the union forces under Rosecrans, who with sixty thousand men, threatened the communication of General Bragg and compelled that commander to evacuate Chattanooga, on the 8th of September. General Rosecrans under the impression that Bragg's forces in retreat were demoralized, pushed on in his rear, but the confederate commander, who was an able one, receiving heavy reinforcements, turned and met his pursuer. This he did with so much suddenness and ferocity, that the union forces narrowly escaped being cut up in detail, as they were scattered along a line forty miles in length. General Rosecrans, who was on hand, rapidly concentrated his forces, and the two armies met at Chickamauga creek. The

first day's engagement, although a hot one, was indecisive and on the second day, the 20th of September, 1863, the day had hardly dawned ere the roar of artillery, and the sharp rattle of musketry awoke the slumbering echoes of the "River of Death," the Indian name of the creek bearing that interpretation. All the forenoon the battle raged with unparalleled fury, but about noon the federal line was broken for a few moments by the passing of troops to the left, then hard pressed. General Longstreet, of the confederate army, seized the opportunity and hurling the necessary forces on the weakened center, soon swept it and the right wing from the field. The demoralized fugitives, in their headlong flight carried off General Rosecrans with them. All, now, depended upon General Thomas who had command of the left wing, which yet stood steadfast. The gallant 78th, then in the division commanded by General Stedman, was with this part of the army and did noble service in helping save the union forces from utter rout. All through that long afternoon, the entire confederate army surged around that band of heroes, a body of brave men commanded by as brave a commander, who by the firmness of their front, earned for General Thomas the proud sobriquet of "rock of Chickamauga." The 78th lost severely in this conflict, Major William L. Broadbush, of Macomb, being among the killed, at the first volley of the rebels. Gallantly they stood at their post, and their colonel having been asked how long he could hold a certain point where they had been stationed, and had been holding against great odds, replied, "un-

til the regiment is mustered out of service." When the shades of night had gathered around both armies, General Thomas, deliberately and sullenly, withdrew his forces to Chattanooga, picking up five hundred prisoners by the way.

Colonel Bennison, who although quite a favorite among the men of the regiment was not liked by the officers, and the latter asking him to resign, he did so and was succeeded by Lieutenant Colonel Carter Yan Vleck, of McDonough county.

The union army was now shut up in the fortifications of Chattanooga, Bragg occupying the surrounding hills and cutting off all communications. General Grant superseded General Rosecrans in the command, and soon appeared among the starving troops. Reinforcements now poured in and communications were once more established and active operations against the enemy commenced in which the 78th bore its full part.

Early in the spring of 1864, General Sherman moved with an army of one hundred thousand men toward Atlanta. Among them marched the 78th. For one hundred miles there was constant skirmishing, interspersed with bloody battles. At Dalton, Resaca, Dallas, Lost mountain, and Kenesaw mountain, the enemy was met in great numbers, and battles of great magnitude were fought. At Kenesaw in particular, the 78th displayed unequalled valor in the attack on the enemy's works. Finally, on the 10th of July, 1864, General Joseph E. Johnston retired to the entrenchments of Atlanta, and Sherman invested the city. In all the engagements that preceded the fall of that doomed city, the 78th bore

a full share, but sad losses befell it. Colonel Van Vleck, than whom there was no better officer, was mortally wounded by a sharpshooter, and died on the 23d of August, 1864, while many of the officers and men were killed or maimed by the fatal bullet or bursting shell. Illinois gloried in the fame of her honored sons, but wept for the dead heroes on the stricken field. The following beautiful lines were written by a lady upon hearing of the sad losses sustained by this favorite regiment in this campaign:

Cold are the sleepers
Wrapt in their shrouds—
Pale are the weepers
The battle has bowed;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers in death—
While hearts without number
Cry, with hushed breath—
O God, are they dead!

Pale are the sleepers,
Like marble they lie—
Sad are the weepers,
Tear-stained their eyes;
Quiet they slumber,
Soldiers entombed,
While hearts without number,
All shrouded in gloom,
Cry—O, are they gone!

Calm are the sleepers,
Taking their rest—
Sad are the weepers,
Joyless their breasts;
Softly they slumber,
Our soldiers to-day,
While hearts without number
Cry, only this way
Can our battles be won?

After the evacuation of Atlanta by Hood and the subsequent occupation by Sherman, the 78th, with the balance of the army under that matchless commander, Sherman, lay encamped for

about three weeks, and then entered upon that celebrated "march to the sea," that is so well known as to need no comment in this connection, suffice it to say that in that campaign, that commenced in Atlanta pierced the confederacy, and terminated by the "grand review," at Washington, the 78th was always on hand for any emergency, and added fresh leaves to their crown of laurels. During this march the regiment was commanded by Colonel Maris R. Vernon. The regiment was mustered out of the service of the government, June 7, 1865, and returned to their homes.

In this regiment there were 214 men from this county, and of that number 15 were killed, 28 wounded, and 23 died of disease while in service, 20 were taken prisoners, 6 of whom died at Andersonville, and 3 at Libby.

EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Colonel:

Lewis H. Waters.

Adjutant:

Charles E. Waters.

Quartermaster:

Louis A. Simmons.

Surgeon:

James B. Kyle.

COMPANY A.

Captains:

John P. Higgins. Willis Edson.

Second Lieutenants:

William F. Stearns. John S. Walker.

Sergeants:

John McCabe, Edwin B. Rall,

Thomas M. Whitehead.

Corporals:

Warren S. Odell, Joseph B. Wortman,

David J. Tuggle, Quincy A. Roberts,

William J. Lea, Thomas J. Starns,

William Jones.

Privates:

Allen, Coffner W.,	Archer, George C.,
Blair, Samuel,	Brotherton, Silas E.,
Butler, Preston,	Baker, John,
Clark, Jacob,	Clarke, James S.,
Clark, Milton,	Casto, George W.,
Casto, Thomas J.,	Cox, Nathan C.,
Covalt, Abraham B.,	Crane, John A.,
Case, Edward,	Dunsworth, D. B.,
Driscoll, John,	Deardorff, Joseph,
Davis, John W.,	Fenton, George,
Gadd, Frank,	Green, William T.,
Holliday, Francis M.,	Kelly, James,
Lane, David H.,	Lutes, Granville M.,
Misener, Charles W.,	Maury, Thomas B.,
Morris, Richard L.,	Nolan, Michael,
Owen, Nathaniel,	O'Bryan, Edward,
Parks, George,	Parks, John,
Pelsor, John C.,	Patrick, Samuel,
Patrick, Charles,	Remick, Augustus,
Reno, Joseph L.,	Robertson, James T.,
Shoopman, Jacob,	Spear, Samuel R.,
Shepherd, Thomas J.,	Slyter, Philo,
Slyter, Lorenzo,	Smizer, John,
Tuggle, Crawford,	Voorhees, George R.,
Voorhees, John,	Walker, Daniel,
White, Thomas W.,	Wood, Richard A.,
Willis, Able H.,	Wilson, Zacharia,
Whiting, Charles H.,	Wells, Christopher C.,
Dawson, Richard A.,	Clarke, Benjamin F.,
Chase, Chauncey,	Mitchell, Wilford,
McCamenout J. P.	Willis George W.

COMPANY B.

Corporals:

R. H. McClintock, David G. Harland.

Privates:

Andrews, Martin,	Chappell, W.,
Hannon, Patrick,	Green, Wm. T.,
Leighty, John H.,	Miles, Augustus,
Mitchell, Coleman,	Smiter, James P.,
Stambaugh, Jacob,	Stambaugh, Samuel,
Toland, John T.,	Walker, Ebenezer,
Walker, Samuel,	Greer, John A.,

COMPANY C.

Captain:

William Ervin.

First Lieutenant:

Joseph G. Waters.

Second Lieutenants:

Wm. P. Pearson, Wm. F. Jones,

First Sergeant:

William T. Harris.

Sergeants:

John S. Provine,	George T. Yocum,
John A. Eyre,	Wm. Pointer.

Corporals:

Daniel Wooley,	William J. Hensley,
Edward S. Piper,	Alex. Blackburn,
Wm. L. Hampton,	Nathan A. Miller.

Privates:

Adecock, Joseph T.,	Avery, Daniel,
Broaddus, Thos. H.,	Brooks, Francis,
Brown, David,	Bowlin, John S.,
Cord, William G.,	Chapman, Wm. A.,
Champ, Martin H.,	Dailey, James,
Dailey, Isaac W.,	Erwin, Jesse L.,
Foley, William H.,	Ferguson, J. V.,
Hill, James,	Harris, John,
Hall, Henry,	Herron, Wesley C.,
Harris, George W.,	Herndon, Allen A.,
Hammer, Josiah Y.,	Harlan, Marcus L.,
Johnson, James,	Kemble, Thomas E.,
Kelsey, Cyrus,	Lee, Cicero B.,
Markham, Albert,	McQuestion, Alex.,
Martin, Thomas J.,	McDaniels, G. W.,
Maines, David,	Maxwell, George,
Pennington, C. W.,	Provine, James H.,
Purdam, Abraham,	Purdam, James,
Pennington, R. W.,	Pennington, W. T.,
Rollins, John H.,	Ringer, William W.,
Sumpter, Henry,	Simmons, Wm. W.,
Sweeney, John W.,	Stratton, John W.,
Stratton, Elijah,	Smith, Samuel A.,
Smith, Edward,	Swigart, Josiah,
Sweeney, William,	Tandy, Jephtha M.,
Venable, John W.,	Vleet, David,
VanMeter, Henry,	Witherell, Cyrus,
Willis, Abraham V.,	Winslow, Wm. H.,
Winslow, Charles F.,	Wilkinson, F.,
Wayland, Wm. H.,	Walker, Wm. C.,
Hunter, James H.,	Hankins, John.

COMPANY E.

Taylor, Benjamin F.

COMPANY F.

Second Lieutenants:

Samuel Frost, Joseph Price,

Corporals:

Eli Elwell, James H. Kennie,
Rufus L. Cox.

Privates:

Benson, Vachel,	Enders, Christopher,
Graves, Allen,	Herlocker, James M.,
Hammond, Benj ,	Kerr, George N.,
Kerr, Clayburn T.,	Knock, Daniel,
McConnell, George,	Miller, Levi A.,
McFadden, Sam'l N.,	Nebergall, Reuben J.,
Seaburn, George,	Sloan, John F.,
Shaffer, John,	Swearingin, Martin,
Swearingin, George,	Thomas, John,
Turner, Thomas B.,	Wetsel, Christopher,
Walroth, Abram N.,	Culp, William.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

One of the most gallant regiments of a gallant state was the one known as the 84th infantry. It was organized at Quincy, Illinois, in August, 1862, by Colonel Lewis H. Waters, who had served a few months as the lieutenant-colonel of the 28th infantry, and who had resigned to come home and raise a new regiment. On the 1st of September, 1862, the regiment was mustered into the service of the United States with 951 men, rank and file. It was on September 23, ordered to report at Louisville, Kentucky, and on arrival at that place was assigned to the 10th brigade of the 4th division, and on the 29th of the same year marched with the balance of the troops in pursuit of General Bragg. After a long and weary march through Bardstown, Danville, Perryville, Crab Orchard, Wild Cat, Somerset, Columbia, Gallatin and Silver Springs, the command reached Nashville, Tennessee. The first battle of any importance in which the regiment participated was that known as Stone River, or the battle of Murfreesboro, which occurred on the

31st of December 1862, and on the 2d and 3d of January 1863. General Rosecrans had assumed the command of the army lately under General Buell and had concentrated his forces at Nashville. From thence he marched to meet General Braxton Bragg, the rebel commander, who, with a heavy column was moving north on a second grand expedition, and had already reached Murfreesboro. Both Generals had formed the same plan for the approaching contest. As the union left was crossing Stone river to attack the rebel right, the strong rebel left fell heavily on the weak union right. At first the onset was irresistible. But General Sheridan was there and his generalship held the ground until Rosecrans could recall the left, replant his batteries and establish a new line of battle. Upon this new front the rebels charged four times, but were driven back with heavy losses. This was upon the 31st of December. On the 2d of January following General Bragg renewed the contest, but being again unsuccessful, retreated. This is claimed to have been one of the bloodiest conflicts during the war, and the gallant 84th played the part of heroes, losing 228 men, killed and wounded. This battle was the last attempt of the rebels to wrest Kentucky from our grasp, and placed General Bragg upon the defensive. At Woodbury, on the 17th of January, while in pursuit, the 84th had another brush with the enemy, but no general engagement took place until during the summer months. General Rosecrans, feeling his inferiority in cavalry, made no formal movement until June, when with 60,000 men, among whom was the 84th, he

marched in search of General Bragg. The latter lay at Chattanooga, and when Rosecrans threatened his communications, he was too able a strategist to allow himself to be cooped up in a fortified place, and evacuated the place. Rosecrans, thinking that Bragg was in full retreat pushed on rapidly in his rear, but the rebel general, having received some powerful re-inforcements, turned on him so suddenly that he well nigh caught him unprepared and scattered over 40 miles of line. But the union forces rapidly concentrated, and the two armies met upon the Chickamauga, the "river of death," as the Indian name implies. On the 19th of September the armies engaged but the contest was indecisive and on the 20th was resumed. About noon the federal line became broken from the movement of troops to help the left wing, then hardly pressed. Longstreet seized the opportunity and pushed a brigade into the gap, and following it up, swept the union right and center from the field. The crowd of fugitives bore Rosecrans, himself away. In this crisis of the battle all depended upon the left under General Thomas, who alone stood between the rebels and disaster and rout. All through the long afternoon these veterans stood whilst around them surged the whole rebel force, but in vain, Illinois, Iowa, Ohio and Minnesota's bravest men stood there and bore the brunt of many a hard pressed charge and earned for General Thomas his name of "Rock of Chickamauga." When night had come, General Thomas deliberately withdrew to Chattanooga. All through this bloody day, the 84th fought nobly and when

rallied around their colors and the roll called, 172 men failed to respond, being either killed or wounded. They now with the balance of the union army were shut up in the entrenchments of that place, while Bragg occupied the hills and threatened the city. The garrison was threatened with starvation.

Grant was now appointed to supercede General Rosecrans, and hastened to Chattanooga, but being afraid that Thomas, who had command after Rosecrans left, would surrender before re-inforcements could reach him, telegraphed him to hold fast. The old Roman's reply was "I will stay till I starve." On Grant's arrival things began to wear a different aspect. A corps from the army of the Potomac, 23,000 strong under General Joseph Hooker came, and General W. T. Sherman hastened by forced marches from Iuka, 200 miles away, and communications were again restored. On the 24th of November, the 84th was ordered on duty and helped fight the ever memorable battle of Lookout Mountain. Hooker was ordered to charge the enemy but to stop on the high ground, but the men, carried away by the ardor of the attack, swept on, over the crest, driving the enemy before them. The next morning Hooker advanced on the south of Missionary Ridge. Sherman had been the whole time pounding away on the northern flank, and Grant perceiving that the rebel line in front of him was being weakened to repel these attacks on the flank, saw that the critical moment had arrived and launched Thomas' corps on its center.

"The signals for the attack had been arranged," says B. F. Taylor, in his ac-

count of the battle, "six cannon shots fired at intervals of two seconds. The moment arrived. Strong and steady the order rang out: Number one, fire! number two, fire! number three, fire! It seemed to me like the tolling of the clock of destiny. And when at number six, fire! the roar throbbed out with the flash, you should have seen the dead line, that had been lying behind the works all day, come to resurrection in the twinkling of an eye, and leap like a blade from its scabbard."

The orders were to take the rifle-pits at the foot of Missionary Ridge, then halt and re-form; but the men forgot them all, and carrying the works at the base, swept up the ascent. Grant caught the grand inspiration, and ordered a grand charge along the whole front. Up they went, without firing a shot, over rocks, trees, and stumps, surmounted the crest, captured the guns and turned them upon the enemy, now fully routed and in disorderly retreat. Although the 84th held its accustomed place, in these battles it was fortunate enough to lose only nine men.

Early in the spring General Sherman started upon the ever memorable Atlanta campaign. He had with him about 100,000 men of all arms, among whom was the 84th Illinois. General Joseph E. Johnston, the rebel commander, barred the way and the heroic regiment participated in the battle at Dalton, on the 13th of May, 1864, Resaca, May 14, Burnt Hickory, May 26 to 31, and Dallas, June 1, 2 and 3. At the battle of Kenesaw mountain and during the siege of Atlanta it bore a prominent part. When Sherman drew out of Atlanta, Thomas' corps

was left to defend Nashville, and during the sanguinary conflicts that occurred at Franklin and Nashville, December 15, and 16, the 84th bore off the usual palm of victory. The total casualties, in the different battles, in this regiment reached the number of 558 men. On the 8th of June, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee, the 84th was mustered out of service and returned home. There were 205 men from McDonough county in this favorite regiment, in five different companies, A, B, C, D and F, and of these 11 were killed; 39 died; 39 were wounded, and one was captured and died in Andersonville prison-pen.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Campbell, Thomas, Moss, Samuel,
Peterman, David P., Randolph, John H.

COMPANY F.

Sergeant:

James W. Filson,

Private:

Hollenbeck, Francis.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD INFANTRY.

COMPANY F.

Corporal:

Andrew J. Justice.

Musicians:

William A. Smith, William E. Cooper,
Privates:

Buck, Joseph H., Buck, Joseph,
Baughman, Samuel, Holler, William,
Post, William.

COMPANY G.

Ames, Americus, Myers, Artemus,
Yocum, John W.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Freeman, John P., Fortney, Henry M.,
Leal, Clark. Martin, Henry C.

COMPANY B.

Burham, James T., Haigh, John,
Ladd, Andrew L., McCants, Leander,
Mattelu, Conrad. Ramsey, Samuel,
Wells, Lewis T. Weider, Alonzo.

COMPANY E.

Corporals:

Jacob D. Bungar. Thomas, George W.

COMPANY I.

House, William A.

COMPANY K.

Hazel, Solomon, Martin, George W.,
Phillip, Felix L. Toland, D. L.

ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH
INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Captain:

Samuel McConnell.

First Lieutenants:

Henry C. Mullen, Jackson Wells.

Second Lieutenant:

Samuel D. Sawyer.

First Sergeant:

Nathan B. McGraw.

Sergeants:

Levi S. Mills, Joel C. Bond,
Robert T. Carter, Parvis H. Moore,

Privates:

Arthur, Daniel, Anderson, Wm. H.,
Amos, George W., Bond, Benjamin,
Booth, James Jr., Burchett, Henry B.,
Booth, James C., Bechtel, David,
Booth, John, Carter, John E.,
Clark, James, Covert, Joseph B.,
Crownover, F. L., Covert, David,
Covert, John, Crusier, DeWitt T. B.,
Duncan, Benjamin, Duncan, James E.,

Dewey, William H., Eby, Jeremiah W.,
Frost, Richard T., Faust, Charles,
Falek, Frederick, Frankenburg, Benj.,
Fleming, John, Faulkner, William,
Farley, George, Gilson, Alpheus M.,
Hobart, John, Hall, James,
Hunt, Manning F., Loggard, Tolbert,
Kepple, James V., Kantz, George,
Lemmons, James H., Long, Samuel C.,
McKannelley, W. L., McMaster, Wm. W.,
McMein, Ammon P., Noel, William T.,
Oglesby, William T., Parvin, Isaac M.,
Pelley, John D., Plotts, John C.,
Plotts, Martin L., Purman, John H.,
Pugh, Alexander, Stearns, Abdallah M.,
Snook, Roswell H., Sutton, James A.,
Thomas, William, Wilson, Lewis,
Whittlesey, Wm. H., Frankenburg, J. W.,
Maxwell, John A., Morris, John,
Camp, Thomas J., Couch, William H.,
Hyde, Charles, Ittle, John,
Ralston, David R., Wagner, John.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH IN-
FANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Kinney, and was mustered into the United States service, on the 10th of October. On the 2d of November it was ordered to Columbus, Kentucky, where it went into camp, but afterward removed to Jackson, Tennessee, and then to Humboldt. On the 30th of May, 1863, it proceeded to Memphis, where it was assigned to the 4th brigade, 5th division of the 16th corps. In January, 1864, the regiment was ordered to Vicksburg, where it took part in what is known as the Meriden campaign, under General Sherman. On the 10th of March, 1864, the regiment, with portions of the 16th and 17th corps, under the command of General A. J. Smith, moved up the Red river to the assistance of General Banks. General

Smith's force consisted of ten thousand infantry and three batteries of artillery, which left Vicksburg, March 9th, on transports, accompanied by gunboats. At the mouth of the Red river this fleet was joined by Admiral D. D. Porter, with a large fleet, including several iron-clads. The fleet entered Red river by the southern stream, and passed thence into Achafalaya, proceeding as far as Semmesport, where the troops disembarked on the night of the 13th and immediately commenced a march on Fort De Russey. No halt was ordered till the army had marched some seven miles. It was twenty-eight miles from there to Fort De Russey. Nevertheless the army marched that distance the next day, constantly harrassed by rebel cavalry; delayed once two hours at a stream over which a bridge had to be made; attacked the fort and carried it by storm before sundown and before the gunboats had arrived.

At Fort De Russey they re-embarked and proceeded to Alexandria, where the troops again disembarked and remained nearly two weeks. At this point the column under General Smith formed a junction with the column which had marched from New Orleans. The boats could not be taken over the rapids while laden, so the troops marched to Cotile Landing, some twenty-five miles up the river. On April 3d, the command again embarked and reached Grand 'Ecore on the next evening, where it remained till the morning of the 7th, when it marched to the front of the battle of Pleasant Hill, where the brigade to which the 119th belonged, stood the brunt of the fight, being the first in the battle, fight-

ing longer than any other, in the hardest of the contest, the last to leave the field, and losing three times as many officers and men as any brigade engaged.

At Bayou la Moore and Yellow Bayou, they also had a share in the engagements that took place, and did their duty by the old flag like the heroes they were. Having finished this campaign, the regiment returned to Vicksburg, where they arrived on the 25th of May, and after a rest at that place were transported to Memphis, Tennessee, June 24.

From the latter place they moved to LaGrange, Mississippi, and on the 5th of July commenced the march through that state, returning to Memphis on the 27th of the same month: On the morning of September 5, they embarked and were landed at Benton Barracks, Missouri, and on the 18th of November started on a long and wearisome march after the rebel, General Price. They marched some seven hundred miles and returned on the 1st of December. Hood, now in the rear of Sherman, threatened Nashville, and General Thomas, gathered all the men within reach, for the defense of that city, to him, and among them the 119th Illinois. They arrived in time to take a part in the battle on the 16th of December, when the confederate forces were driven out of their intrenchments in headlong flight. The union cavalry thundered upon their heels with remorseless energy, the infantry following closely behind. Almost the entire rebel army was dissolved into a rabble of demoralized fugitives, who, at last, escaped across the Tennessee. The war in the west, so far as great

movements were concerned, was practically at an end, but the gallant regiment whose name graces the head of this article were not through with its days of battle. On the 8th of February, 1865, it embarked for New Orleans, and were engaged in the assault at Spanish Fort and Fort Blakely. It afterward went to Mobile and Montgomery, Alabama. It was mustered out August 26, 1865, and arrived at Camp Butler, Illinois, September 4. Company H, of this regiment, contained eighty-one men from this county, and eight of them left their bones in southern soil, a peace offering to the God of war.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY D.

Captains:

Stephen Brink, Abraham Newland.

Second Lieutenant:

Travis Mellor.

Sergeant:

John Bechtel.

Corporals:

John Baglan, James H. Kirk,
Joseph Jackson.

Musician:

William S. Wilson.

Privates:

Byerly, David,	Bechtel, A. G.,
Brod bent, Thomas,	Barrett, Abner,
Bainbridge, John,	Boyd, William H.,
Calbert, Simon,	Chapin, Robert,
Dungan, John,	Dewey, Victor M.,
Deener, Wm. F.,	Duncan, Joseph,
Ennis, John W.,	Gartside, Job,
Green, Wm. M.,	Hume, Thomas,
Hickman, William,	Hall, George,
Hainline, A. J.,	Milbourne, Wm.,
McKenzie, William,	Moore, John J.,
Mourning, F. M.,	Mumma, David,

Nelson, E. C.,	Smith, John T.,
Spicer, Benj. F.,	Terrill, John,
York, John,	Young, George M.,
Burford, Wm. J.,	Delay, William H.,
Holton, John W.,	Hutchinson, A. H.,
Huff, Francis M.,	Jarvis, Henry M.,
Jenkins, David,	Lowell, John H.,
Mitchell, Robert,	Moore, John,
Mammon, Henry J.,	Pyle, William, A.,
Richards, J. H.,	Richards, John T.,
Shannon, Walter,	Sullivan, M. O.,
Shannon, Edward,	Sheets, George R.,
Swigert, Zachariah,	Twitchel, Almond D.,
Smith, John,	Delay, Jacob,
	Wear, James M.

COMPANY I.

Captains:

Thomas K. Roach, Benjamin A. Griffith.

First Lieutenant:

Elijah Barton.

Second Lieutenant:

James M. Griffith.

Sergeant:

James S. Shryak.

Corporals:

Thomas O. Bugg,	Milo Hobart,
David T. Guy.	William B. Greenup.

Musician:

Milton J. Stokes.

Privates:

Bowers, Thomas J.,	Browning, John W.,
Bugg, Benjamin,	Bugg, S. A.,
Campbell, W. M.,	Duncan, William H.,
Foley, Thomas,	Forrest, Henry T.,
Foster, William,	Guy, Nathaniel M.,
Griffith, Cary F.,	Hainline, Joseph H.,
Harrison, Joseph D.,	Hawkins, William B.,
Kennett, Jasper,	McCanley, William,
McDonald, Daniel.	Murfin, William,
Murphy, George C.,	Morris, William C.,
Overton, Joseph B.,	Phillips, John C.,
Sypherd, Flavius J.,	Stokes, Wesley S.,
Stodgill, Isaac N.,	Teas, Joseph C.,
Wooley, Moses F.,	Yard, Job,
Creasey, John,	Fullerton, Hiram,

Foley, James M.,	Gilbert, Barnard,
Gilbert, George G.,	Gilbert, James R.,
Gooding, Lyman,	Griffin, Joseph F.,
Hainline, David L.,	Hawkins, Robert B.,
Lovell, John N.,	Lovell, Charles W.,
McGraw, Calvin,	Morton, George,
Murphy, Luther,	Rymer, John H.,
Sweeney, William O.,	Warner, James,
Burrows, William,	Divine, Edwin,
Frost, Ephraim,	Hannaford, Charles A.,
Heslop, George P.,	Johnson, Amos B.,
Leake, Pennel,	Masten, Joel H.,
Morgan, John H.,	Paulk, Alfred,
Silverston, William F.	Williams, S. L.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY FOURTH INFANTRY.

This regiment, which contained 116 men from McDonough county in companies D and I, was organized at Camp Butler, Springfield, Illinois, in September, 1862, by Colonel Thomas J. Sloan, and after being mustered into the service of the general government, on the 6th of October moved to Jackson, Tennessee, where it was assigned to the 3d brigade, 1st division of the 13th corps. This body of troops moved to LaGrange, Mississippi, on the 4th of November, and on the 28th drove the enemy across the Tallahatchie, and advanced to the Yocona river, from thence to Memphis, Tennessee. On the 13th of February, 1863, they moved down the Mississippi river to Lake Providence, and March 17, went into camp at Berry's Landing. On the 18th of April, the regiment moved to Milliken's Bend, and on 25th commenced with the other troops the campaign that ended in the surrender of Vicksburg. On the 30th of April, it took part in the sanguinary and hotly contested battle at Thompson's Hill, and gained imperishable laurels. In the en-

agements at Raymond, Jackson and Champion Hills, May 12, 14 and 16, respectively, during the entire siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on Fort Hill, they performed a heroic part. After the surrender of that redoubtable place, they rested until August 31, when they entered upon the campaign to Monroe, Louisiana, and thence to Brownsville, and was engaged in the two days battle at the latter place, on the 16th and 17th of October. It went into camp at Black river November 7, and on the 25th engaged in a prize drill with five other regiments, and carried off the palm. At a subsequent contest for a prize banner, the 124th received the flag, inscribed, "Excelsior regiment, 3d division, 7th corps," from the hands of Major General McPherson, for excelling in soldierly appearance, discipline and drill. On the 3d of February, 1864, the regiment entered upon the famous Meriden expedition and returned to Vicksburg, March 4.

It was engaged at Benton on May 7 and 10, returned to Vicksburg on the 21st, and in July, moved with General Slocum on his Jackson campaign, and was engaged in the sharp fight at Jackson Cross roads the 5th and 7th. In October it was in the campaign to White river and Memphis. Remained at Vicksburg doing guard and provost duty until February 25, 1865, when it removed to New Orleans. March 12, it embarked for Mobile, moved to Dauphin Island, and up Fish river, and commenced the siege of Spanish Fort. The regiment was the extreme left of the investing line, and, with one-half deployed as skirmishers, drove the enemy within

their fortifications. The regiment started for Montgomery, April 13, and July 17, 1865, started home for muster out; arrived at Chicago August 3, and mustered out the 15th.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY H.

Coon, Peter.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel:

Thomas K. Roach.

Surgeon:

William A. Huston.

Second Assistant Surgeon:

Robert G. Scroggs.

Acting Assistant Surgeon:

Benjamin I. Dunn.

Principal Musician:

James S. Carroll.

COMPANY C.

Captain:

Barzillia Veach.

First Sergeant:

Thaddeus Huston.

Sergeant:

James H. Drais.

Corporals:

John B. Russell, Fred. L. Lancy,
James R. Bailey, Peter McIntosh.

Musician:

Charles Penrose.

Privates:

Brooking, E. S., Barber, George W.,
Brown, Isaac N. P., Cemmis, Samuel,
Cord, Thaddeus C., Chapman, Frank M.,
Darnell, Homer L., Dorothy, Archibald,
Duncan, John, Eakle, Milton,
Essex, William, Herron, Eli P.,

Hooker, Francis M., Kiouss, Jacob,
Lea, William, J., Martin, John,
Miller, Edward M., Moore, Joseph,
Maylor, Albert, Nichols, Henry P.,
Roach, John M., Runkle, Darius,
Thompson, James, Updegraff, A. W.,

COMPANY D.

Captain:

John B. Johnson.

First Lieutenant:

James Robb.

First Sergeant:

Charles Broadbent.

Sergeants:

Palmer E. Hughson, Peter C. Stire.

Corporals:

James Tannehill, Orion H. Bliss,
Henry C. King, John C. Dewey.

Privates:

Arbogast, Henry, Boyle, William,
Carrier, George D., Collar, Allen J. P.,
Davis, Albert W., Drake, William, P.,
Funk, Joseph H., Hull, Henry,
Kreider, Jacob, McDonald, Isaac J.,
Murray, Arthur, Owens, Alexander,
Painter, John W., Plotts, William L.,
Raymond, Simon, Robinson, Hamilton,
Sackett, Solomon, Sheley, Samuel,
Stantial, Christopher P.

COMPANY G.

First Lieutenant:

John M. Johnson.

Privates:

Adcock, George P., Ackerson, Joseph,
Buck, George W., Carrier, Alonzo E.,
Crabtree, B. F., Henry, William J.,
Jellison, Zimri, Jellison, John,
Johnson, Edward R., Mallam, Robert,
Orr, John, Patrick, Charles,
Sealf, William, Wolf, Jacob,
Wilstead, Thomas G., Whittier, Laforest,

COMPANY I.

Captain:

William H. Oglesby.

First Lieutenant:
Andrew R. Wilson.

Second Lieutenant:
James N. Porter.

First Sergeant:
Charles D. Hendrickson.

Sergeants:

James A. Kyle, James T. McDonald.

Corporals:

Edwin R. Dudley, Myron M. Myrick,
Jacob R. Dawson, Silas W. Adcock,
Samuel F. Sanders, Melton B. Chapman,

Privates:

Austin, George W.,	Arnold, Lewis C.,
Anderson, W. H.,	Adams, Charles E.,
Barnes, Asa L.,	Barclay, James,
Bennie, James,	Couch, William H.,
Carroll, James S.,	Chambers, David,
Couch, James W.,	Chaddock, James,
Condon, Andrew L.,	Clark, Wilbur C.,
Davis, David A.,	Davidson, Samuel I.,
Duncan, Isaac,	Folsom, Edgar A.,
Dinington, James R.,	Hogue, George P.,
Hensley, William J.,	Harris, Henry H.,
Hageman, C. W.,	Jones, George T.,
Keirns, William,	Little, John P.,
Lownes, Charles R.,	Le Master, James L.,
Laughlin, Edwin T.,	Martin, Jacob E.,
Miller, Robert H.,	Montague, Benjamin,
Mills, William D.,	McGinnis, John F.,
Overman, John W.,	Pottenger, James H.,
Porter, Lester W.,	Pennell, William J.,
Pearson, Joseph A.,	Prindle, Chauncey R.,
Purkey, William,	Pugh, John W.,
Ratekin, Wm. H.,	Rodecker, Wm. H.,
Shreves, Milton,	Scrutchfield J. A.,
Sherman, A.,	Smick, William A.,
Spencer, Wm. A.,	Steel, James,
Toland, Stephen,	Walker, James H.,
West, Martin,	Woolley, Lewis B.,
Wheeler, Isaac D.,	Wychoff, Daniel L.,
Wells, David L.,	Wilson, Nelson M.,
Walker, Robert A.	

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

During the summer of 1864, Generals Grant and Sherman being actively

engaged with large armies against the enemy, the governors of the northwestern states proposed to the authorities of the war department to send into the field a considerable number of troops for a short term of service, who might relieve others on guard and garrison duty at the rear, and thus be the means of adding largely to the force of drilled and disciplined men at the front. This proposition was, after a time, accepted, and the term of service was established at 100 days. The governor of this state, accordingly issued a proclamation calling for the requisite number of these troops, in only one regiment of which was McDonough county largely represented. This was the 137th Illinois infantry, which was organized at Camp Wood, Quincy, Illinois, by Colonel John Wood, and was mustered into the service of the United States on the 5th day of June, 1864, for one hundred days. On the 9th of June, the regiment left Quincy, and proceeded to Memphis, Tennessee, where it was assigned to the 4th brigade, district of Memphis, Colonel E. L. Baltwick, of the 39th Wisconsin infantry, commanding. On the 9th of July, it was re-assigned to the third brigade, which was placed under the command of Colonel John Wood, of this regiment, and was stationed on the Hernando road on picket duty. Here, on the 21st of August, they were attacked by General Forrest, the partisan leader, and being on the extreme outpost, they were the first to meet the enemy, and suffered more than any regiment there on duty.

There were in this regiment from McDonough county, one hundred and fifty-three men, in four different companies.

Company C., which was commanded by Captain Barzilla Veatch, of Tennessee township, had thirty-two men, rank and file from the county; company D, Captain John B. Johnson, of Prairie city, contained twenty-eight; company G, seventeen; and company I, Captain William H. Oglesby, of Bushnell, seventy-one. Out of these, three were killed upon the field of battle, four died in the service, four were wounded, and twenty were taken prisoners. Several died after coming home, owing to the hardships endured, and sickness engendered by the hard life of a soldier, and exposure. The regiment was mustered out of the United States service, at Springfield, Illinois, September, 4 1864.

Among the regimental officers of the regiment were several prominent citizens of this county, among whom were: Thomas K. Roach, of Colchester; Surgeon William A. Huston, of Macomb; second assistant surgeon, Robert G. Scroggs, Bushnell; and acting assistant surgeon, Benjamin I. Dunn, Macomb. Surgeon Huston died at Memphis, June 25, 1864.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Duncan, Dr. B. A.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

COMPANY C.

Captains:

George C. Steach. James L. Cochran.

First Lieutenant:

Harvey T. Gregg.

Quartermaster Sergeant:

Isaiah L. Bailey.

Commissary Sergeant:

Zimri M. Parvin.

Hospital Steward:

Wiley C. Langford.

Sergeants:

William H. Parrish. Henry Arbogast.

Corporals:

John H. Dixon, Thomas R. Ritenour,
John W. Painter, Abraham Arthurs,
Rollins Whittlesey, John H. Snook,
Charles E. Blackburn.

Musicians:

Wilber C. Clark. Richard Hillyer.

Privates:

Wagoner, J. S. K., Adams, Albert J.,
Atkinson, William H., Broadus, John R.,
Brink, Stephen, Boyer, Silas M.,
Beaver, Francis M., Chapman, Henry,
Campbell, Murray L., Cottrell, William J.
Collier, Thomas, Carter, George W.,
Davidson, Ezekiel C., Davidson, Garrett,
Dean, Thomas W., Dace, John,
Gray, James A., Greenwell, Francis M.,
Gadden, Cyrus J., Hinesman, William,
Hickman, Bayard, Hudson, Wash. W.,
Iseman, David, Jellison, John,
Johnson, Joseph, Leighty, Henry,
Lester, Calvin, Langley, Barnett W.,
Laughlin, Edwin F., Miller, Charles C.,
Moore, James W., Muckey, George W.,
Montgomery, John, Martin, John B.,
Mariner, George, Myer, Benjamin F.,
Markham, Byron, McElvain, George H.,
Marsh, Gilbert H., McLaren, John,
Nickerson, D. A., Nash, Andrew W.,
Pierson, Thomas, Pittsinburgen, Martin,
Steel, William, Sperling, Robert B.,
Seaffer, Alliver P., Travis, James,
Tittsworth, John M., Towers, Henry J.,
Thompson, John W., Thomson, Charles L.,
Weisbrod, George, Weisbrod, August,
Whittier, Laforrest, Wenkler, Leopold,
Waid, John J., Wolf, Dallas,
Barry, Robert, Cord, Thaddeus C.,

COMPANY H.

Corporal:

Richard N. Pearson.

Privates:

Brown, Edwin F.,	Campbell, Samuel A.,
Carstens, A. W.,	Crawford, James,
Hobart, Lewis,	Humberd, J. P.,
Kennedy, John,	McDermitt, M.,
McGuire, John,	McCormick, Wm.,
McPherson, G.,	Maxwell, William,

COMPANY I.

Corporal:

Buchanan, Ellis.

Privates:

Bacon, Daniel,	Cochran, Asbury C.,
Cowdry, Spencer,	Cook, Robert,
Dorset, Harrison,	Graham, Hugh,
Hudson, W.,	Herricks, Almerlin,
Hall, Ivory,	Hearns, H. H.,
Kelsey, John S.,	Mower, Francis M.,
Nutt, John,	Pickens, Wm. A.,
Pryor, Timothy,	Roach, Elam A.,
Robertson, John W.,	Robertson, Barton,
Strucker, Joseph,	Whitston, Abijah.

COMPANY K.

Allen, John,	Burrows, Joseph,
Caldwell, John,	Cooper, Robert,
Evans, Job J.,	Farrell, Michael,
Farrier, James,	Hunsaker, James,
Hall, George A.,	Lovitt, Thomas,
O'Brien, John,	Pike, John,
Robertson, John,	Toner, John,
Upton, Charles W.,	Wallace, B.,
	White, Thomas.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

This regiment was organized at Quincy, Illinois, and mustered into the United States service February 23, 1865, for one year. From Quincy it proceeded to Springfield, where it received its arms and accoutrements, and was ordered to Nashville. and on March 7 marched to Murfreesboro, and then by rail to Chattanooga, Tennessee, where it remained drilling and engaged in picket and guard duty and scouting. On the 23d of April, Colonel Woodall

was detailed to proceed under a flag of truce to Macon, Georgia, via Atlanta, to communicate with Major-General Wilson, and carry the terms offered to the rebel General Warford for his surrender, together with that of his command. This mission he executed with credit and dispatch and was complimented by his commanding officer, Brigadier-General H. M. Judah.

On the 2d of May, they were ordered to proceed to Kingston, Georgia, via Resaca and Calhoun, and arrived at that town May 12th, after a most wearisome march.

The regiment marched into town with the precision of regulars, as they were to receive the surrender of the rebel General Warford and his command, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of May, 1865, they were employed in the surrender and paroling of this body of rebels—10,400 in all, which kept them busy.

The regiment remained at Kingston guarding government property, etc. July 28, the regiment proceeded to Columbus, Georgia, where, January 24, 1866, it was mustered out and ordered to Springfield, Illinois, where it received final payment and discharge, February 8, 1866.

Of this regiment 138 were McDonough county men, of whom but four died, being the only casualties; as far as known.

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

Captain:

William F. Bayne.

First Lieutenant:

James E. Fleming.

Second Lieutenant:

Jerry Randolph.

Sergeants:

David S. Randolph, James McClellan,
Calvin R. Single, James F. Jones,
John H. Moore.

Corporals:

James F. Greenup, Russell T. Stokes,
James W. Harlan, John Matheny,
C. J. Lindsey, Crawford Cubbison,
Isaac Halterman, John W. Clark.

Musicians:

C. Morris, fife, J. W. Foley, drummer.

Privates:

Samuel Baldwin, George W. Baney,
Reece W. Barnes, Andrew J. Clark,
P. Cubbison, Daniel A. Camp,
W. H. Davis, Thomas J. Ferguson,
Francis M. Fleming, John H. Fair,
Samuel H. Frisclive, Edwin A. Farley,
Albert Freas, Robert F. Frances,
Hiram P. Howe, Anderson D. Hainline,
Joseph Hensley, Wm. O. Hoskinson,
John Horton, William R. Kirk,
John P. Lane, Wm. P. Leaphart,
William T. Moore, Robert J. Mills,
David E. Marler, Richard A. Morris,
John Melvin, William N. McGraw,
Isaac D. Morgan, Robert S. Morgan,
D. H. McCartney, John W. Myers,
Thomas J. Martin, David C. Newell,
Harvey Oatman, William B. Rice,
Edward C. Rabbit, Louis Roberts,
G. A. Robinson, Hiram L. Sweeny,
John M. Sweeny, Wm. S. Stokes,
Wm. H. Stevens, George Sherwood,
G. W. Thompson, L. C. Twichel,
John E. Vance, I. N. VanHoesen,
John Wooley, Milton Woolridge,
W. H. Woods, Felix B. White,

William H. Young.

TENTH MISSOURI INFANTRY.

COMPANY B.

At the first call for 300,000 men, made by President Lincoln in 1861, Dr. W. F. Bayne, of Macomb, made up a company,

and immediately wrote to Springfield and tendered its service to Governor Yates. The Governor informed him that, as he had already accepted two companies from McDonough county, and that being their full quota, he must decline any more. The Doctor, with his men, not desiring to quietly submit and remain at home in time of their country's peril, concluded to go to Missouri and enlist, that state being unable to fill her quota. They accordingly went to St. Louis without delay, tendered their service, and were accepted by Governor Gamble, and were mustered into the service of the United States at St. Louis Arsenal, as company B. It was put on detached duty until 1862, when it was assigned to the 10th Missouri infantry 2d brigade, 3d division, army of the Mississippi. The doctor received the commission of captain, and for two years led the company through many of the hottest engagements of the rebellion. Very soon after the captain had been commissioned he received a letter from Governor Yates accepting the services of his company, stating that when the two companies referred to came to muster they had only men enough for one. This letter was received too late to effect any change. Had it arrived a few hours earlier Captain Bayne and his company would have been in the 28th Illinois volunteers. One of the most efficient regiments engaged in the suppression of the rebellion was the 10th Missouri infantry, and no company of that regiment did better service or has a brighter record than company B, of McDonough county.

Many of those enlisting in 1861 never

returned to their homes, still there are a few of the brave boys scattered here and there over the county, who, a number years ago, were so resolutely determined to defend their country. The following are some of the more prominent engagements in which company B took an active part: Corinth, in the spring of 1862; Iuka, September, 1862; Corinth, October 3 and 4, 1862; Raymond, Miss., May 12, 1863; Jackson, May 14, 1863, and Champion Hills, May 16. The company was before Vicksburg during the siege, from May 18 to July 4, 1863. For accounts of these engagements the reader is referred to the preceding pages.

SECOND CALIFORNIA CAVALRY.

Faulkner, Henry J.,

FIFTY-FOURTH OHIO INFANTRY.

COMPANY A.

Depoy, James.

FIFTH CALIFORNIA INFANTRY.

Brevet Captain.

H. H. Stevens.

UNITED STATES VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

COMPANY A.

McConnell, Wm. J.

COMPANY K.

Vandermint, Daniel, Begg, Matthew,
Smith, John O.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF MISSOURI.

COMPANY C.

Butler, Cyrus F.

FIRST ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

COMPANY B.

Folsom, DeWitt C.,	Folsom, Isaac Y.,
Davie, Sylvester,	Davie, Atwood,
Halterman, Oliver,	Benedict, Benjamin,
DeHass, A. J.,	Stoleup, David,
Cooper, David,	Hatfield, Joseph,
Snyder, James,	White, Joseph,
Tally, Vincent,	Clarey, John,
Flannegan, William,	Burdell, Windell,
Spunagle, William,	Spunagle, Daniel,
Spunagle, Jacob,	Hoover, Benjamin K.,
Patton, William G.,	Moore, Peter,
Moore, Oliver,	Lamb, Frank,
Maloney, Richard A.	

ROLL OF HONOR.

The following embraces a list of the brave patriots from McDonough county, who laid down their lives in defense of the union. Words were feeble in the expression of the gratitude to these gallant but unfortunate comrades; weak in the expression of honor with which their names are held in fond remembrance by those they died to benefit. May their names be handed down from generation to generation; may their children, and children's children, speak of them and recount their deeds with reverence, inspired by the remembrance and admiration of their noble sacrifice. May their sufferings, their death, and rude burial upon the hot and dusty battlefields of the south, and in the trenches of Andersonville and Libby, all tend to strengthen the land they died for, and make patriotism's watchword, "'Tis sweet and honorable to die for one's country."

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat,
The soldier's last tattoo;
No more on life's parade shall meet
The brave but fallen few.

On fame's eternal camping ground

Their silent tents are spread,
And glory guards, with solemn round,
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance
Now sweeps upon the wind;
No troubled thoughts at midnight haunt,
Of loved ones left behind;
No vision of the morrow's strife,
The warrior's dream alarm;
Nor neighing horns nor screaming fire,
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,
Their plumed heads are bowed;
Their haughty banners trailed in dust,
Is now their martial shroud;
And plenteous funeral tears have washed
The red stains from each brow,
And the proud form by battle gashed,
Are free from anguish now.

Now, 'neath their parent turf they rest,
Far from the gory field,
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast
On many a bloody shield;
The sunshine of their native sky
Smiles sadly on them here,
And hundred eyes and hearts watch by
The soldier's sepulchre.

Rest on, embalmed and sainted dead,
Dear as the blood ye gave!
No impious footsteps here shall tread
The herbage of your grave,
Nor shall your glory be forgot
While fame her record keeps,
Or honor points the hallowed spot
Where valor proudly sleeps.

Yon faithful herald's blazoned stone
With mournful pride shall tell,
When many a vanquished age has flown,
The story how ye fell!
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's flight,
Nor time's remorseless doom,
Shall mar one ray of glory's light
That gilds your deathless tomb.

Jacob Rutishamer died at Columbus, Kentucky, April 4, 1862.

James E. Saddler died July 4, 1863.

Thomas L. Holliday was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Henry C. Calvin was mortally wounded November 11, 1863.

George Davis died at Trenton, Tennessee, August 16, 1862.

Jacob Oertel was killed at Holly Springs, December 20, 1862.

Edward Curtis was killed at Sabine, Louisiana, April 8, 1864.

John H. Kinkade died at Carrollton, Louisiana, August 22, 1863.

Aaron Markham, a veteran, died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana.

Enoch Nelson died at Louisville, Kentucky, September 29, 1865.

Alexander L. Corporal was killed at Bird's Point, Missouri, January 10, 1862.

Daniel Lair was killed at Bird's Point January 10, 1862.

Christian Myers was killed at Bird's Point, Missouri, January 10, 1862.

Samuel S. Schall died of wounds at Oxford, Mississippi, December 7, 1862.

William B. Park died at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, July 14, 1863.

Benjamin F. Pyle died at LaGrange, Tennessee, February 15, 1863.

Henry Thompson died at Memphis, Tennessee, May 5, 1864.

George W. Calkins was drowned at Clear creek while scouting.

George C. Gates was killed January 18, 1862, at Bethel, Tennessee.

Ephraim McKinney died in the service at Memphis, Tennessee.

Philip Schenck died at St. Louis, Missouri, August 1, 1862.

John Jackson died at St. Louis, Missouri, June 18, 1862.

John M. Titus died at Vicksburg, July 26, 1864.

Daniel F. Giles died at Napoleonville, Louisiana.

Theodore Mitchell died August 2, 1864, at Napoleonville, Louisiana.

James Beard died at wounds at Vandalia.

Commissary Sergeant James C. Canfield died at Richmond, Virginia, March 5, 1864, while a prisoner of war.

Thomas Able died in Andersonville prison July 1, 1864; number of grave, 2,415.

Henry H. Bellew died while a prisoner of war, March 1, 1864, at Richmond, Virginia.

Captain Eben White died of wounds May 18, 1865.

George L. Hainline, a veteran, was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.

Harrison H. Hampton died while in the service.

Henry Hart died June 2, 1862.

Edwin D. Kelly, a veteran, was killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 7, 1864.

Cyrus Lane, a veteran, missing since the battle of Bentonville.

Orren Sperry, a veteran, died May 31, 1864.

Charles Waters, a veteran, died of wounds, April 24, 1865.

John H. Crowl was killed at Bentonville, March 20, 1865.

George F. Hastings died from wounds, April 21, 1865.

Captain David P. Wells died April 7, 1862.

Corporal James M. Eyre died September 19, 1862.

Corporal William Powers died October 15, 1862.

Sylvester Yocum died May 4, 1862.

William C. Green, a veteran, was killed at Resaca, Georgia, May 15, 1864.

Isaac Toland, a veteran, died April 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant James Donaldson was killed July 17, 1864.

Benjamin Hendricks died March 1, 1862.

John Smithwait died January 7, 1862.

Jacob Newell died March 7, 1864.

William Murry died October 31, 1861.

James D. Ervin died at Little Rock, May 9, 1865.

David H. Messick died at Memphis April 10, 1865.

William H. Woods died at Camp Butler March 24, 1865.

William P. Brown died at Colmar, Illinois.

Second Lieutenant Andrew W. McGoughy was killed July 10, 1864.

Sergeant Robert Pearson was killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

Corporal Joseph Gill was killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

Thomas Faulkner was killed at Jackson, Mississippi, July 12, 1862.

Josiah Gill died at Natchez, Mississippi, September 1, 1863.

William H. Matheny, a veteran, died at Natchez, Mississippi, March 10, 1864.

Albert Milligan was killed at the battle of Shiloh, April 6, 1862.

Seymore Nichols died of wounds received at Hatchie October 15, 1863.

Henry W. Penrose died at Memphis, Tennessee, August 5, 1862.

Solomon R. Shepherd was killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

George H. Teas was killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

William Twitchell has been missing since the battle of Shiloh, Tennessee.

Corporal James H. Welch was killed at Shiloh, Tennessee, April 6, 1862.

Francis L. Warren died at Pittsburg Landing, April 15, 1862.

James L. Carter died at Brownsville, Texas, November 25, 1865.

Joseph C. Plotts died at Fort Holt, Kentucky, November 22, 1862.

James R. Davis died at Brownsville, Texas, August 30, 1865.

Martin Phillips died November 6, 1865, at Brownsville, Texas.

First Sergeant James M. Shreeves died at Vicksburg, August 19, 1863.

Corporal David M. Cranbaugh, a veteran, died of wounds, April 14, 1865.

George Bane was killed while on picket duty, July 14, 1863.

George W. Fowraker died at Walnut Hills, Mississippi, June 28, 1863.

Robert M. Fugate died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 14, 1864.

Oliver J. Hoyt was killed at Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19, 1863.

- Jesse N. Inman, died at Memphis, Tennessee, September 27, 1862.
- Joseph B. Medaris died at Bushnell, Illinois, May 2, 1864.
- Matthew McComb died at Bridgeport, Illinois, December 25, 1865.
- Joseph P. Putnam, a veteran, was mortally wounded at Kenesaw mountain and left on the field June 27, 1864.
- William Snapp died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 20, 1863.
- Sergeant H. H. Weaver died at St. Louis April 8, 1863.
- Corporal James B. Murphy was killed at Walnut Hills, June 25, 1863.
- Corporal William J. Eckley, a veteran, died of wounds August 15, 1864.
- George W. Eckley died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 8, 1863.
- John Sexton died at Camp Sherman, Mississippi, August 31, 1863.
- George Hanks died at Corinth, Tennessee, December 24, 1862.
- Corporal William A. Blume was killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.
- Christ Brinay died of wounds July 29, 1864.
- James Cochran, a veteran, was killed at Nashville, Tennessee, December 16, 1864.
- Abraham G. Chute died at Springfield, Missouri, November 6, 1861.
- William H. Emeil was killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.
- William H. Jarvis was killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.
- Nathan Loge died at Iuka, Mississippi, August 9, 1862.
- Thomas Lawyer was killed at Perryville, Kentucky, October 8, 1862.
- William Loftis died at Mound City, Illinois, August 6, 1863.
- John M. Mourning died at Lebanon, Missouri, February 10, 1863.
- James Murphy died of wounds March 18, 1862.
- George E. Norman was killed at Rocky Face Ridge May 11, 1864.
- John W. Seward died October 22, 1863.
- Sergeant William Nelson died of wounds December 1, 1863.
- James H. Sheets was killed at Stone River December 31, 1862.
- Henry Torhouse, a veteran, died December 16, 1864.
- George W. Ramsey died at Jackson, Tennessee, September 8, 1862.
- Corporal Andrew Kellough was killed near Corinth May 8, 1862.
- William R. Jacobs died at Glendale, Mississippi, October 1, 1863.
- James Lyons died at his home in Bardolph July 28, 1862.
- Samuel B. Stokes died at Decatur, Alabama, May 15, 1864.
- Charles F. Winslow was killed near Atlanta, Georgia, July 22, 1864.
- Jonathan Haynes died at St. Louis, Missouri, July 3, 1862.
- William Fair died at Roanoke, South Carolina, March 31, 1865.
- William Kirkpatrick died while in the service.
- Lieutenant Garrett J. D. Jarvis was killed at Fort Blakeley, April 9, 1865.
- Harmon F. Morris died at Paducah, October 9, 1862.
- John Myers died at Yazoo Pass, March 16, 1863.
- Peter Peters died at Selma, Alabama, July 26, 1865.
- John W. Royce died at Columbus, Kentucky, October 21, 1863.
- Patrick Brannan was killed at Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864.
- Colonel Carter Van Vleck died August 23, 1864, of wounds received at Atlanta, Georgia.
- Major William L. Broadus was killed, September 20, 1863.
- Martin V. Fugate was killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.
- Samuel H. Fugate died at Resaca, Georgia, May 17, 1864, from wounds.
- Lebeus Allhouse died at Richmond, Virginia, February 14, 1864, while a prisoner of war.

Solomon Toland was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.

Richard W. Scott died of wounds September 2, 1864.

Second Lieutenant John E. James was killed in battle June 27, 1864.

Marshall C. Kline was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, August 7, 1864.

George W. Dowell died at Nashville, Tennessee, October 29, 1863.

John Forrest was killed at Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864.

William W. Harmon died at Savannah, February 21, 1865.

John W. James was killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864.

Thomas Lindsey died at Chattanooga June 25, 1864.

Jacob H. Michaels was killed at Kenesaw Mountain June 27, 1864.

Sergeant Michael Mealey was killed at Atlanta, Georgia, September 4, 1864.

Charles H. Magie died at Nashville, Tennessee, August 19, 1863.

John Monahan died at Chattanooga, April 3, 1864.

Charles L. Norris died November 6, 1864, at Chattanooga.

John W. Rush was killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864.

Sylvester Riddell died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 30, 1863.

Cyril Tyft was killed at Jonesboro, Georgia, September 1, 1864.

Richard L. Terry died of wounds, in the service.

Richard C. Allen died at Andersonville prison, May 28, 1864.

Albert C. Bennett died at Boston, Kentucky, November 12, 1862.

William H. Bowman died November 26, 1863, of wounds.

Christopher Brown died at Richmond, Virginia, January 23, 1864, while a prisoner of war.

Simeon Craig died at Andersonville prison September 22, 1864; number of grave, 9,307.

First Sergeant Jerome J. Clark died of wounds April 30, 1865.

George H. David died of wounds October 2, 1863.

Hugh H. Doran died in Andersonville prison May 28, 1864.

Benjamin F. Lane was killed at Chickamauga September 20, 1863.

Parmenium Hamilton died of wounds October 15, 1863.

Moses A. McCandless was killed near Griggsville, Tennessee, November 26, 1864.

Francis M. Stewart died at Andersonville prison August 20, 1864; number of grave 6,292.

Thomas J. Vail died at Nashville, Tennessee, July 3, 1863.

William Weaver died of wounds September 6, 1864.

John R. Carroll died in Andersonville prison, August 24, 1863.

Samuel F. Gibson died in Andersonville prison, July 29, 1864.

Sergeant Thomas M. Whitehead died at Galatin, Tennessee, December 11, 1862.

Corporal Quincy A. Roberts was killed at Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1863.

Corporal Thomas J. Stearns died at Nashville, Tennessee, February 14, 1863.

Samuel Blair died at Louisville, Kentucky, October 26, 1863.

Silas E. Brotherton died at Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, August 7, 1864.

John Baker died of wounds September 21, 1863.

Milton Clark died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 25, 1862.

George W. Casto died at Chickamauga September 21, 1863.

John Driscoll died at Somerset, Kentucky, November 27, 1862.

Frank Gadd died of wounds, January 20, 1865, at Nashville, Tennessee.

Francis M. Holliday was killed near Dallas, Georgia, May 30, 1864.

Edward O'Bryan was killed at Rocky Face Ridge May 9, 1864.

- George Parks died of wounds at Nashville, Tennessee, February 13, 1863.
- George R. Vorhees died April 13, 1862.
- Abel H. Willis died at Andersonville prison March 15, 1865.
- James P. McCamenout died September 1, 1862.
- George W. Willis died at Chattanooga, October 13, 1863.
- Corporal Richard H. McClintock was killed at Chickamauga, September 20, 1863.
- Corporal David G. Harland died of wounds, January 3, 1863.
- Augustus Miles was killed at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863.
- Coleman Mitchell died of wounds, April 3, 1863.
- Samuel Walker died of wounds, October 24, 1863.
- John A. Greer died June 9, 1865.
- Sergeant George T. Yocum was killed at Stone river, December 31, 1862.
- Sergeant John A. Eyre died at Macomb, January 16, 1864.
- Corporal William J. Hensley died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, December 29, 1862.
- Corporal Edward S. Piper died at Manchester, July 18, 1863.
- Corporal Nathan A. Miller died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, May 22, 1864.
- Joseph T. Adeock died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 6, 1863.
- Francis Brooks died at Louisville, Kentucky, November 23, 1862.
- David Brown died at Danville, Kentucky, December 10, 1862.
- Jackson V. Ferguson died at Benton Barracks, Missouri, February 10, 1863.
- Allen A. Herndon died at Nashville February 20, 1862.
- Alexander McQuestion died at Nashville, February 7, 1863.
- Abraham Purdam died of wounds at Nashville, February 15, 1863.
- Richard W. Pennington was killed at Stone river, December 31, 1862.
- John H. Rollins died at Nashville, Tennessee, January 2, 1863.
- Josiah Swigart died in McDonough county, Illinois, June 9, 1864.
- William H. Simmonds died at Bowling Green, Kentucky, November 23, 1862.
- Edward Smith died of wounds September 22, 1863.
- Henry Vanmeter died at Dallas, Georgia, June 1, 1864.
- Abraham W. Willis died at Louisville, Kentucky, December 6, 1862.
- William H. Winslow died at Nashville, Tennessee, December 31, 1862.
- Corporal Eli Elwell was killed at Stone river December 31, 1862.
- Corporal James H. Kennie died of wounds at Chattanooga, October 20, 1863.
- Vachel Benson was killed at Stone river, December 31, 1862.
- Christopher Enders was killed at Stone river, January 23, 1863.
- Allen Graves died at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, January 23, 1863.
- George W. Kerr died at Quincy, Illinois, February 11, 1864.
- Sergeant Thomas Campbell died at Cowan station, Tennessee, July 27, 1863.
- David P. Peterman died of wounds at Atlanta, Georgia, July 23, 1864.
- Artemus Myers was killed at Kenesaw mountain, June 27, 1864.
- Henry C. Martin died on steamer Di. Vernon, January 18, 1863.
- James T. Burham died August 20, 1865.
- Sergeant Robert T. Carter died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, August 13, 1864.
- John Covert died at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, August 24, 1864.
- Benjamin Duncan died at Memphis, Tennessee, August 5, 1864.
- Frederick Falch died at Mound City, Illinois, December 30, 1862.
- Benjamin Frankenburg died of wounds at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, December 13, 1864.
- Alpheus M. Gibson died at Quincy, Illinois, December 14, 1864.
- Wilson L. McKennelly died at Memphis July 20, 1864.

- William H. Couch, of wounds, March 30, 1863.
- John Ittle died in the insane asylum at Washington, D. C., October 1, 1863.
- Sergeant John Bechtel died at Lake Providence, Louisiana, March 21, 1863.
- Thomas Bredbent died of wounds May 16, 1863.
- Abner Barrett died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 24, 1863.
- John Bainbridge died at Memphis, Tennessee, January 28, 1863.
- William H. Boyd died at Jackson, Tennessee, November 15, 1862.
- Simon Calbert died at Memphis, Tennessee, July 24, 1863.
- Job Gartside died at St. Louis, Missouri, November 1, 1864.
- George Hall died at Jackson, Tennessee, October 30, 1862.
- Benjamin Bugg died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 17, 1863.
- Henry T. Forrest was killed at Champion Hills, Mississippi, May 16, 1863.
- Nathaniel M. Guy died at Vicksburg, Mississippi, July 8, 1863.
- Jasper Kennett died at Memphis, Tennessee, February 11, 1863.
- William C. Morris died at Oxford, Mississippi, December 16, 1862.
- Flavius J. Sypherd died at home, December 27, 1864.
- Isaac N. Stodgill died after having been discharged on account of disability.
- George P. Hezlip died of wounds, July 13, 1863.
- Amos B. Johnson died at Quincy, Illinois, April 27, 1865.
- Surgeon William A. Huston died at Memphis, Tennessee, June 25, 1864.
- Edward S. Brooking was killed while a prisoner near Memphis, Tennessee.
- Henry P. Nichols died at home, December 2, 1864.
- Samuel Sheley died at Memphis, September 1, 1864.
- Christopher P. Stantial was killed at Memphis, Tennessee, August 21, 1864.
- John H. Lowell died at home, May 26, 1865.
- Henry H. Harris died at Memphis, Tennessee, September 1, 1864.
- Lieutenant Lester W. Porter was killed at Memphis, Tennessee, August 21, 1864.
- Corporal Thomas R. Ritenour, died at Columbus, Georgia, September 16, 1865.
- Joseph Johnson died at Dalton, Georgia, May, 1865.
- Avery Hall died at Nashville, March 7, 1865.
- David Stolecup died of wounds at Chattanooga.
- John Clarrey died at St. Louis.
- Matthew Begg, a United States veteran, died at Cairo, Illinois, October 13, 1863.

CHAPTER X.

COUNTY GOVERNMENT.

In December, 1818, when the state of Illinois was admitted into the union, as one of the great sovereign states, the territory now known as McDonough county, was a part of Madison county, and remained so until 1821, in which year, by an act of the legislature, approved on the 20th of June, it was made

a part of Pike county. On the 10th of February, an act of the same body was approved whereby its present boundaries were defined, and it was attached to the county of Schuyler, for judicial, election and recording purposes. It remained thus until in the summer of 1830, when it being thought that there were enough inhabitants to justify a separate organization, a petition signed by a majority of the legal voters of the county, was presented to Hon. Richard M. Young, at that time judge of the Fifth judicial district, and holding court at Rushville, Schuyler county. This was upon the 14th day of June. The petition went on to state, that McDonough county had the requisite number of inhabitants designated by the legislature for the legal organization of counties, and praying for the necessary authority so to do. Thereupon, on the same day, Judge Young issued an order, of which the following is a verbatim copy:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, {
McDONOUGH COUNTY. {Sct.

To the People of the State of Illinois, to all who shall see these presents, greeting:

WHEREAS, By the said ninth and eleventh sections of the act entitled "An act forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof," approved January 13, 1825, it is made the duty of the presiding judge of the Fifth judicial circuit of the state of Illinois, whenever it shall be made to appear to his satisfaction that either of the counties of Hancock, Warren, Mercer, Henry, Putnam or Knox contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants, to proceed to organize the same, and to grant an order for the election of county officers preparatory thereto; and

WHEREAS, By virtue of an act entitled "An act supplementary to an act entitled 'An act

forming new counties out of the counties of Pike and Fulton, and the attached parts thereof,'" approved January 25, 1826, a new county was created, to be called the county of McDonough, with the express provision therein contained that the inhabitants of the said county of McDonough should enjoy and possess all the rights and privileges granted to the inhabitants of the several counties created by the first recited act, and to which the said last mentioned act is a supplement; and

WHEREAS, It has been made to appear to my satisfaction that the said county of McDonough contains three hundred and fifty inhabitants and upwards, and inasmuch as the greater part of the qualified voters of said county have requested, by petition, that the same should be organized with as little delay as possible, I do therefore, in pursuance of the power invested in me by virtue of the provisions contained in the above recited acts, order and direct that an election in and for the said county of McDonough, at the house of Elias McFadden, in said county, on Saturday, the third day of July next, for the election of three county commissioners, one sheriff, and one coroner, to serve, when elected and qualified, in and for the said county of McDonough, respectively, until they shall be superseded by the persons who may be elected at the general election, to be held on the first Monday in August next ensuing the date hereof; and for the purpose of having this order carried into execution, I do hereby appoint Ephraim Perkins, William McDonald and John Rogers, Esquires, of said county, judges of said election, whose duty it shall be to set up written or printed advertisements or notices of said election in at least six of the most public places in said county, inclusive of the place at which the said election is hereby directed to be held, having due regard to the situation and population of the different settlements, at least ten days immediately preceding the said election, to the end that all persons concerned may have timely notice thereof, the

election to be viva voce, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 7 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and conducted in all respects, as near as may be practicable, in conformity with the act entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January 10, 1829; and, lastly, the said judges are to certify the result of the said election to the office of the secretary of state as soon thereafter as may be convenient, in order that the persons who may be elected and entitled to commissions may be commissioned and qualify with as little delay as possible, and after the said election of the said county officers shall have taken place in pursuance of this order, I do hereby declare the said county of McDonough to be organized and entitled to the same rights and privileges as the other counties in this state.

Given under my hand and seal, at Rushville, this 14th day of June, A. D., 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fourth.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,

Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois.

Accompanying this document was the following letter, which is of historical importance enough to make an apology for its insertion here needless:

RUSHVILLE, SCHUYLER COUNTY, ILL.,
June 14, 1830.

Gentlemen:—

Enclosed you will find an order for the election of county officers in the county of McDonough, preparatory to the organization thereof, according to request of citizens of that county. I have appointed you judges of election, as you will see by reference to the order, and request that you will take it upon yourselves to act in that capacity. In conducting the election, I wish you to pursue the order strictly and to govern yourselves in all other respects, as nearly as will be practicable, in conformity with the act

entitled "An act regulating elections," approved January 10, 1829. Your county will be considered as organized according to the statute as soon as your county officers shall have been elected in pursuance of the enclosed order. It will be your duty, I suppose, to give certificates of election to the different persons who may be elected, immediately after the election takes place, as well as make returns thereof to the office of secretary of state, in order that they may enter upon the duties of their respective offices immediately, the county, as I before observed, being considered as organized as soon as the election takes place. I enclose, also, the copy of a notice to be set up previous to the election as directed by the order, in six of the most public places in the county. After the county commissioners are elected, it will become their duty to fix upon the temporary seat of justice for said county, and to provide a place for the holding of the circuit court. As soon as these facts are made known to me, I will grant an order for the holding of circuit court, until the legislature shall provide permanently for that purpose.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

RICHARD M. YOUNG.

On the outside of the letter sheet as folded, there being no envelopes used in that day, is the following superscription:

On Public Business:

Messrs. Ephraim Perkins,
William McDonald and
John Rodgers,
McDonough County,
Illinois.
Care of
James Vance, Esq.

COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

In accordance with this order the election was held and James Clarke, James Vance and John Hardesty were elected county commissioners; William South-

ward, sheriff; and Peter Hale, coroner. These were the first officers of the new county. On the 3d day of July, the same day the election was held, the newly elected county commissioners held a meeting and the official business of the county was initiated. The first order emanating from this body affirmed the fact that the order of Judge Young had been fully and legally carried out, and that the county commissioners were duly and truly elected. Michael Stinson was by them appointed clerk, pro tem., and, in their third order, the seat of justice of the county was located at the residence of John Baker, on the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, 2 west, which township is now known by the name of Macomb. The commissioners declared that the said county seat should "be known as the town of Washington for the present." At the same meeting they also appointed Ephraim Perkins, William McDonald and George Dowell, judges of the forthcoming election, to be held at the "town" of Washington, the first Monday in August following. They then adjourned until the 5th of July, to meet at the dwelling of James Clarke, one of their number.

In pursuance with the adjournment, on the 5th day of July, 1830, the commissioners again met, this time at the house of Mr. Clarke, and proceeded to divide the county into three districts, and to provide for the election of justices of the peace and constables in each. These districts were each eight miles wide, and run east and west the entire length of the county, and were known as First, Second and Third magistrate's district.

The First was in the south, the Second in the middle, and the Third in the northern part of the county. An election for the First district was ordered to be held at the house of James Vance, on the first Saturday in August following, for two justices of the peace and two constables. George Dowell, William S. Moore and William Garrett were appointed judges of election. In the Second district an election was ordered to be held at the same time, at the residence of John Baker, for four justices and four constables. Elias McFadden, Peter Hale and David Troxwell were appointed the judges of the election in this precinct. William Deakins, John Wyatt and Isaac Bartlett were appointed as judges of election in the Third district, which election was ordered to be held at the house of John Vance, on the same day above mentioned, when two justices of the peace and two constables were to be chosen.

At the general election, held on the first Monday in August, 1830, James Vance, James Clarke and John Hardesty were re-elected to fill the positions of county commissioners; William Southward, sheriff; Peter Hale, coroner; and Jesse Bartlett, surveyor. This election was held at the house of John Baker, then a rude hut built of poles, which were hardly large enough to call logs. This edifice was used as a tavern, court house and clerk's office, until the erection of the log court house in 1831.

At the special election, held August 7, in the several magistrate's districts, James Vance, Sr., and John Billew were elected justices of the peace, and James Lee and James B. Tomberlin, consta-

bles, in the First district. In the Second district were elected James Clarke, William McDonald, Robert Cook and Samuel Bogart, justices of the peace, and John Wilson, Oliver C. Rice, Thomas J. Pennington and John Harris, constables. In the Third district Ephraim Perkins and Caswell Russell were elected justices, and Francis Reading and Jacob Coffman, constables.

On the first Monday in September, 1830, the county commissioners held the third meeting of the first regular term, and the first business brought up was the selection of grand and petit juries for the October term of the Circuit court, then to be held for the first time in this county. It required nearly two-thirds of the legal voters of the county to fill these juries. John Baker was appointed by the board to fill the office of clerk, pro tem., in place of M. L. Stinson, who had resigned. They, also, appointed James Vance, Sr., commissioner of school lands; Isaac Bartlett, county surveyor, and John Huston, county treasurer. The latter gentleman, before qualifying for the office was required to give bonds in the sum of \$800, a fact that demonstrates the small amount of money handled by that officer in those early days.

Prior to the organization of the county McDonough being attached to Schuyler county, the taxes were assessed and collected in that county, and one of the first acts of the commissioners of the newly created county, was to request the authorities of the latter to furnish them with a list of taxes assessed for the coming year, which request was at once complied with.

In December, 1830, James Clarke, one of the county commissioners, went to Springfield, and, in behalf of the county, entered the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6, north, range 2, west, upon which the old town of Macomb was laid out.

In the spring of 1831, James M. Campbell, having been appointed to the office of clerk of the Circuit court, came to McDonough county, to enter upon the duties of that position. Shortly after his arrival, John Baker resigned the office of clerk of the county commissioner's court. Mr. Campbell was suggested for the place. Somehow an impression had obtained among the people that, that gentleman was a Yankee, a class of people not in favor in these localities. Mr. Campbell, on being asked if he was a New Englander, replied; "Well, gentlemen, if to be born in Frankfort, State of Kentucky, living there until six years of age, coming to Illinois and remaining for six years, then returning to Kentucky and living there for twelve years, and then returning to Illinois, constitutes a Yankee, then I am one." This explanation was satisfactory and he was appointed to fill the office.

Strict economy governed the commissioners in all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the county. Every bill presented was carefully scrutinized, and value received was invariably required before payment.

At the March term of the county commissioners' court James Clarke was allowed the sum of three dollars for going to Springfield and entering the land upon which the original town of Macomb was located.

In payment for the use of his house for court purposes John Baker was granted the fee simple right to two lots in the town of Macomb, which was then to be laid out. John J. Keaton was employed to make the survey, for which he was allowed the sum of thirty-five dollars. David Clarke and John Baker were employed to carry the chain, for which they each received fifty cents a day. William McDonald received sixty-two and a half cents per day for driving the stakes, the work being more arduous than that of carrying the chain. It appears from bills allowed by the county commissioners' court the wages paid laborers at this time were from fifty cents to one dollar per day.

Many laughable anecdotes are related of this survey, Mr. Keaton was not a regular surveyor, and is said to have known less about surveying than those who carried the chain. He had great difficulty in making the corners—in fact never did make them, and they have never been straightened to this day. Another man being wanted to assist in the work, several were approached for this purpose, but all had an excuse to make, one man replying that he would not give the pleasure of his day's drunk for the two best lots in the town. The first plat of the town not proving satisfactory, the citizens petitioned the county commissioners to change it, which was done, although one of the members of the board, Hon. James Vance, entered upon the records of the court his protest against the action.

At a meeting of the board of county commissioners, held April 12, 1831, the question of building a court house was

discussed at length, and the following order made:

Ordered, That the building of a house, to be used as a court house, be let to the lowest bidder, of the following description, to-wit: To be built of logs, hewed on both sides, to face from nine to twelve inches; to be built eighteen feet by twenty, with a white oak plank floor above and below, laid loose; nine feet between the joists and sleepers, the sleepers laid two feet apart, laid on the sills; joists not more than two feet apart, of good white oak, hewed, or sawed four inches thick by nine inches wide; to be chinked and daubed on the outside; one door six and one-half feet high and three feet wide, well faced and cased; a good batten door, hung on good iron hinges; one window, to have twelve panes of glass, and one window of six panes of glass; to be placed in said building by the the instruction of James M. Campbell; each window to have a good strong batten shutter, hung with butt hinges; covered with boards four feet long, of good width, and what is called double covered, with good gutters and eaves. The said building when completed and finished to be done in workmanlike manner. The said building to be on a lot in the town of Macomb, (on a lot), to be in due time, that is within two weeks, made known to the undertaker. The undertaker will be required to give bonds, with sufficient security, for the faithful performance of his undertaking in the penal sum of double the amount of his bid, made payable to the county commissioners, or their successors in office, for the use of the county, that the said house shall be finished on or before the first day of September inst.

It is further ordered, That the weight poles are to be of sufficient weight to be of service; that the undertaker furnish everything necessary for the above building, except the glass for the windows.

On the same day the above propositions were made the contract was let to William Southward for the sum of sixty-

nine dollars and fifty cents. As will be observed, there is a considerable difference between the first and last buildings erected for court purposes.

At this meeting John Baker applied for a license to keep a tavern, which request was ordered on his paying into the county treasury the sum of six dollars and fifty cents, together with the clerk's fees for issuing the license. The board then adopted the following scale of prices to govern inn-keepers in the county:

For each meal of victuals.....	\$0 25
For each night's lodgings.....	0 12½
For each horse feed per night.....	0 25
For each horse feed.....	0 12½
For each half pint of whisky.....	0 12½
For each half pint French brandy.....	0 25
For each half pint Holland gin or wine	0 25
For each half pint peach brandy.....	0 18¾

Four licenses to sell intoxicating liquor in Macomb were granted by the commissioners during the year 1831, one of them being issued to John Baker, then a Baptist preacher, who figured in the, to modern eyes, singular dual position of a dispenser of gospel and whiskey. Shortly after obtaining the license he admitted to a partnership Samuel Bogart, a Methodist clergyman, and under the firm name of Baker, Bogart & Co., these reverend gentlemen continued the same business.

On the 26th of April, 1831, the first public sale of lots in the new town of Macomb was made. William Edmonston, having been appointed as commissioner for the sale of all lots, acted as auctioneer. But few sales were made, and the amount realized was small.

At the June session of the board of commissioners, the three magistrate's

districts were made election precincts for the congressional election to be held in August. For this election the judges were allowed one dollar per day, and the clerks one dollar and a shilling.

In September of this year James Vance was appointed commissioner of school lands, in accordance with the act of congress devoting every sixteenth section of land for school purposes, the proceeds of the sales to be devoted to educational matters. He was instructed by the board, to loan all money received therefor for not less than twelve per cent. per annum. Trustees for each township or magistrate's district were also appointed for the school fund.

At the regular September session of the county commissioner's court, 1831, it was ordered "that George Grace, John Lee and John Baker, be appointed viewers, to lay out and mark the road from Washington to the county line, toward the town of Rushville.

At the same session, on a petition of the citizens of the county, John Lee was appointed constable in and for McDonough county. This term or session of the commissioner's court was the first that was held in the new log court house, then just finished, at the cost of \$69.50.

At the December session, James Clarke was granted a license to keep a tavern, or in other words, to deal in ardent spirits, at his house in Macomb.

On the 8th of March, 1832, the following resolution was adopted by the county commissioners:

"Ordered, That the building of a jail for said county be let to the lowest bidder, on the second Monday of April, next; and that the clerk advertise the same, to-wit: twenty



Stephen B. Blackstone

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feet square, with three rooms, at least nine feet between the floor and ceiling, the walls built of hewed logs, twelve inches square, laid close and dovetailed together, and pinned, each log at the corner, so as not to admit of anything passing through. The interior of the said rooms to be lined with plank two inches thick, of white oak, spiked on across the logs, laid close; with a floor of said sized lumber of two thicknesses crossing at right angles, with a ceiling in the same way. The walls planked and to be spiked in diamond form, four inches square, on all the walls, ceilings and floors; with a clapboard roof nailed on, the boards to be three feet long and of good width; all of which is to be done in good workmanlike manner; with three doors covered with sheet iron, with a place left so as to open on hinges a small grate in the center of the two inner doors—and to be so fixed as to be as strong when done, as though they were solid, with three grates, two large enough to admit of a pane of glass 10x12, with a sash swinging on hinges on the inside of each room, and one window large enough to contain six panes of glass, in each window; two grates of iron bars only four inches square from center to center of the bars; and two outside doors to the criminal rooms, hanging on the outside, opening into the debtors' room, and that the bar to be of iron three inches breadth bar, and crossing through the center with bars one inch square; the house to be placed on a stone foundation, built at least six inches above the highest point of the ground, and to set into and under the surface at least two feet thick, and the space filled with stone to the lower part of the floor; and the whole to be completed in a workmanlike manner, etc.

The contract was let to James Edmonston, who, in due time, completed the work to the satisfaction of the commissioners.

At the April term (1834) of the county commissioners' court, William Willis was appointed county treasurer,

his bond being fixed at \$2,500. He only retained the office one month, when Resin Naylor was again re-appointed.

On the 3d of September, 1832, a new board of county commissioners came into being, consisting of James Clarke, James Edmonston and Enoch Cyrus. These were elected at the general election held on the 6th of August of that year. The first session of their court was held on the 3d and 4th of September.

The old court house, built of logs proving inconvenient, and incommodious for the transaction of the business of the rapidly growing county, at the session of the commissioner's court, held on the 7th of March, 1833, it was determined to build a brick structure for the purposes of the county. The building of this, it was determined to let to the lowest bidder, and the clerk was ordered to issue the necessary notices, that drafts for the same would be received at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 6th of May, next.* At the time appointed, the commissioners met and adopted a plan for the new court house. The building was to be 46 feet square, with foundation walls of stone two feet thick and three feet high, being one foot above the surface of the ground. This was to be surmounted by a superstructure of brick, two stories high, the lower one to be 14, the upper to be 12 feet high, the whole to be surmounted by a cupola.

It was ordered that the proposal of the letting of this contract should be published three times in the *Jacksonville Patriot*, and that the contract should be let to the lowest bidder. In due time this contract was entered into

with George Miller and John T. Bishop, who were to build stone and brick work of the same for \$2,498. James Clarke, Moses Henton and Benjamin Naylor were appointed by the board as the committee on building, who were to superintend the erection of the same.

In the month of September, 1835, a further contract was made by the county with Morris Roberts and David F. Martin to complete the inclosure of the building for the sum of \$1,334. This part of the work was finished and accepted in the spring of 1836. A further contract was made with Benjamin T. Naylor and Robert A. Brazleton for the completion of the wood work, painting, etc., for \$1,000. This part of the work gave satisfaction, was accepted by the court, and McDonough county had a court house in which her citizens felt a just pride. It was built at a total cost of \$4,832.

In the early part of 1834, Enoch Cyrus resigned his place upon the board of county commissioners, and on the 2d of June was succeeded by James Vance, Sr.

The county commissioners' court that met on the 1st of September, 1834, consisted of James Clarke, Nathan Ward and Cavill Archer.

On Tuesday, March 3, 1835, the county commissioners' court ordered "that the following be the bounds of a new magistrate's district, in the southwest corner of McDonough county, number Four, and which is established as such, viz: Beginning on the line that divides the counties of Schuyler and McDonough, at the southeast corner of section 36, in township 4 north, range 3

west, thence north with the line dividing ranges 2 and 3 west, to the northeast corner of section 25, township 5 north, range 3 west, thence west with the line which divides sections 24 and 25 to the county line, thence south with the said county line to the Schuyler county line, thence east with the said line to the place of beginning; and that all elections therein be held at the house of Malachi Monk; and that John Venard, James Edmonston and Hugh McDonough be and are hereby appointed judges of all elections in said district; and the said place is established a precinct for holding all general as well as well as special elections, in said county."

A resolution was passed by the 7th of December, 1835, as follows: "This court doth certify that Theophilus L. Dickey, Esq., who is about to apply for a license to practice law in this state, is a man of honesty and probity and good demeanor."

James Vance, Sr., the county school commissioner dying, while in that office, on the same day above mentioned, the commissioner's court appointed Benjamin Naylor to fill his place. It was this board of commissioners that laid off the county into 13 road districts and appointed a supervisor to each, all to be under George H. Rice, chief supervisor of roads. Previous to this, each road had its supervisor, who had certain contiguous land owners under his control, by whose labor the road in question was kept in repair. At the same time as the laying out the several road districts, the county commissioners, in compliance with an act of the legislature, approved February 3, 1835, entitled "an act con-

cerning public roads," made the first levy for a tax for the benefit of the road fund, to be used in building bridges, repairing the same, setting up guideboards, etc.

The record of the county commissioner's court, under the date of July 11, 1836, bears the following significant entry: "This day came Wesley Wayland and acknowledged that he had signed and sealed a certificate of freedom to a negro woman, now resident with him."

On Monday, September 5, 1836, the new board of commissioners, elected at the preceding August election, took their seats. These gentlemen were: Stewart Pennington, James Edmonston and Asa Smith. A fifth magistrate's district was laid out by them, at one of their first meetings, in the northeast part of the county, and ordered that elections be held therein, at the house of Ephraim Palmer; and Ephraim Palmer, Alexander Campbell and Quintius Walker, were appointed judges of elections. The county treasurer, who was also county assessor, was at the same time ordered to levy a tax against various personal property in the county, among the items of which is that of slaves, showing that that class of property was owned in the county, although to a very limited extent. A sixth magistrate's district was formed in September, 1837, and all elections therein were ordered to take place at the house of Benjamin B. Gates. Asahel Hubbard, Allen Milton and B. B. Gates were appointed judges of elections.

The county commissioner's court that came into power on the first Monday in

September, 1848, was composed of William W. Bailey, John Vance and John Wyatt. James M. Campbell still continued clerk, and the new sheriff was William H. Randolph. Up to this time all three of the commissioners had been elected for two years, but now, under a law of the state, they were to be elected one each year, to serve for three years. In accordance with this and the statute in such cases made and provided, the three commissioners drew lots for the length of term each was to hold the office. John Wyatt drew the ticket entitling him to stay in one year, William W. Bailey two years and John Vance three years. This court transacted the usual routine business of the county in an apparently satisfactory manner, and on the first Monday of September, 1839, Mr. Wyatt retiring, his year being up, was succeeded by James Edmonston. The position of county commissioner was filled by the following gentlemen for the succeeding years: Hugh Kin-kade, elected August 3, 1840, resigned August 7th, and succeeded by Josiah Harrison; John Huston, elected in 1841; 1842, Isaac G. Smith; 1843, William Ferguson; 1844, John G. Woodside; 1845, Robert Bean; 1846, Joel Pennington; 1847, Charles C. Hungate; 1848, Samuel Calvin. This was the last county commissioner elected, the form of government being changed. In 1847 a state election was held for members of a constitutional convention, which assembly prepared and submitted to the people of the state a new constitution, which was adopted by a large majority. By this, in place of the county commissioner's court, a county court was organ-

ized in each county. This consisted of a county judge, and if the legislature saw proper to order it, two associate justices. This the legislature acted favorably upon. The last meeting of the county commissioner's court was held on the 8th of September, when Joel Pennington, C. C. Hungate and Samuel Calvin, the members were all present. When they adjourned, it was "until court in course," but they never re-assembled as a court again. They were succeeded by

THE COUNTY COURT.

The first session of this body was held at the court house in Macomb, on Monday, December 3, 1849, with the following members present: James Clarke, presiding judge; Charles R. Hume and Charles C. Hungate, associate justices; Isaac Grantham, clerk, and David Lawson, sheriff. The first business transacted by the court, was the allowance of some claims against the county, the first one of which was that of Philip Spiker, who was allowed \$25 for boarding John Freeland, a pauper, for three months.

On Thursday, March 7, 1850, it was ordered by the court that a levy be made of one eighth of one per cent. on the assessed valuation of property both real and personal, in McDonough county for the year 1850, to be set apart as a separate fund for the purchase of farm, etc., on which to erect a poor house, and for the erection of the same; which said last mentioned levy shall be collected in gold and silver coin, only." It was also made an order that Redmond Grigsby, Joel Pennington and Thomas Smith, were appointed commissioners to receive proposals for the purchase of a farm, not to

exceed 640 acres, for the purpose as set forth in the above order. This commission was, also, instructed to report all proposals, together with their views and opinions thereon, at the June term of the county court, next following.

For some cause not assigned, these commissioners failed to make their report at the time mentioned, and the matter remained open. On Friday, March 7, 1851, one year thereafter, the court in ordering the tax levy for the year, included one of six cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property for the poor farm fund, to be paid in coin.

The same day, Charles Chandler and George A. Taylor, were appointed commissioners "to receive the proposals for the sale, to the county, of a suitable farm on which to erect a poor house, and to examine such farms as they may think suitable; not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars in price, payment to be made in specie, half cash on completion of the contract, and the remainder in two equal payments, without interest." These parties were instructed to make their report at the next regular term of the court.

At the June term of the county court, Thompson Chandler took his place as associate justice in place of C. R. Hume. On the 11th of March, 1853, an entry was made upon the record of the county court, showing that the commissioners appointed for the purpose, had purchased for the county the following described real estate, for a poor farm: 85 acres on the east side of the north east quarter of section 24, in township 6 north, range 3 west, two and a half acres of the south end of the above described section; the south half of the south west quarter of

section 18 in the same township, containing a fraction over 75 acres; and nine and a half acres off the north end of the north west quarter of section 19; and six acres off the south end of the east half of the south east quarter of section 13, all in the township and range above mentioned.

One of the most important acts of this court was the submission to the qualified voters of the county the question of subscription to the stock of the Northern Cross railroad, and the endorsement of the people thereto, as is spoken of elsewhere, under its appropriate head.

The county court, which assembled for the first time, on the 5th of December, 1853, was composed of Thompson Chandler, county judge; Samuel Calvin and Silas J. Grigsby, associate justices; Isaac Grantham, clerk; and Sydnor H. Hogan, sheriff. These gentlemen, with the exception of the last named, held their positions for several years. Under date of Thursday, December 4th, 1856, is found the following record:

"WHEREAS, on the petition of the lawful number of citizens and legal voters of McDonough county, presented to this court on the 2d day of June last, asking the court to submit the question of township organization to the legal voters of McDonough county, to be voted on by them, at the (then) next general election, to be holden in said county, agreeably to the second section of the act of the general assembly of the state of Illinois, approved February 17, 1851, entitled, 'An act to provide for township organization'; an order of this court was made, and entered of record, on the 2d day of June, aforesaid, ordering an election to be held in the several election precincts in said county, on the 4th day of November, A. D. 1856, (that being the day fixed by law for all general

elections), to take the votes of the legal voters of said county for and against township organization; and,

WHEREAS, At said general election, a lawful number of said votes were cast for township organization, as appears to the court by the abstract of the votes cast at said election for and against township organization, exhibited to the court by the clerk this day; it is therefore

Ordered, That Levi H. Bradbury, Harrison Hungate and William R. Downen, be, and they are hereby appointed, commissioners to divide the county into towns or townships; and that it is further

Ordered, That the clerk of this court notify the said parties of their appointment."

The committee appointed for the purpose of dividing the county into townships reported in due time that they had performed that duty. By them the county was divided into sixteen townships, having the following names: Eldorado, Industry, Eagle Town, Lamoine, New Salem, Scotland. Erin, Tennessee, Mound, Macomb, Spring Creek, Rock Creek, Prairie City, Walnut Grove, Sciota, Blandinsville. The first election for township officers was held April 7, 1857.

The county court presided over by Judge Chandler continued until April 11, 1857, when it was adjourned sine die. It never reassembled, as the ruling power in the county government, being superseded by the

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The first meeting of this honorable body was held on the 11th day of May, 1857, at the court house in Macomb, at a special session. There were there present the following gentlemen:

1857.

John S. Holliday Lamoine township.
 Stephen A. White Tennessee.
 Ebenezer N. Hicks Rock Creek.
 William W. Moss Blandinsville.
 Jonathan H. Baker Spring Creek.
 Isaac T. Montfort Scotland.
 Samuel H. McCandless Mound.
 James H. Epperson New Salem.
 Joel Pennington Industry.
 D. L. Dungan Walnut Grove.
 William Heath Sciota.
 Isaac McCown Erin.
 James H. Dunsworth Eagle.
 John Price Eldorado.
 Alonzo L. Kimber Prairie City.
 James McClure Macomb.

On organization, Jonathan H. Baker was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. Among the first actions of the board was the looking into the financial condition of the county. Resolutions to that effect were introduced and passed and the board, like the proverbial "new broom," commenced to "sweep clean." Resolutions were also passed changing the names of several of the townships; that of Rock Creek to Hire; Spring Creek to Emmet; Erin to Chalmers, and Eagle to Bethel.

The boards for the ensuing years have been composed as follows:

1858.

Solomon Markham Mound.
 George F. Hendrickson Prairie City.
 Joel Pennington Industry.
 Isaac P. Montfort Scotland.
 Lewis H. Waters Macomb.
 David I. Dungan Walnut Grove.
 James H. Dunsworth Bethel.
 Isaac McCown Chalmers.
 Jonathan H. Baker Emmet.
 William Heath Sciota.
 John Twidwell Lamoine.
 Stephen A. White Tennessee.

William W. Moss Blandinsville.
 E. N. Hicks Hire.
 Joseph Lownes New Salem.
 John Price Eldorado.

J. H. Baker was chosen chairman for the year:

1859.

Isaac McCown Chalmers.
 James M. Campbell Emmet.
 Joel Pennington Industry.
 S. H. McCandless Mound.
 Isaac P. Montfort Scotland.
 B. R. Hampton Macomb.
 J. M. Wallin Sciota.
 D. J. Dungan Walnut Grove.
 John S. Holliday Lamoine.
 Isaac Weaver Prairie City.
 John Nankavil Bethel.
 E. N. Hicks Hire.
 John Price Eldorado.
 S. A. White Tennessee.
 Simon Pontious New Salem.
 William W. Moss Blandinsville.

James M. Campbell was duly elected chairman of the board, on organization.

1860.

James Keach Eldorado.
 S. H. McCandless Mound.
 Hiram Conover Prairie City.
 D. Runkle Industry.
 George W. Provine Scotland.
 W. S. Hendricks Macomb.
 D. J. Dungan Walnut Grove.
 James Black Bethel.
 Alexander Blackburn Chalmers.
 James M. Campbell Emmet.
 J. M. Wallin Sciota.
 L. G. Reid Lamoine.
 S. A. White Tennessee.
 E. N. Hicks Hire.
 Hiram Williams Blandinsville.
 Simon Pontious New Salem.

James M. Campbell was duly re-elected to the chair.

1861.

James M. Campbell	Emmet.
Asahel Russell	New Salem.
Edward Dyer	Mound.
D. R. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Leander Cassidy	Industry.
George W. Provine	Scotland.
John McSperritt	Walnut Grove.
James Black	Bethel.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Chalmers.
J. M. Wallin	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
E. N. Hicks	Hire.
V. M. Hardin	Blandinsville.
John Price	Eldorado.
W. S. Hendricks	Macomb.

J. M. Campbell was again re-elected chairman of the board upon its organization, on the 4th of June.

1862.

John Price	Eldorado.
R. C. Porter	New Salem.
Christian Eby	Mound.
D. R. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Leander Cassidy	Industry.
Jacob Randolph	Scotland.
John McSperritt	Walnut Grove.
James Black	Bethel.
H. S. Marvel	Chalmers.
Charles Creel	Emmet.
J. M. Wallin	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
E. N. Hicks	Hire.
V. M. Hardin	Blandinsville.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
Ferman Casto	Macomb.

James M. Wallin was elected permanent chairman of the board for this year.

At the December session of 1862, Presley B. Cordell took his seat upon this board, vice Leander Cassidy, removed from the township.

1863.

Thomas Lawyer	Eldorado.
Lyman Porter	New Salem.
James Updegraff	Mound.
D. R. Hamilton	Prairie City.
P. B. Cordell	Industry.
J. W. Randolph	Scotland.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb.
Joshua Larkins	Walnut Grove.
William Twaddle	Bethel.
H. B. Marvel	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
G. T. Green	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
E. N. Hicks	Hire.
V. M. Hardin	Blandinsville.

The chairman of the board for this year was Henry S. Marvel.

1864.

Leander Cassidy	Eldorado.
Amaziah Hanson	New Salem.
James Updegraff	Mound.
D. R. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Simeon Smith	Industry.
G. W. Provine	Scotland.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb.
John McSperritt	Walnut Grove.
William Twaddle	Bethel.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
G. T. Green	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
S. K. Pedrick	Hire.
Hiram Williams	Blandinsville.

Jeremiah Sullivan was chairman during the year 1864.

1865.

John Price	Eldorado.
J. E. Porter	New Salem.
L. Porter	Mound.
D. R. Hamilton	Prairie City.
P. J. Pennington	Industry.
John Blackburn	Scotland.
O. F. Piper	Macomb.
D. A. McKee	Walnut Grove.

James Robinson	Bethel.
T. B. McCormick	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmett.
J. W. Brewster	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
R. M. Folts	Hire.
Hiram Williams	Blandinsville.

Lyman Porter was chosen chairman chairman of the board for 1865.

1866.

William Marshall	Eldorado.
A. Hanson	New Salem.
James Manly	Mound.
J. H. Smith	Prairie City.
J. R. Skiles	Industry.
S. R. Jones	Scotland.
O. F. Piper	Macomb.
Samuel McWhinney	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
T. B. McCormick	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. M. Wallin	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
E. B. Hibbard	Tennessee.
E. N. Hicks	Hire.
Hiram Williams	Blandinsville.

On organization, at the first meeting, June 11, James M. Wallin was chosen chairman of the board. At a meeting on the following day, the board ordered the division of the township of Prairie City, giving the southern half of the same the name of Bushnell, and the north half retaining the old name of Prairie City.

1867.

William Marshall	Eldorado.
Simon Pontious	New Salem.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
J. H. Smith	Bushnell.
H. C. Sanford	Prairie City.
J. R. Skiles	Industry.
S. R. Jones	Scotland.
W. J. Merritt	Macomb.

B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
D. G. Tunncliff	Macomb city.
E. B. Davis	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
Cyrus Hoyt	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
Benjamin Robinson	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
E. B. Hibbard	Tennessee.
E. N. Hicks	Hire.
J. A. Mustain	Blandinsville.

W. C. McLeod was chosen chairman, at the first meeting, on the 10th of June.

1868.

Milton Amrine	Eldorado.
Joseph E. Porter	New Salem.
James Manly	Mound.
D. M. Wyckoff	Bushnell.
H. C. Sanford	Prairie City.
Geo. A. Taylor	Industry.
John C. Moore	Scotland.
James B. Kyle	Macomb city.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
William W. Stewart	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
Cyrus Hoyt	Chalmer.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. L. Painter	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
S. A. White	Tennessee.
James A. Mustain	Blandinsville.
P. D. Knapp	Macomb.
Isaac Oakman	Hire.

W. C. McLeod was re-elected to the chair at a special term held on the 13th of May and thereafter.

1869.

Board met June 14 and elected H. C. Sanford chairman for the ensuing year. The members were as follows:

Thomas Cox	Eldorado.
J. E. Porter	New Salem.
T. J. Creel	Mound.
D. M. Wyckoff	Bushnell.

E. K. Westfall	Bushnell.
H. C. Sanford	Prairie City.
B. A. Duncan	Industry.
J. Watson	Scotland.
T. D. Knapp	Macomb.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
J. B. Kyle	Macomb city.
W. W. Stewart	Walnut Grove.
J. M. Dunsworth	Bethel.
G. W. Neece	Chalmers.
William McLeod	Emmet.
J. L. Painter	Sciota.
G. L. Reid	Lamoine.
J. H. Chenoweth	Tennessee.
I. A. Oakman	Hire.
J. A. Mustain	Blandinsville.

1870.

Joseph Lownes	New Salem.
James Manly	Mound.
J. N. Devore	Bushnell.
G. W. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Ebenezer Vail	Industry.
John C. Moore	Scotland.
W. H. Rile	Macomb.
J. B. Kyle	Macomb city.
W. W. Stewart	Walnut Grove.
Samuel Wilson	Bethel.
Geo. W. Neece	Chalmers.
Thomas Murray	Emmet.
J. L. Pointer	Sciota.
Reason Hooten	Tennessee.
Isaac A. Oakman	Hire.
J. A. Mustain	Blandinsville.
Thomas Cox	Eldorado.
E. K. Westfall	Bushnell.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.

With the last named gentleman in the chair during the year. First meeting held June 13.

1871.

The first meeting was held June 12, and J. A. Mustain was elected chairman for the year. The members of the board were the following gentlemen:

Thomas Cox	Eldorado.
Abraham Powers	New Salem.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
S. A. Epperson	Bushnell.
James N. Devore	Bushnell.
James W. Brooks	Prairie City.
T. J. Pennington	Industry.
John Watson	Scotland.
C. N. Harding	Macomb city.
James M. Campbell	Macomb city.
John M. Archer	Macomb.
W. W. Stewart	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Chalmers.
William C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. L. Painter	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
Reason Hooten	Tennessee.
Jesse Martin	Hire.
James A. Mustain	Blandinsville.

1872.

First meeting held by call, signed by two thirds of the members, April 16, 1872.

James Irwin	Eldorado.
J. L. Epperson	New Salem.
G. W. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Ross Manly	Mound.
J. N. Devore	Bushnell.
S. A. Epperson	Bushnell.
P. B. Cordell	Industry.
John Watson	Scotland.
C. N. Harding	Macomb city.
J. M. Campbell	Macomb city.
Thomas Cline	Macomb.
W. W. Stewart	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
Jeremiah Sullivan	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. L. Painter	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
Reason Hooten	Tennessee.
J. E. K. Carlisle	Hire.
James A. Mustain	Blandinsville.

W. C. McLeod was duly elected chairman for the year.

1873.

First meeting held April 30, a special one by call, signed by various members. The following was the board:

James Irwin	Eldorado.
John L. Epperson	New Salem.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
Allen L. Sparks	Bushnell.
John B. Cummings	Bushnell.
G. W. Hamilton	Prairie City.
Thomas L. Maxwell	Industry.
John Watson	Scotland.
J. M. Campbell	Macomb city.
Thomas Cline	Macomb.
David Brockway	Walnut Grove.
James Robinson	Bethel.
George W. Neece	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
Ephraim Dice	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
Rutherford McClure	Tennessee.
J. E. K. Carlisle	Hire.
Rigdon Huston	Blandinsville.
Samuel Frost	Macomb city.

W. C. McLeod still presiding.

1874.

Isaac Chandler	Eldorado.
J. L. Epperson	New Salem.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
J. N. Devore	Bushnell.
D. M. Wyckoff	Bushnell.
C. C. Hays	Prairie City.
Charles R. Shannon	Industry.
L. F. Smith	Scotland.
C. V. Chandler	Macomb city.
C. N. Harding	Macomb city.
Foster Dobbins	Macomb.
David Brockway	Walnut Grove.
William Twaddle	Bethel.
Robert L. Howell	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
Ephraim Dice	Sciota.
John W. Hendricks	Lamoine.
John Myers	Tennessee.
Samuel Logan	Hire.
Rigdon Huston	Blandinsville.

First meeting held on the 13th of July, when W. C. McLeod was re-elected chairman.

1875.

The first meeting was held July 12, when the board elected Joseph Shannon as chairman. The members were as follows:

J. P. Marshall	Eldorado.
John Watson	Scotland.
R. McClure	Tennessee.
Thomas Cline	Macomb.
C. V. Chandler	Macomb city.
W. H. Hainline	Macomb city.
John W. Tipton	Sciota.
A. W. Holstine	Bethel.
G. W. Closson	Prairie City.
J. C. Cadwalader	Bushnell.
D. M. Wyckoff	Bushnell.
D. Brockway	Walnut Grove.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
W. Robinson	Lamoine.
George M. Thompson	Chalmers.
Samuel Logan	Hire.
W. H. Taylor	Industry.
W. W. Gillihan	Blandinsville.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. L. Epperson	New Salem.

1876.

J. T. Marshall	Eldorado.
S. Pontious	New Salem.
Joseph Shannon	Mound.
E. D. C. Hains	Bushnell.
J. L. Anderson	Bushnell.
G. W. Closson	Prairie City.
William Kinkade	Industry.
Jonas Ringer	Scotland.
W. H. Hainline	Macomb city.
Thompson Chandler	Macomb city.
N. H. Jackson	Macomb.
A. W. Holstine	Bethel.
G. W. Thompson	Chalmers.
W. C. McLeod	Emmet.
J. W. Tipton	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
John Myers	Tennessee.

W. D. Welch Hire.
 S. J. Grigsby Blandinsville.
 R. A. Morris Walnut Grove.

Mr. McLeod still presiding as chairman.

1877.

A. J. Herron Eldorado.
 A. Powers New Salem.
 Joseph Shannon Mound.
 J. C. Cadwalader Bushnell.
 L. S. Mills Bushnell.
 A. T. Irwin Prairie City.
 William Kinkade Industry.
 John Barclay Scotland.
 W. H. Hainline Macomb City.
 James Gamage Macomb City.
 N. H. Jackson Macomb.
 R. A. Morris Walnut Grove.
 W. H. Nankeville Bethel.
 R. L. Howell Chalmers.
 W. C. McLeod Emmet.
 Evan Rogers Sciota.
 L. G. Reid Lamoine.
 H. L. Rapelji Tennessee.
 Allen Stookey Hire.
 S. J. Grigsby Blandinsville.

First meeting held July 9, when W. H. Hainline was elected chairman for the ensuing year.

1878.

First meeting was held July 8, and W. C. McLeod was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. The following composed the board:

J. P. Marshall Eldorado.
 Abram Powers New Salem.
 Joseph Shannon Mound.
 C. C. Morse Bushnell.
 J. H. Graham Prairie City.
 William Kinkade Industry.
 John Barclay Scotland.
 B. R. Hampton Macomb city.
 Joseph Durr Macomb city.
 N. H. Jackson Macomb.
 Henry Mariner Walnut Grove.
 J. M. Dunsworth Bethel.

R. T. Howell Chalmers
 W. C. McLeod Emmet.
 Henry Robinson Sciota.
 L. G. Reid Lamoine.
 A. G. Owen Tennessee.
 Allen Stookey Hire.
 H. Sappington Blandinsville.
 J. C. Cadwalader Bushnell.

1879.

First meeting was held July 14, and J. P. Marshall was elected chairman. The following were the members of the board:

J. P. Marshall Eldorado.
 Abram Powers New Salem.
 Joseph Shannon Mound.
 J. C. Cadwalader Bushnell.
 W. J. Frisbie Bushnell.
 G. W. Hamilton Prairie City.
 William Kinkade Industry.
 Hugh Watson Scotland.
 B. R. Hampton Macomb city.
 Joseph Durr Macomb city.
 E. D. Stephens Macomb.
 Henry Mariner Walnut Grove.
 George Venard Bethel.
 A. L. Howell Chalmers.
 J. M. Chase Emmet.
 J. S. Wallin Sciota.
 L. G. Reid Lamoine.
 John Myers Tennessee.
 Allen Stookey Hire.
 H. Sappington Blandinsville.

1880.

First meeting held July 12, and J. P. Marshall elected chairman. The following was the board:

J. P. Marshall Eldorado.
 J. P. Wilt New Salem.
 G. W. Solomon Mound.
 J. C. Cadwalader Bushnell.
 W. F. Frisbie Bushnell.
 G. W. Hamilton Prairie City.
 William Kinkade Industry.
 Hugh Watson Scotland.

E. Pillsbury	Macomb city.
John Scott	Macomb city.
Jackson Kemble	Macomb.
Henry Mariner	Walnut Grove
D. H. Sterling	Bethel.
Fred Newland	Colchester.
George W. Kruse	Chalmers.
T. M. Simmons	Emmet.
J. R. Wallingford	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
J. B. Isom	Hire.
H. Sappington	Blandinsville.
Reason Hooten	Tennessee.

1881.

The first meeting was held July 11, and J. Kimble was chosen chairman for the ensuing year. The following is a list of the members of the board:

J. N. Foster	Eldorado.
J. J. Carlin	New Salem.
G. W. Solomon	Mound.
J. C. Cadwalader	Bushnell.
Isaac Weaver	Prairie City.
William Kinkade	Industry.
J. M. Rexroat	Scotland.
Jackson Kimble	Macomb
B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
L. F. Campbell	Macomb city.
Henry Mariner	Walnut Grove.
G. G. Venard	Bethel.
George W. Kruse	Chalmers.
W. H. Weir	Colchester.
A. A. Adair	Emmet.
J. L. Hardin	Sciota.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
A. G. Owen	Tennessee.
J. B. Isom	Hire.
G. S. Fuhr	Blandinsville

1882.

First meeting held July 10, and on organization, George W. Hamilton was chosen chairman for the year. The members were as follows:

J. N. Foster	Eldorado.
J. J. Carlin	New Salem.
William Stephens	Mound.

J. C. Cadwalader	Bushnell.
Henry Mariner	Walnut Grove.
G. G. Venard	Bethel.
J. W. B. Hamilton	Hire.
J. W. Kruse	Chalmers.
J. D. Trew	Colchester.
T. G. Walker	Scotland.
G. W. Hamilton	Prairie City.
A. A. Adair	Emmet.
William Kinkade	Industry.
G. S. Fuhr	Blandinsville.
A. G. Owens	Tennessee.
John Wiley	Macomb.
B. R. Hampton	Macomb city.
J. T. Adcock	Macomb city.
L. G. Reid	Lamoine.
J. L. Yeast	Sciota.

1883.

First meeting held July 9, and W. T. Kinkade was elected chairman by the following members:

J. P. Marshall	Eldorado.
J. P. Wilt	New Salem.
E. A. Boynton	Prairie City.
W. T. Kinkade	Industry.
Hugh Watson	Scotland.
J. T. Adcock	Macomb city.
Charles Ines	Macomb city.
J. A. Carlin	Walnut Grove.
J. S. Baymiller	Bethel.
R. W. Saffle	Chalmers.
D. A. Herlocker	Sciota.
M. D. Wear	Lamoine.
W. H. Weir	Colchester.
J. R. Fisher	Hire.
M. A. Terry	Blandinsville.
William Stephens	Mound.
A. E. Barnes	Bushnell.
Julius Hartung	Emmet.
William Cook	Tennessee.

1884.

First meeting was held July 14, and G. G. Venard was chosen chairman. The following constituted the board:

J. P. Marshall	Eldorado.
J. P. Wilt	New Salem.

James Kepple	Mound.	Robert Saffle	Chalmers.
I. S. Mills	Bushnell.	Julius Hartung	Emmet.
A. Mead	Prairie City.	James Statler	Sciota.
William Kinkade	Industry.	William Robinson	Lamoine.
Hugh Watson	Scotland.	William Cook	Tennessee.
C. I. Imes	Macomb city.	J. R. Fisher	Hire.
Fred. Ralston	Macomb city.	M. A. Terry	Blandinsville.
J. B. Bricker	Macomb.	John Carlin	Walnut Grove.
G. G. Venard	Bethel.		

CHAPTER XI.

OTHER OFFICIAL MATTER.

In this chapter it is designed to present the various official matters, which, although too brief to place in a chapter separately, are too important to be ignored. These items have been mostly gathered from the records of the county, although some have been gained in fragments during interviews with those familiar with the subject.

MATRIMONIAL.

This a matter which always attracts attention when treated historically, and is especially interesting to the younger portion of the community, who, their time not yet having come, still walk "in maiden meditation fancy free," dreaming of the prince that will "a wooing" come, or picture the charms of the future mistress of their household.

In various lands the marriage rite is solemnized in different ways and by different ceremonies; in all the acts of the

contracting parties must be understood by each, and by the community in which they live, as being a mutual agreement to hold the relations toward one another as man and wife. In this state a license has always been required, although it is not required in all the states, and thus from the records we can trace all the earlier marriages of the county.

In early days young men and maidens were not married in the grand style which usually characterizes the marriages of the present period. They did not wait until riches came before they married, as is too much the case in this money-loving age, but chose their mate without regard to this point and settled down to live in simple and comfortable style, and they generally lived happily and gained the respect of their neighbors by attending to their own business. There were no "diamond weddings" in those days, and the extravagance that

now often attends the marriage ceremony was then unheard of. The old folks were plain, economical and hospitable people, and the young folks were imbued with the same attributes that characterized their fathers and mothers. They were willing to commence housekeeping in a style corresponding with their means, trusting to the future for larger houses and more expensive furniture.

There are many rich anecdotes of the rustic marriages in early days, but where possible they are treated of in connection with the history of the townships in which they occurred. How, when the time came, the blushing and rosy maid would drop her milk pails, throw off her apron and tying on her sunbonnet, clamber into the lumber box wagon, while "John" in his overalls and farm boots would take up the whip, and the oxen would move off with the bridal procession to the "Squire's" who did the "jining of the knot."

Among the amusing stories told of some parties in the county, away back in the misty past, is one where a country couple made their way to one of the incipient villages in the county in quest of some one who was authorized to tie the hymeneal knot. They went to a young storekeeper, who, in the way of a practical joke, referred them to the postmaster, stating that the government authorized him to officiate upon such occasions. When the postmaster was seen he disclaimed any knowledge of such authority, and said that he had only been in the employment of the government a short time and was not yet "quite up to snuff." But if the merchant said he could, he supposed it was so. Accordingly the

couple were ranged up in front of the postmaster, who in the most approved style impressed them with the solemnity of the occasion, warned them to "let no man put asunder what he had joined," and in closing pronounced them "Mr. and Mrs., as provided by the United States postal regulations. Go your way, keep your mouths shut, and you'll be happy." As they turned to leave, he remarked, "only a dollar a piece, please."

There were several marriages in the county, previous to its organization, but of which there is no record, the parties having to go to other places for their license; for an account of these, the reader is referred to the chapter on early settlement, and the various township histories.

The first marriage of record in McDonough county was that which united the future destinies of John Wyatt and Betsey Massengale, the license for which was issued August 19, 1830. The marriage occurred August 21st of this year; solemnized by Rev. John Baker.

The second marriage in the county, as appears from the records, was that of James Lee and Sarah Reno. The license was issued January 5, 1831, the marriage ceremony being performed the following day by James Vance, justice of the peace.

The third marriage was that of Dotson Seybold and Polly Hardesty, March 24, 1831. The ceremony was performed by Robert Long, elder of the Christian church.

The fourth license was issued May 18, 1831, to Elias H. Branden and Jane Kennedy. The ceremony was performed two days later by Rev. John Baker.

The following parties constitute the remainder to whom license was granted during the year 1831:

Eli Harp and Lucinda Broogan, June 1; married by Rev. John Baker, June 2.
James Vance and Helen A. Miller, August 24; married August 25th by Rev. Samuel Bogart.

Thomas Bridges and Frances Miller, August 24; married August 25th, by James Vance, justice of the peace.

Jeremiah G. W. Tate and Polly Scoggin, October 11; married October 13, by Enoch Cyrus, justice of the peace.

Henderson H. Hardesty and Laura A. Bagley, October 11; married October 13, by Rev. J. G. W. Tate.

Thomas Coffman and Allie Seybold, October 11; married October 13, by Rev. J. G. W. Tate.

David Detherow and Ruth Southward, October 18; married October 18, by Rev. Samuel Bogart.

Larkin Osborne and Delilah Belyin, December 20; married December 25th, by James Vance, justice of the peace.

Thomas Huddleston and Anna Cannaday, December 22; married December 22, by Jacob T. Reno, justice of the peace.

License was issued to the following named parties during the year 1832:

William Shannon and Polly Miller, January 9; married January 12.

James B. Tomberlin and Clara Hays, January 7; married January 12.

Nicholas J. Hays and Mana Head, February 28; married March 1.

Philip T. Cordier and Julia Head, April 9; married April 26.

Alexander Lee and Margaret G. Huddleston, May 19; married May 20.

Berry Jones and Betsey Wyatt, June 8; married June 10.

William Barber and Eleander Wells, June 20; married June 23.

John M. McFadden and Parmelia McNight, July 1; married July 1.

Nicholas Campbell and Mary McGee, July 13; married July 13.

James Cyrus and Margaret Duncan, September 1; married September 16.

Thomas W. Pickett and Mary F. Anderson, October 8; married October 9.

The following named were licensed to marry during the year 1833:

Peter D. Smith and Jane F. Darbyshire, February 8; married, February 14.

John Jackson and Elizabeth J. Metcalf, March 4; married, March 6,

Nicholas R. Teas and Charlotte M. Averill, March 6; married, March 7.

Williamson Forgusson and Cassenda Morris, April 4; married April 11.

William McDonald and Nancy Hays, April 8; married April 11.

W. C. Rells and Emma Woodward, May 2; married same day.

Richard S. Lowe and Eliza M. Anderson, May 7; married same day.

Michael C. Harris and Sarah E. Darbyshire, May 16; married, May 29.

David G. McFadden and Darcus Bowen, May 16; married same date.

W. A. Walker and Mahala A. Campbell, July 30; married, August 1.

John L. Russell and Mary Willis, October 2.

John Scott and Mary Duncan, November 2; married, November 7,

Charles Duncan and Darcus Coffman, November 2; married, November 10.

Thomas J. Davis and Parmelia Job, November 16; married November 24.

David Metcalf and Dorcas Dougherty, November 21; married, November 24.

Moses J. Wallis and Susan Monk, December 2; married, December 5.

The marriage licenses issued during the year 1834, were to the following parties:

F. C. Tomberlin and Matilda Coker, January 11.

Richard Pennington and Delia Shannon, January 28.

Morgan Jones and Elizabeth Osborn February 19.

Charles Hungate and Catharine Halo, March 11.

L. H. Robinson and Abigail Damien-son, March 13.

Andrew H. Walker and Jane L. Campbell, March 19.

James Osborn and Ruth Smith, May 14.

William Stults and Jane Gearheart, September 6.

James M. Hendricks and Elizabeth Bristow, September 7:

John Long and Corintha Twitchell, September 8.

Charles Bradshaw and Anna Cyrus, October 2.

John Dill and Nellie Clinkenbread, October 3,

Wylie McFadden and Nancy McFadden, October 8.

John H. Beagles and Mary A. Stapp, October 21.

Jonathan Ratican and Nancy Cannon, October 22.

Hezekiah Cain and Irene Woodward, October 26.

Allen Isaacs and Elizabeth Barber, October 31.

Reuben Harris and Mary Marlow, November 11.

Nelson Montgomery and Cynthia A. Walker, November 18.

Thomas W. Hunt and Nancy A. Archer, November 19.

Jackson Clinkenbread and Mary A. Metcalf, December 5.

John W. Westfall and Icemenda Neece, December 15.

Lemuel Bates and Priscilla Jones, December 20.

James C. Head and Sarah A. Anderson, December 29.

It is curious to note the fluctuations of the matrimonial market as shown by the foregoing table; how the state of the times causes a falling off or an increase of the number. In 1862, the war caused the usual depression in the number of matrimonial ventures, and kept it at a low ebb until 1864, when it began to increase as the "boys came marching home." In 1866, when all the battle-scarred veterans had returned, the market jumped to an abnormally high condition, and which it kept for some years.

RECORDS.

The first deed recorded upon the books of the county bears the date of April 8, 1830, and was made by Joel Moore and Sally Moore, his wife, conveying the north west quarter of section 17, in township 4 north, range 3 west, 160 acres, to John I. Foster, for the consideration of \$100. The instrument was acknowledged before James D. Morrison, a justice of the peace in and for Morgan county, Illinois, and was filed for record on the 13th of April, 1831, by Jas. M. Campbell, clerk of the circuit court and county recorder.

The first county warrant issued by the newly organized county of McDonough, bears the date of September 7, 1830, and was for the amount of one dollar, and in favor of William McDonald. It was a payment for services as judge of election. Nos. 2 and 3 were for the same amounts, issued the same day to Ephraim Perkins and George Dowell, for the same service.

The first will entered for record was that of Henry Foster, who died in December, 1832. The will was presented for probate March 4, 1833, before William Willis, at that time probate justice. A note appended to the record shows that the personal property of the deceased amounted to \$268.05.

TOWN PLATS.

The plats of the original towns in the county were filed for record on the dates given below. To nearly all of them many additions have since been made, but space forbids the mention of them, and as they are a matter of record it is useless.

Macomb, or as it was then spelled, "McComb," was filed for record upon the 26th of April, 1831, by McDonough county, represented by James Clarke, James Vance and John Hardesty, county commissioners.

Doddsville was filed for record July 7, 1836, by Samuel Dodds and Paris Wheeler.

Seawardsville, filed for record August 24, 1836, by William Seaward.

Middletown, filed March 22, 1837, by James Edmonston and John Patrick.

Blandinsville, filed March 16, 1842, by Joseph L. Blandin.

Hill's Grove, filed April 20, 1844, b Isaac Holton.

Tennessee, filed April 5, 1854, by Thomas K. Waddill, Joseph B. Bacon and Stephen Cockerham.

Bushnell, filed for record upon the 29th of August, 1854, by Iverson L. Twyman, David P. Wells and John D. Hail.

Bardolph, filed September 1, 1854, by George W. Parkinson, W. H. Randolph, W. C. Chambers and Charles Chandler.

Prairie City, filed October 11, 1854, by Edwin Reed.

Colchester, filed November 22, 1855, by Lewis H. Little and Charles A. Gilchrist.

Industry, filed July 30, 1856, by William R. Downen.

Chester, filed September 15, 1856, by N. I. Hayes, W. Hathaway, C. C. Chandler and S. B. Kyle.

Colmar, filed June 26, 1858, by William W. Graves.

New Philadelphia, filed September 22, 1859, by Lloyd Thomas.

Sheridan, filed July 19, 1867, by Thomas Morris.

Clarksville, (now Sciota) filed for record by W. B. Clarke, December 23, 1867.

Grant, filed for record by James H. Langsford, February 15, 1869.

Reedyville, filed August 9, 1870, by John H. Reedy and Jacob Grim.

COURT HOUSE.

As has been already mentioned, the first place used as a court house in the county of McDonough, was the log cabin of John Baker, on the site of the city of Macomb, for which the county gave him

two lots in that embryo city as rent. At a meeting of the county commissioners, held on the 12th day of April, 1831, the subject of building a court house was raised and after considerable discussion, it was agreed to build such an edifice. This was a hewed log affair 18x20 feet in ground area, and was erected, by contract, by William Southward for \$69.50. A description of this building is given in the chapter in relation to county government, on page 205. This building answered the purpose for which it was erected for a couple of years, but in March, 1833, the building of a new court house was determined upon. This was to be of brick and two stories in height. In answer to an advertisement inserted in the *Jacksonville Patriot*, in March, 1833, for plans and specifications, several such were received and opened at the meeting of the commissioner's court in May of that year, and one of which was adopted. It was then.

"Ordered, That the following be the plans of a court house in and for the county of McDonough, viz: the foundation walls of stone, forty-six feet four inches square, and two feet thick and three feet high; one foot above the surface of the earth; which foundation shall be made of stone, range work above the ground, and to show a smooth face or front, nicely hewed, and laid in lime and sand mortar; also two division stone walls (of the same as above) twelve by twenty feet in the west end, that being the northwest and southwest corners of said building, which walls are to be eighteen inches thick, three feet high, one foot above the surface of the earth; there will be a wall extending from the corners of each of the jury or small rooms to the east end of the building, at parallel lines with the outside foundation wall, same depth in the ground, and only to come to the

surface of the earth, eighteen inches thick, laid in lime and sand mortar; walls made of first rate brick and other suitable materials, 40 feet square, lower story 18 inches thick and 14 feet high; upper story to be 13 inch walls and 12 feet high; the small rooms, inside wall, to be 13 inch walls; on the outside an oval and round cornice of brick; one circular top door frame four feet by eight and a half feet in the clear, with panel work, and glass on each side and above, placed in the north, south and west centers of the walls of the house; a window placed six feet above the judge's seat, and 36 window frames, 16 of which in the lower story and 20 in the upper, each to contain 12 panes of glass 12 by 18 inches, at equal distances, to be proportionate, and to have above each a double arch (13 inches) finished off smooth. The frame of the cupola to be run up through the center of the house-top; in the corners of the house, on the lower floor, will be a fire place of convenient size, and above, in the jury rooms, in the northwest and southwest corners, a small fire place, and in the northeast corner, above the gallery, will be left a space and flue for a stove pipe; chimneys to be run out five feet above each corner of said building; the short joist will be three by ten inches; the long joist four by ten inches; making a round foundation for a circular cupola 10 feet in diameter, three feet above the roof, and closed in so as to make a roof to keep out the rain; a square roof, with an eave all around, sheeting jointed, and laid close, and with good and sufficient and suitable jointed shingles, 18 inches long, and to show six inches; all of which work shall be done in work-like manner; and the timber of said building shall be of the most suitable kind; the sills of the windows and doors are to be of black walnut, three inches thick, and of sufficient width; the walls to be jointed and penciled; which shall be advertised by the clerk in the *Jacksonville paper (Patriot)* three insertions; to be let to the lowest bidder on the first Monday of June next; which building is to be completed according

to the contract on or before the first day of November, 1834.

An advance of one-fourth of the bid will be made to the undertaker so soon as commenced, in order to carry on the building, one-fourth to be paid when the contract is half done, one-fourth when the contract is completed and received, and one-fourth at the expiration of nine months from the time the contract and work is received by the county commissioners' court. Bond, with approved security or securities, will be required to be given in a penalty of double the amount of the undertaker's bid, which penalty will be required as a forfeiture in case the contract is not complied with in every respect.

A committee consisting of Moses Heaton, James Clarke and Benjamin T. Naylor, were appointed to superintend the erection of the building.

The contract for the stone and brick work was awarded to George Miller and John T. Bishop, who had bid \$2,498. They, at once, entered upon their labor and in a short time they had their part finished.

In the month of September, 1835, a further contract was made by the county with Morris Roberts and David F. Martin to complete the inclosure of the building for the sum of \$1,334. This part of the work was finished and accepted in the spring of 1836. A further contract was made with Benjamin T. Naylor, and Robert A. Brazleton for the completion of the wood-work for \$4,000, thus making the entire cost of the building \$1,832. This structure stood in the center of the square and in it were held all the meetings of the county commissioners, the county court, the board of supervisors and the circuit court and for all county purposes. In 1860, C. L. Higbee was

making a political speech in the court room, the walls made an ominous noise, cracking audible, which caused an immediate stampede. In a moment's time he had naught but empty benches for an audience. For the next six years the building was but little used, Campbell's Hall being secured and used for court purpose.

In May, 1863, James M. Campbell was appointed by the board to confer with the council of the city of Macomb in reference to the subject of a new building, the board being of the opinion that "the city ought to contribute liberally in the construction of a new court house." At the September meeting of the board Mr. Campbell reported, and a communication was also received from a special committee appointed by the council declining to take action in the matter at that time for certain reasons therein set forth. The communication from the city council was answered, setting forth the necessity for a new court house and stating that nothing would be done unless the city should do its part.

On Saturday, September 19, 1863, at the regular session of the board of county supervisors, B. R. Hampton offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"Resolved, That this board offer for the best plan of a new court house, to be erected in the city of Macomb, together with its estimated cost, the sum of twenty-five dollars; for the second best plan, etc., the sum of fifteen dollars; and for the third best plan, etc., the sum of ten dollars; said plans to be submitted to this board at its next December meeting, to be then determined by the board, and that the clerk be directed to give public notice of these several propositions of the board."

Under this resolution, on the 23d of December, of the same year, a plan for the proposed court house was presented by W. C. McLeod, and there being no others, he was awarded the first prize. The plan somehow does not seem to have been adopted and the subject seems to have evaporated in talk.

At the September term, 1864, of the board of supervisors, a resolution was presented and adopted, requesting the member of the general assembly representing McDonough county, to urge the passage of an act authorizing the county to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000, to raise funds toward building a new court house. And at the March term, 1865, the board appointed a committee of three to confer with a like committee from the council of Macomb, in regard to the location of the proposed edifice. Nothing came of the conference and the subject again was dropped. All this time each session of the grand jury was condemning, as unsafe, the building then in use.

In the spring of 1866, the walls of the court house were patched up and the building again used. It was never regarded safe, however, and the crowds assembled there were always in fear the walls would give way and destruction would be their doom. In consequence of this state of affairs the sheriff and bailiffs could never keep order, and the patience of the judge was sorely tried. On the least noise being heard, the timid would precipitately retire from the room. The judge could stand it no longer, so, in 1868, he publicly declared that McDonough county must have a new and better court house. At the

September meeting of the board thereafter, George A. Taylor, the supervisor from Industry township, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

WHEREAS, It is apparent to all candid-minded men that the safety of our land records, upon which the title to the land of all our citizens rests, and of the records of both our circuit and county courts, as well as the board of supervisors, upon the preservation of which depends vast public and private rights of the whole body of the people of the county, now rendered the more striking from their narrow escape from destruction by the elements, and the dilapidated and crumbling condition of our present court house; by many deemed not only unsafe for the people to meet in while the courts are being held, but, as all know, wholly inadequate to accommodate the jurors and others connected with the administration of justice, absolutely demands the laying aside all local feeling and prejudice, but acting solely upon a high sense of duty to the people of the whole county that we should at once proceed to take the necessary steps to build a court house adequate for the wants of the large and daily increasing population of our county, and a safe depository of its public records and archives; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this board that measures be taken at its present meeting to secure, with as little delay as possible, the building of a suitable court house in this county.

S. A. White, the representative from the township of Tennessee, submitted the following resolution, which was also adopted:

Resolved, That this board appoint L. G. Reid a committee to procure plans and specifications for the erection of a new court house in McDonough county, and the probable cost of the same; and to confer with the city council of Macomb, or others, for the purpose of knowing the amount said city or

others will appropriate to build said house; and to report to this board, at an adjourned meeting of said board, to be held on the first Monday in October next, at one o'clock P. M.

At this time there existed a strong feeling, both among the members of the board of supervisors and their constituents, the people of the county at large, that as the city of Macomb would reap many of the advantages of having the court house erected within its limits, that that city should contribute a considerable sum toward the building of the same. At a meeting held in October, 1868, Supervisor James A. Mustin, of Blandinsville, offered the following, which was adopted by the board:

Resolved, That this board refuse to erect a court house in the city of Macomb until said city become legally obligated to donate in aid of the construction of the same twenty thousand dollars.

A new committee having been appointed to confer with the city council of Macomb, met with that body and after an extended conference, presented their report to the board. It seems by this that the council had voted to donate the sum of \$15,000 but refused to give one dollar more, and as the board would not recede from its demand for the \$20,000 there was imminent danger of the whole thing falling through or that the seat of government of the county would be taken to some other place, especially as the city of Bushnell was anxious to have the honor of being the county seat, and were making great efforts for the removal. At this juncture, that public spirited citizen of Macomb, N. P. Tinsley, stepped into the breach and appearing before the city council, agreed to

guarantee the extra five thousand dollars demanded by the board of supervisors, giving the city his obligation for that amount, provided the "city fathers" would accede to the demands of the county board. This settled the matter and upon the 8th of October, 1868, the following agreement was made and signed by the respective parties:

This agreement made this eighth day of October, 1868, between the city of Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, by Joseph P. Updegraff, mayor, and William E. Withrow, clerk of said city, agents of said city, duly appointed by the city council of said city for this purpose, and the county of McDonough aforesaid, by J. B. Kyle, chairman, appointed the agent of the board of supervisors of said county for the said purpose of the second part, witnesseth, that, whereas, the board of supervisors of said county have in contemplation the erection of a court house and jail for said county, and the parties therein having had mutual propositions involving the location of said house on certain conditions in the city of Macomb, aforesaid, which have been accepted by the parties, it is hereupon agreed as follows, to-wit: That the board of supervisors will erect a court house in the city of Macomb at such point as the said board may determine, with which the said board may, if they see fit, combine a jail for said county, the said court house with or without said jail to cost not less than seventy-five thousand dollars, and to be undertaken and completed in a reasonable time. It is moreover agreed that the said board shall at this present session levy, and when the ordinary taxes for said county are collected for the current year, they shall cause to be collected towards the erection of said building the sum of one per cent. on the assessed property of said county. Also it is agreed that they shall take steps to carry forward the said building as fast as the lateness of the season, and the extent of the enterprise will reasonably allow.

In consideration of said agreement it is also hereby agreed on the part of said city that there shall be paid by the said city to the said county for said purpose, in addition to the share of taxes laid by the said board on the property in said city, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in three equal payments; the first, on the first day of May, 1869; the second on the first day of May, 1870; and the third, on the first day of May, 1871.

It is also agreed that should the said city pay the whole or any part of said moneys in manner as agreed, and the said board for any cause should fail to complete the said house in a reasonable time, or should abandon the enterprise, that whatever the said city may have advanced in the enterprise shall be refunded to the city: provided, however, this "reasonable time" is not to be construed so as to hurry the said board faster than a due regard to the quality of the building, the extent of the building, and the ordinary mode of erecting similar buildings of good grade in other counties of the state, will allow.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seal, the day and year just above written.

J. P. UPDEGRAFF,
Mayor of the city of Macomb.

W. E. WITHROW,
Clerk of the city of Macomb.

J. B. KYLE,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of
McDonough county, Illinois.

This settled the question of the erection of a new court house in the city of Macomb and in furtherance of the matter, L. G. Reid, who was appointed a committee for that purpose, advertised for plans and specifications for the building, and one submitted by E. E. Myers, of Springfield, Illinois, seeming to meet the views of the board it was adopted. Rooms were now rented in Bailey's block, on the northeast corner of the square, for the convenience of the county officers, who immediately moved thereto.

The work of demolishing the old building was at once commenced and soon it was a thing of the past, and the square cleared and the ground made ready for the new structure. Bids from contractors and builders were now solicited and upon the 29th of December, 1868, at an adjourned meeting of the board, proposals from nine different parties were opened and discussed. The parties with the amount of their bids was as follows:

B. F. Bushnell & Co.	\$160,000
Deakman & Messenger	165,768
D. J. Silver	147,500
Same (modified)	123,650
A. Walbaum & Co	156,000
Mahannah & Dey.	125,000
W. A. Williamson	146,300
C. R. Underwood & Bro.	159,250
Same (modified)	141,000
Martin & Thomas	145,000
W. D. Richardson	140,000
Same (modified)	142,600

In none of these cases were the figures satisfactory, so the board, falling back upon its reserved rights, rejected them all. A strong effort was made to build the court house according to the plans and specifications of the architect, the county being its own contractor. After some discussion, a resolution to that effect was offered by L. G. Reed, of Lamoine, but it was not adopted. Advertisement was again made for proposals, and the time set for the opening of the same was the 2d of February, 1869. On that day the board met and the following bids were received:

D. J. Silver	\$129,900
William Young	110,000
Walbaum & Co	129,000
Deakman & Messenger	143,620
Johnson & Askew	137,000

Richardson	138,750
Mahannah & Dey	136,000
Peter Burns	137,000
Martin & Thomas	139,750
Underwood & Co	143,800

A petition was presented at this meeting, signed by sundry citizens of the county, praying the board not to expend more than \$75,000 in the erection of the court house. A committee was appointed to act upon the same, who reported to the board, that recognizing the right of citizens to be heard, they would report it "inexpedient to go back on our work and open the door for new litigation," and that they were satisfied that a good fire-proof building, suitable for the purposes of the county, could not be built for that amount.

The bids being duly examined by the board, that of Walbaum & Co., of Chicago, was adopted as being the lowest and best.

Immediately upon the acceptance of their proposals, the above firm entered into contract with the county for the erection of the building, and proceeded with the work. L. G. Reid, was selected by the board, at a salary of \$1,200 per year, to superintend its construction and entered zealously upon the discharge of his duties.

The contract called for the completion of the building by the 1st of November, 1870, but owing to unforeseen delays it was not finished until the summer of 1872. The building, which stands in the center of the square, in the center of the city of Macomb, is surrounded with a neat iron fence. The lawn around it is well sodded and planted with trees

and sets off the building to great advantage. A handsome illustration of this magnificent edifice is found in the first pages of this work.

The building is of modern style of architecture, and is three stories in height above the basement. The basement story is built of Sagetown limestone, which gives the structure the appearance of solidity, and is in beautiful contrast with the red brick with which are built the exterior walls of the main and second stories. The openings and corners of the building are also trimmed with the same kind of stone. The outside walls of the fourth, or entresol, story are covered with slate and the roof with tin. The roof, which is Mansard, presents a neat appearance, and is elegantly trimmed with cast-iron trimmings.

There are four entrances leading into the corridors of the main story, one in the center of either side, and one in each end. Each of these open from a portico constructed from iron and stone, and reached by fine, wide stone steps. Under each portico, except the one on the north, and directly below the main entrances, are openings leading into the halls of the basement. The building is surmounted by a fine belfry, which rises from the west end. It contains a large town clock, the bell of which, weighing 15,000 pounds, peels forth the hours as they pass. On four sides, and in plain view from all points, are large dials, with huge hands pointing to the hour and minute. The entire frame work of the belfry is constructed of wrought iron. From this belfry a fine view is obtained of the surrounding country for

many miles, it being the highest available point in the county.

The ground plan of the building is 114 feet long, by 72 wide. The front walls are broken by projections forming an irregular outline. Large halls pass through the basement and main stories. The floors of the halls in the basement are made of stone, while those in the first and second stories are marble tiling, 12 inches square. The partition walls, with few exceptions, are made of brick, upon which rests heavy wrought iron beams and joints for the support of the floors. The ceilings are of corrugated iron, painted white. The halls are wainscotted throughout with black walnut and ash. The doors are large and heavy and made of ash, with black walnut trimmings, while the inside window shutters and casings are of the same materials.

In the center of the south side, leading from the basement to the fourth floor is a broad, iron stairway, while one in the west end of the building, south of the main entrance, leads from the basement to the third floor. Leading from the fourth floor to the balcony of the belfry is an iron spiral stairway.

In the basement is the room for the engine used for heating purposes, fuel and storage rooms, water closets and bath-rooms. The main floor has commodious apartments for the county judge, county and circuit clerks, sheriff, treasurer, and school superintendent, with fireproof vaults for public records. On the third floor are several good offices, the private room of the circuit judge, office of the county surveyor, jury room, also the circuit court room, which occupies the eastern portion of the

second and third stories. This room is quite large, with ample provision for the bar, witnesses, jury and spectators, being seated with about 400 arm chairs. The rooms in the upper story are used principally for storage purposes. There are in the entire building 34 rooms, all of which are heated by steam, the principal rooms being provided, in addition, with fireplaces and mantles. Its ventilation is good and throughout it is supplied with all the modern improvements. Take it all in all, the structure is one of the finest and best in the state, used for a like purpose, and every resident of the county feels a just pride of ownership in the edifice. Within its fireproof walls the many valuable public records are safe from the demon of fire, and security is felt on that score. The total cost of the building when completed, furniture and all, was as follows, although some money has been expended since in slight additions and repairs:

Contractor's price.....	\$129,000
Heating apparatus.....	5,650
Furniture.....	5,777
Fence.....	6,289
Drainage.....	2,608
Architect.....	1,800
Superintendent.....	3,427
Bell.....	651
Lightning rods.....	168
Total.....	\$155,370

As has been said, the plan was the work of E. E. Myers, of Springfield, the contractors, A. Walbaum & Co., of Chicago, but the humbler sub-contractors should also be named in this connection. These were Martin and Thomas, of Macomb, carpenter and cabinet work;

Frank Whitson, plasterer; Ingram and Argenbright, painters.

COUNTY JAIL.

No sooner was the county of McDonough well supplied with the political court house, that now adorns the square in Macomb, than the attention of the people was drawn to the dilapidated old structure that but partially answered the purpose of a jail. The structure first built by the county, mention of which has been made in the chapter relating to county government, was a log one, which was afterwards sold to the city of Macomb, and used by the corporation as a city jail or "calaboose." In 1856, this structure being found to be too small, the county court determined upon building a new one, and contracts were immediately let, Hector McLean taking the stone work, W. O. Thomas & Co., the brick and wood work, and Ingram and Painter, the painting. The total cost of the building when completed was in the neighborhood of \$3,500, but it proved more of a nuisance than otherwise, as it lacked the necessity of security. Prisoners were continually breaking out, as it was no great effort to do so, and great expense was placed upon the county, as the insecurity of the building necessitated an almost constant guarding of those incarcerated therein. For twenty years this was thus used, but at the expiration of that time, the subject for a new jail coming up for discussion, it was determined to build one. In the beginning of the year 1876, a committee was appointed to visit Knox county and inspect the jail of that county, and in making their report to the board of supervisors they recom-

mended the adoption of a similar plan to the jail they had seen, with some slight modifications and improvements. This meeting the views of the board, advertisements inviting proposals for the erection were inserted in newspapers of the county, Chicago and Quincy, and in the month of March, the bids were opened and the lowest and best bid having been made by J. M. Price & Co., of Macomb, the contract was let to him, he agreeing to turn over the finished building for \$23,000. Without delay, the work was commenced and soon finished. The entire cost of the jail may be summed up as follows:

Contractor's price	\$23,000 00
Lots on which it is built	900 00
Barns, fences, walls, etc	1,722 99
Total	\$25,622 99

The edifice is one of the ornaments of the city of Macomb presenting in its front view the appearance of a palatial mansion of some railway magnate. This front part is occupied by the sheriff and his family, the jail proper being in the rear. The entire building is in height two stories, with basement; the front portion, or sheriff's residence, is 35 x 42 feet, the jail proper 35x40. The architectural design is modern, very neat and well proportioned, presenting, on the whole, a light, cheerful appearance. The basement is constructed of limestone, with the exterior surface rough; the walls of the main buildings are of red brick, the openings being trimmed with stone trimmings. In the sheriff's residence are eight pleasant rooms, with closets, wardrobes and halls. There are three entrances, all leading into this portion of the building. In the jail are

twenty-four cells, each $4\frac{1}{2} \times 7$ feet, and seven in height, the walls of which are of six-inch limestone flagging. The cells are arranged in six tiers, four in length and three in height, one-half opening toward the east and one-half toward the west, into corridors eleven feet wide. The upper cells are reached by stairway and balcony, which extends in front of each tier. Beneath each of the lower tier of cells are seven feet of solid concrete. In the north end is the prison dining hall, 12×35 feet. *Separating the dining hall from the corridors are partitions of seven-inch iron grating, with an iron slide door, which is worked from the hall of the dwelling. The doors of the cells are all locked from the dining hall, so arranged that the sheriff or attendants are not required to come into contact with the prisoners. Above the cells are two large iron tanks, capable of holding eighty barrels each, from which the prisoners are supplied with water for bathing purposes. In the dining hall is a force pump leading from the well, which supplies drinking water. Extending from the basement through the roof is a ventilating flue, 3×4 feet, with which each cell is connected, and affording ample ventilation. The outer door, leading from the dwelling to the dining hall of the jail, is solid wrought iron; the inner one a grated V iron door. The heating furnace and fuel rooms occupy the basement. In the rear portion of the second story of the dwelling are the female and debtor apartments, consisting of three large, well lighted rooms. There is also in this part the sleeping apartment of the turnkey, and a large sized bath room.

The jail proper has a bath room also, for the accomodation of the prisoners. A large vault is in the main part, for the storage of stolen property recovered. The entire building is covered with a tin roof, A neat iron fence surrounds the lot on which it stands, which adds much to its general appearance. The jail proper was first occupied the latter part of November, 1876, four prisoners being taken there from the old jail. Sheriff Hays took possession of the dwelling on the first of January, 1877. All the work, done by Price & Co., was in a most excellent and workmanlike manner, and deserves great credit.

COUNTY CHARITY.

Although the heart of every man in the county beat in earnest sympathy with the poor and destitute that lay within his knowledge, and the hand of pity and help was never withheld, in time of need, from those who were in want, it was for many years after the organization of the county ere its citizens felt it just to themselves and others, to provide a building to be used as a sanctuary for the poor and friendless. Many, having in mind the parish poor-houses and "unions" of the old countries, shrank back with horror at the idea, that any, in whom they felt an interest should be doomed to inhabit a place, within the cold and cheerless walls of such an asylum. The large and generous heart of the pioneer could not tolerate it. Little did they feel that many a waif upon the broad and troubled sea of the world's bitter experience, has hailed as a safe harbor, as a secure haven, the much dreaded almshouse.

Perhaps it was owing, partially, to these mistaken notions in regard to that noble charity that so long delayed the erection of the building. But let not those of this later generation think that their forefathers, and the early settlers here were a people wanting in brotherly charity. As early as 1836, measures were taken looking to the relief of the necessitous. The method of relief, the letting out of the care of the unfortunate, though not deemed the best now, went far toward mitigating the sufferings of the weary wight that had lost his all through force of untoward circumstances; the widow and orphan struggling for the daily crust of bread; the waif left to live or die, as best it may. For many years this system of relief was the only one practiced, and as but few needed it, it sufficed.

In 1855, the number of those seeking help of the county, having grown so large that a just regard for economy induced the county government to buy a farm on which to build an almshouse; land in Macomb township was purchased, and some improvements were made. In the beginning of 1856, the place was rented to John Scott, for one year, he to pay \$250 rent, and agreeing to board and provide for all paupers sent to the place by the proper authorities. In September, 1857, on account of the large amount of repairs necessary to be made on the poor farm, an attempt was made to sell a part of it. After some time a little over eighty acres of it was disposed of at \$30 per acre. In 1862 or 63, the county changed its plan, and kept the poor house on the plan usually adopted, under a superintendent.

For some reason, but little attention was paid to the county poor house by either the people or the officers, and it became dilapidated and almost ruinous, and was quite unsightly and an eyesore to those who took any interest in the county matters. The state board of charities having repeatedly referred to the miserable condition of the almshouse of McDonough county, the people were aroused, and in 1884 determined to wipe the reproach from off the bright escutcheon of the county's honor. The state having appropriated some \$5,000 toward the repair of the old almshouse, the board of supervisors took into consideration the advisability of building a new one entirely, and finally on the 12th of January, 1884, a contract was let to W. O. Thomas, of Macomb, for the erection of a fine new almshouse on the southeast quarter of section 7, in Scotland township, and work was at once commenced. The contract recites that the building was to be finished by November 15, of the same year, but on account of some changes in the plan and other causes, it was not completed until about a month later. The architect, F. M. Ellis, of Marshalltown, Iowa, was employed as the superintendent or overseer of the work. The plan, which is entirely original with Mr. Ellis, is unique and elegant, and reflects great credit upon him and upon the board of supervisors who discriminated in its favor, among a number of others submitted to them.

The building, which is in shape, the half of a Greek cross, or of the letter L, with both arms equal in length. The two wings, which are each 30x56 feet in ground area, two stories high, are united

at the angle by a central part three stories high. In this loftier part is the main entrance, the superintendent's office, and a handsome suite of apartments for the use of superintendent and his family. The entire building which is built of pressed brick, with cut stone trimmings from the quarries at Joliet, with the unique roof, called after Queen Anne, presents a magnificent appearance, and reflects credit upon all concerned in its erection. At the first sight no one would imagine the use that it is put to, but rather incline to the belief that it was some educational institution. The building, in general, may be divided into three separate, yet closely connected divisions, and by the aid of strong inner brick walls and heavy iron doors, in case of fire can be completely isolated one from the other. The basement, which is under the entire building, is built of blue limestone and is ten feet high and contains the kitchen, in which is a fine large improved range, pantry, two dining halls, four bath rooms, with hot and cold water, boiler room, water closets, laundry and ten cells for the insane wards of the county, four of these cells have heavily grated windows, and are otherwise fitted up for the reception of those too violent in their manical fury. Upon the next floor, is the superintendent's office, private sitting room, kitchen, etc., in the central part, both wings being devoted to the paupers; upon the second story are the dormitories. It contains, in all, eighty-five rooms, and has accommodations for 75 inmates. Each room is well ventilated and heated by steam, the boilers, Haxton's base burners, being placed in the basement. All

of the joists in the building are of first class 2x10 lumber, the floors of clear Alabama pine, and the finer woods used in the stairways, balustrade, newel posts, etc., of a species of redwood.

For ventilation, convenience, economy of space, elegance of appearance the edifice is not to be exceeded in the state. Several sub-contracts were let by Mr. Thomas, among which were the following, which are given here that all may have the honor due them for completing this stately pile: F. W. Menke & Co., of Quincy, contract for stonework; John Koneface, of the same place, for brickwork; E. Best, also of Quincy, steam fitting, plumbing, putting in range and boilers; Sandmeyer & Co., of Peoria, for iron work, roof and cornice; Morris and Leach, of Macomb, for painting. All did their part well. The brick, or most of them, of which it was built were manufactured on the spot. The building committee, who deserve to be complimented for their able efforts towards its completion, was composed of the following gentlemen: A. E. Barnes, of Bushnell; W. Kinkade, of Industry; Hugh Watson, of Scotland, and H. A. Maxwell, of Bardolph.

The house was erected at a cost of some \$24,000, and is said to be one of the finest in the state.

In this connection it may be proper to state that it is owing to the exertions of A. E. Barnes, Hugh Watson, William Kinkade, H. A. Maxwell and others in the board of supervisors that the county of McDonough can pride itself upon so magnificent an edifice, for when the subject of building it was first mooted, a strong opposition was developed. The

friends of the measure under the able lead of Mr. Barnes, rallied to its support, and in the end carried the point and the result is now before the people.

R. B. Knowles, the present superintendent, is the best that this county ever had in that position, and, in fact, has but few peers anywhere. The cleanliness, quietness, order and system that prevades the house and grounds is remarkable and is due to the executive ability of that gentleman.

The following is the report of the number of the inmates of the county poor-house, made to the board of supervisors, at their meeting, March 10, 1885, by J. Kimble, county agent:

Whole number of inmates, 37; number of males, 22; number of females, 15; number of sane, 12; number of insane, 10; number of feeble minded, 15; number of deaths from March 6, 1884, to date, 3; average cost of maintainance per week, \$1.49.

CHAPTER XII.

POLITICAL.

It is the design to group in this chapter all the items of interest connected with the political history of McDonough county, the issues which occupied the attention of the people during the various campaigns since the organization of the county, so far as can be learned, both general and local, and following this, an abstract of the votes polled at every election. There is always a fascination in the reading of the political history of a nation, state or country, and especially is this true in our own free land, where, in the eyes of the law, all are upon an equality; where it has been shown that even the humblest—the rail-splitter, the tailor or the tanner-boy—can attain the highest honor that can be bestowed upon an

American citizen. It is delightful to see merit thus rewarded, and we are well pleased with the onward progress of one from the humbler walks of life, as step by step, he mounts the ladder of fame. Even if we fail of reaching the highest pinnacle of fame ourselves, we flatter ourselves that possibly our children may.

There is an excitement about a political campaign which nearly all enjoy, and, although to the disgrace of the parties using, personalities are often indulged in, as a general thing all yield gracefully to the verdict of the people. This speaks whole volumes in favor of the American institutions.

The first election was held in McDonough county on the 3d day of July,

1830, and was for county officers, to complete and carry out the organization of the county. Party lines were not drawn and the election hinged chiefly upon local issues. James Clarke, John Hardesty and James Vance were duly elected county commissioners, William Southward, sheriff, and Peter Hale, coroner.

Politically, McDonough county has always been considered one of the close or doubtful ones of the state, neither party being in sufficient strength to claim it to a certainty. For the first ten years of its existence party lines were not drawn, the citizens of the county exercising the rights of the elective franchise as each thought best for his own interest, or the interest of the country. The whig party, in general elections, always carried the day, but in local elections the best men were generally selected, regardless of whether they favored the one party or the other. In the selection of county commissioners locality had more to do than anything else; the county being divided into three districts, each desired to be represented.

There is no record of any party caucus or convention in this county, held previous to 1840, unless it might be said that a meeting held in Middletown in 1838, by the democrats, in which an effort was made to concentrate their votes on Jesse Neece, one of their candidates for sheriff, could be called one. At this election there were five candidates for the office of sheriff, three democrats and two whigs, and at this meeting in Middletown it was hoped to effect an arrangement by which Mr. Neece could get the combined party strength. The effort failed. The whigs generally

concentrated on William H. Randolph one of their candidates, and he also being personally popular was elected, the first whig ever elected to office in the county.

In 1840, both the democratic and whig parties held regular county conventions, and nominated straight tickets, the first regular party conventions ever held in the county. This was the year of the "hard cider campaign," one of the most exciting political campaigns in the history of this country. Mass meetings were held, in which the old log cabin, representing the lowly origin of the whig candidate for president, General William H. Harrison, was carried around, and hard cider flowed like water. The same general interest and excitement that prevailed elsewhere, were exhibited here. Large gatherings of both parties were held in various parts of the county, and party feeling ran high. The whigs, on the 4th of July, held a mass meeting and barbecue in Macomb, and the democrats denounced the act as a desecration of the day, and a blight settling afterwards upon the grove in which the meeting was held, was said by them to be a judgment of the Almighty against their proceedings. The whigs charged the democrats with being likewise guilty of a desecration of the day, if it could be so called, in holding a public meeting in the vicinity of Spring creek. The democrats vehemently denied its being a political gathering, but only a meet-for the proper celebration of the nation's birthday. After a most exciting time, the whigs carried the county by majorities ranging from twenty-five to forty-five—Colonel W. W. Bailey, candidate

for the legislature, receiving the former majority, and General Harrison the latter. Martin VanBuren, of New York, was the democratic candidate for the presidency, but was defeated in the county.

In 1842, the whigs again carried the county, electing their whole ticket, by majorities ranging from sixteen to twenty-two, with the exception of corner, Charles Chandler being beaten by Benjamin B. Head by twenty-two votes.

In 1843 the tide turned, and the democracy carried the county by majorities ranging from eleven to one hundred and forty-five, excepting on county treasurer, Iverson L. Twyman, whig, being elected over Jesse M. Chapman, the democratic candidate, by one hundred and seventeen votes. The cause of the latter's defeat was attributed to his being a minister of the gospel, there being a prejudice in the minds of many against voting for one of his class for an office. At this election the interest all centered in the candidates for congress, Cyrus Walker, the representative of the whig element, and James P. Hoge, the leader of the democracy. The former lived, at that time in the rising city of Macomb, engaged in the profession of law, and enjoyed a practice which extended over the whole northwestern part of this state, and over into Iowa. The Mormons, many of whom had settled in Hancock county, held the balance of power in this district, and in order to lure victory to their banners, it was necessary to have this Mormon vote. Mr. Walker, was considered by the whigs the best man to capture their suffrages, having on one or two occasions served Joseph Smith, the so-

called prophet, as counsel, and brought the suits to a successful termination. Joseph Smith the prophet, and George Miller, a leading bishop in the church, both wrote to Mr. Walker, urging him to become a candidate and pledging him the Mormon vote. The latter of these was formerly an elder in the Presbyterian church, at Macomb, and well acquainted with Mr. Walker. Thus solicited, Mr. Walker became a candidate and entering into the canvass with his whole soul, commenced "stumping the district. But his democratic opponents were not idle, and worked hard to bring the Mormon vote to their side. Some time before the canvass commenced, Joseph Smith was arrested on a requisition from the governor of Missouri, and delivered to an agent from that state. The writ was returned satisfied. Before he could be taken out of the state, however, he was released on a writ issued by a Mormon justice of Nauvoo, as was allowable by the charter of that city. The Missouri authorities now applied to Governor Ford, of this state, to renew the writ and send a force of militia to enforce it, but the governor would not do this. The democratic managers now raised the idea in the minds of the Mormons that if they voted for the whig candidate, the militia would be sent against them. Backinstos, a leading democrat, of Hancock county, went to Springfield, and Governor Ford being absent, a leading democrat in that city, in his name, gave a promise that if the Mormons voted the democratic ticket, the militia should not be used against them. They now resolved to drop Walker and take up Hoge.

On Saturday before the election, Hi-

ram Smith, brother of Joseph, in a public address delivered in Nauvoo, told the Mormons that the Lord had revealed to him that if they voted against Hoge, a greater curse would befall them than befall them in Missouri; therefore, "when the Lord speaks, let men obey." Word was sent Mr. Walker a few days before this that the Mormons would probably forsake him, and he at once went to Nauvoo and sought out Joseph Smith for an explanation. He was present when Hiram delivered his address, and was very indignant over the matter. Joseph Smith, likewise, appeared to be very angry with Hiram, and told Mr. Walker he would yet make it all right with him, and that he, himself the next day, (Sunday), would speak to the people in his favor. Agreeably to his promise, he spoke for about an hour, eulogising Mr. Walker very highly, declaring that he was no politician, but an honest man; denounced those who should consult the Lord as to how they should vote, and declared that if any should do it, he should be cut off from salvation; said he should vote for his friend Mr. Walker. But in his hour's speech one thing was noticed: that notwithstanding the strong terms in which he denounced those who should consult the Lord as to how they should vote, he said; "Brother Hiram is the elder brother;" "Brother Hiram never has deceived this people;" "Brother Hiram loves this people;" "When the Lord commands, the people must obey." The next day Joseph did vote for Mr. Walker, but the balance of the Mormons voted for Mr. Hoge, and elected him, as the Lord had commanded. In this county, and in

other counties in the district, Walker was denounced by some of the whigs for trying to get the Mormon vote, and it is said he lost as many of their votes on this account as would have elected him.

At the August election in 1844, the democrats carried the county on congressman and state senator, but on all county offices, the whigs were the victors. W. H. Randolph, the whig candidate for state representative, defeated his opponent H. L. Bryant, by 47 ballots. In November, of the same year was the eventful election of James K. Polk and George M. Dallas, the democratic nominees for the presidency and vice-presidency, over Henry Clay and Frelinghuysen. Party spirit ran high throughout the country, and McDonough county did not escape the contagion, although not so large a vote was polled, the whigs not appearing in full numbers, having given the state to the democratic party. The democratic nominee received 484 ballots and the whig 479, a majority of five for the former.

In 1845, a light vote was polled, politics seemingly not entering into the canvass, but it was governed solely by local issues. Robert Bean was elected county commissioner, Charles Chandler, school commissioner and W. W. Clayton, coroner.

The Democrats carried the county in 1846, on the state officers, by a small majority, while the whigs elected their nominees for the county officers, by majorities ranging from thirty-three to ninety-five, owing to personal popularity and local causes. W. H. Randolph was elected to the legislature.



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At the special election held in April, 1847, the democrats elected James M. Campbell and John Huston as members of the constitutional convention from this county. On county officers, at the regular election, the honors were evenly divided.

The year 1848, was the scene of another presidential conflict. The whigs nominated as their candidate, Zachary Taylor, the hero of the earlier days of the war with Mexico. Lewis Cass, the veteran statesman of Michigan, was the nominee of the democratic party. Martin Van Buren, was, also, placed in nomination by the new party, then called the "free soil," but which afterwards became the present republican party. With these three standard-bearers, the campaign was begun. In this county, Taylor polled 437 votes, Cass 416 and Van Buren, the paltry vote of 25 ballots. The democrats elected two of their candidate to county offices, Samuel Calvin, to that of county commissioner, and John P. Head to that of coroner. Josiah Harrison was elected as member of the legislature; David Lawson, sheriff; James W. Brattle, surveyor; all on the whig ticket.

At the regular election of 1849, which was the first held under the new constitution, and occurred in November, the democracy captured all the county offices, electing James Clarke to the office of county judge, Isaac Grantham to that of clerk, William T. Head, treasurer, and W. H. Rile, surveyor.

The campaign of 1850, was principally conducted upon the county offices, although a congressman and member of the legislature were to be chosen. The dem-

ocratic party were victorious throughout, electing W. T. Head, as sheriff; Samuel E. Taylor, treasurer; Lewis Cravens, coroner; John H. Huston representative, and Thompson Campbell, congressman. On the question of a general banking law, in the state, the friends of that measure, in McDonough county had a majority of one in a total vote of 934.

In 1852, the whigs, as a national party made their last great effort for the control of the affairs of the country. They placed at the head of their ticket the name of General Winfield Scott, the hero of Lundy's Lane, Chippawa Falls, in the war of 1812-15; of Vera Cruz, Chapultepec, Molino del Rey, Conteras, and Churubusco, in the Mexican war. The democrats nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency, and the "free soil," then the abolition party, meeting in convention at Pittsburg placed in nomination, John P. Hale. Strong efforts were made by both the old parties to elect their candidates, and excitement was rife in the land. In this county party feeling ran high and a full vote was cast. General Scott, the whig candidate, having a majority of two in a total vote of 1687. E. B. Webb, the nominee of the same party for governor, had, in McDonough county, a majority of three over Joel A. Matteson, his democratic opponent. In county matters the democrats succeeded in electing Sydnor H. Hogan as sheriff, the whigs capturing all other offices.

The election of 1853, was for county officers, and the democratic party elected Thompson Chandler, county judge; Samuel Calvin and S. J. Grigsby, asso-

ciate justices; Isaac Grantham, county clerk; T. B. McCormick, treasurer, and J. R. Simpson, school commissioner, all the offices voted for by fair majorities. The total vote polled was 1549.

1854—This was the last year the whig party put forth candidates for office. In this election they were again unsuccessful. As a national party, it was considered as good as dead, and therefore, even in this county, where the chances of success was as good as that of the opposition, they could awake no enthusiasm. The democrats carried the county by majorities ranging from 24 to 142, with the exception of the member of the legislature, L. H. Waters (whig), being elected over John E. Jackson by a majority of one vote. Mr. Waters ran not only as a whig candidate, but as a temperance candidate, doubtless receiving some few votes from democrats who were favorable to the Maine liquor law, an effort being made to secure the passage in this state of a similar law. Mr. Jackson, believing fraud had been perpetrated on the part of the opposition, notified Mr. Waters that he should contest the election; and the latter, feeling that the question could best be settled by appealing again to the people, sent in his resignation to the governor, who accepted it and issued an order for a new election on Saturday, December 30. Both parties, metaphorically speaking, stripped themselves for the contest, and the battle was warm, indeed, resulting in the election of Mr. Waters by a majority of nineteen votes.

In the following year, that of 1855, the democratic party had but little opposition, electing all the officers by major-

ities ranging from two hundred downward.

Former issues dividing the political parties had disappeared in 1856, and new issues were being rapidly formed. The whig party had ceased to exist, and on its ruins had been erected two other parties one having for its central truth opposition to the further extension of slavery, and the other that American born citizens must rule America. These parties had, of course, absorbed many of the members of the old democratic party. The American party not being opposed to slavery, or, at least, making no opposition to it, either in the states in which it existed, or the newly formed territories, where it had been made subject to admission by the repeal of the Missouri compromise, had become a numerous body in the south, with many adherents in the north. The republican party, basing its claims for popular suffrage upon its advocacy of freedom in the territories, was not permitted an existence in the southern states, and of necessity was confined to the north.

Candidates were placed in the field for both national and state offices early in the year and platforms were adopted. That of the republicans, with John C. Fremont, as candidate for president, W. H. Bissell, for governor of Illinois, adopted as the principal plank of their platform, the doctrine of equal rights for all, and firm opposition to the extension of slavery. The American party, with Millard Fillmore as their nominee, and a platform affirming their belief in the danger to American institutions from foreign immigration and the growth of Roman Catholic power, demanded that

"none but Americans be put on guard." The democratic national convention met at Cincinnati and adopted their platform, enunciating the principles advocated by them for so many years. The nominations of James Buchanan and John C. Breckenridge were enthusiastically received.

In McDonough county the newly organized republican party, had their full ticket in the field while the American party bent their full energies for the election of congressman, and the national and state ticket.

The republican and American parties, made common cause against the democratic party, a partial alliance was entered into between them for the purpose of securing their ends. The American party, although out numbering the republican, was at a disadvantage, having no newspaper through which to express their views. In the congressional district, of which McDonough county formed a part, had two candidates nominated, for a long and short term, in consequence of a vacancy existing, and it was generally agreed between the two parties that if the Americans would vote for Jackson Grimshaw, the republican candidate for the long term, the republicans would vote for Dr. J. B. Kyle, the American nominee for the short term. This arrangement was pretty generally carried out although not completely, many of the republicans failing to vote for Dr. Kyle. Jackson Grimshaw had a majority in the county of twenty-nine, while J. C. Davis, the democratic candidate for the short term distanced his competitor by 185 votes. For county officers the Americans made

no nominations, voting for the republican candidates generally. For state senator, the republicans elected W. H. Franklin, by a majority of thirty. For representative, the vote stood 1444, for Vandever Banks, republican to 1424 for George Hire, democrat, but on account of some informality in the returns from Prairie City township, the board of canvassers threw them out. This precinct gave Banks 87 and Hire 29 votes. The certificate of election was given to Mr. Hire. The democrats, also, elected their candidates to the offices of circuit clerk and sheriff; the balance of the offices being filled by the republican nominees.

An election was held in 1857 for county officers and but little excitement ensued. The American party, having but a short life, took no active part in this campaign, and the republicans only polling about the same vote as they did the year previous, the democrats elected all their nominees, by handsome majorities.

The election in 1858, was for superintendent of public instruction, congressman, representative and county officers. Although the republican party had received large accessions, mainly from the ranks of the American party, still they lacked about 200 of enough to carry this county. A very heavy vote was polled, however, reaching to 3719 in some cases.

The apathy displayed by both the republican and democratic parties in the contest of 1859, is remarkable. The former only polled about one-half and the latter three-fourths of their full strength and the election was a very tame affair, resulting in a complete victory for the democracy.

The country was now becoming deeply moved over questions which stirred the popular heart as none had ever done before. The storm had been gathering ever since the repeal of the Missouri compromise; the struggles in Kansas had deeply intensified the feeling of the people of the north, and John Brown's attempt upon Harper's Ferry had been skillfully managed, so as to arouse and heat the people of the south. That the territories of the United States should be forever consecrated to freedom, was the solemn determination of a large majority of the people of the north, and that the boundaries of the institution of slavery should not be further enlarged. The south, seeking its perpetuation by means of enlarged political power, determined that it should not be restricted but should have enlarged privileges. The questions dividing parties were thus chiefly sectional, and pointed directly to war. In this state of public mind the republican party met in national convention at Chicago, for the purpose of placing in the field candidates for the offices of president and vice-president. The names of Seward, Lincoln, Chase, Blair and Bates were proposed for the chief office. In the convention it was plain to see who was the favorite of the on-lookers, whose sympathies were of course enlisted in favor of Illinois' candidate. Every mention of Lincoln's name was received with cheer after cheer. Three ballots only were taken, and on the last Abraham Lincoln received a majority of all the votes cast, and was made the unanimous choice of the convention amid the most intense enthusiasm. Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, was selected as

the candidate for vice-president on the same ticket.

The democratic national convention was called to meet at Charleston, South Carolina. The friends of Stephen A. Douglas were active in urging his claims to the nomination for the presidency, many of the delegates from the northern states being instructed to use all honorable means to that end. The claims of Douglas were stoutly contested by the leaders of the democracy of the south, and it was evident, some time before the convention assembled, that it would be difficult to come to an agreement, especially as the rule of the democratic national convention required a two-thirds vote to nominate. Meeting in the city of Charleston, April 23, 1860, the convention remained in session ten days, at the expiration of which time no nominations had been made, many of the delegates from the southern states withdrawing. After taking 57 ballots, it was found impossible for any candidate to receive a two-thirds vote of the entire body, so many delegates having withdrawn. Adjournment was then had to Baltimore, at which place, on the 19th of June, the convention met, but even here no agreement could be reached between the factions. After six days' struggle, however, Stephen A. Douglas was nominated for president, and Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, for vice-president. The nomination of Douglas was received with the wildest enthusiasm. Mr. Fitzpatrick declining the nomination for second place on the ticket, Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, was nominated.

That portion of the convention which seceded, held a convention June 23, and

nominated John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for president, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, for vice-president. A "union conservative" convention was also held, at which John Bell, of Tennessee, was nominated for president, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, for vice-president.

With four presidential candidates in the field, the exciting questions growing out of the institution of slavery and the threats of disunion by a portion of the South in the event of the election of Lincoln, tended to make the campaign one of great interest. "Wide-awake" and "Invincible" clubs, and organization of "Hickory Boys" on the part of republicans and Douglas democrats, respectively, tended to increase the excitement. Large and enthusiastic meetings were held by each party in all the leading cities and towns, and even in many of the smaller villages. The names of the "Rail-Splitter" and the "Little Giant," evoked the greatest enthusiasm.

This was one of the most memorable campaigns in the history of the country, one not equalled even by the the hard cider contest of 1840. The two favorite sons of Illinois were now rival candidates for the presidency, and such an effort was put forth by the friends of each to carry the state as was never witnessed before or since. This county, being exceedingly close, was made a battle ground. Some of the best speakers in the state, of both parties, were sent here; monster meetings were held by each; the "Wide-awakes" and "Hickory Boys" were out in force, and immense efforts were put forth to influence

votes. Both state and county tickets, of each of the parties, were claimed to be unexceptionable. A vast amount of money was spent: and the final result was, the republicans carried the county by majorities ranging from 11 to 127, though losing it on the presidential vote Douglas carrying it over Lincoln by 11 votes. John Bell, the Union candidate for president, received 62 votes and John C. Breckinridge 6. A larger vote was polled at this election than ever before, and the charge of fraud was made by both parties, each against the other, with what truth has really never been determined, and probably never will be.

The war for the union was in progress during the political campaign of 1861, and issues growing out of the war were rapidly forming.

The election in McDonough county was principally for county officers, both parties having tickets in the field. Thompson Chandler, the democratic nominee for county judge, was elected, polling 403 votes more than S. A. Hendee, his competitor. James Mathews, county clerk, John Knappenberger, treasurer, S. A. Hunt, surveyor, and Louis A. Simmons, school superintendent, all democrats, were duly elected by handsome majorities. J. C. Thompson, the democratic candidate for the position of delegate to the state constitutional convention, was also elected.

In 1862 and 1863 the democratic party in McDonough county were in the ascendancy; in the former year carrying everything by majorities from 500 upward; in the latter year by small majorities. The total vote polled in 1863 was 3,655.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln was renomi-

nated by the republicans; associated with him on the ticket was Andrew Johnson, the union governor of Tennessee. The democrats put in nomination General George B. McClellan, for the presidency, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, for the vice-presidency. In this state the republican party met in convention and placed in nomination Richard J. Oglesby, for governor, and adopted a platform endorsing the renomination of Abraham Lincoln, and paying high tribute of praise to the loyal soldiers and soldiers' wives, who were daily making sacrifices that the union might be preserved. The democrats had, as their candidate for governor, James C. Robinson, and at that convention adopted resolutions denouncing the war and its further support, and rejecting the equality of the negro with the white man. This was the darkest period of the war, and, although the feeling was intense, yet it was not manifested so much in the campaign as usual.

In McDonough county the contest was severe and the result close, the republicans succeeding in electing George L. Farwell, their candidate for the office of sheriff; all the balance of the democratic ticket carried the field.

In 1865, the election, which was purely local, was a bitterly contested one, the republicans making strenuous efforts to wrest the control of the county from their political adversaries. After an exciting campaign, a proper canvass of the votes demonstrated the success of their plan of action. W. H. H. Hainline, candidate for the office of county treasurer, D. Branch, school commissioner, J. W. Brattle, surveyor, W. Ervin, county

clerk, and L. A. Simmons, county judge, all republicans, were elected by majorities ranging from 8 to 112.

The campaign of 1866 was fought on the issue of reconstruction in the southern states. The republicans, in convention, resolved that the people who subdued the rebellion, and their representatives in congress, had the right to reorganize the states that were in rebellion. This was denied by the democrats and a portion of the republicans. The efforts put forth by the republicans last year were repeated this, and as a result their entire ticket was elected by majorities running from 290 to 424. In county matters there were two offices to fill, namely, those of sheriff and coroner. Samuel Wilson was elected to the first, and William W. Head, the latter.

The general issues dividing the parties in 1867 were about the same as in the year previous. In this county the democrats again succeeded in electing their county ticket, Sydnor H. Hogan, their candidate for treasurer, receiving 2,007 votes, while S. A. Epperson, his republican opponent, had but 1,990. S. A. Hunt, democrat, was elected coroner.

The year 1868 brought with it another presidential campaign. The republican national convention met at Chicago, and placed in nomination Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois, the victorious union general, associating with him Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana. The democratic national convention nominated Horatio Seymour and Francis P. Blair, Jr., for president and vice-president. The financial question began to be a leading issue, especially with reference to the payment of the bonds in coin or greenbacks, the repub-

licans favoring the payment in coin, the democrats opposing. The latter also, by resolution, favored the abolition of the national banking system, and the substitution of United States notes for those of national banks. This was opposed by the republicans.

In the state of Illinois, the republican state convention placed in nomination for the gubernatorial office, John M. Palmer, while the democrats supported John R. Eden. In McDonough county both parties had full tickets in the field, and considerable interest was manifested. After a thorough canvass and an exciting election, it was found that U. S. Grant had carried the county by 214 majority, and that on state and county tickets the republicans were ahead by majorities ranging from 154 to 215.

The campaigns of 1868, 1870 and 1871 were devoid of much interest, and were but repetitions of the results of previous years, as a glance at the official vote in this chapter will show.

In 1872, the movement known as the liberal republican had a large influence politically, having virtually dictated the democratic nomination for the presidency, and the platform of principles on which the campaign against the republican party was dictated. The liberal republicans were those connected with the republican party who were opposed to any extreme measure in the reconstruction of the southern states, and who believed the time had come when past issues should be forgotten, and new issues formed; that the hand of reconciliation should be offered the south, and a united country, working together to build up the waste places of the south.

Many of the most able men of the republican party, including Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Lyman Trumbull, John M. Palmer and others, united in this movement. In May, a national convention was held by the liberal republicans, in Cincinnati, which nominated Horace Greeley for president and B. Gratz Brown for vice-president. The following is a synopsis of the resolutions adopted:

1. Equality of all men before the law; equal and exact justice to all, without regard to race, color or previous condition.

2. Opposition to the re-opening of all questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the constitution.

3. Demand for the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion.

4. Local self-government; supremacy of the civil over the military, and demand for the largest individual liberty consistent with public order.

5. Denunciation of the existing system of civil service.

6. Demand for a system of federal taxation which should not unnecessarily interfere with the industries of the people; reference of the tariff to the congressional districts.

7. Demand for civil service reform, and for the election of president for a single term only.

8. Maintenance of public credit and denunciation of repudiation.

9. A speedy return to specie payment.

10. Thanks to the citizen soldiers and sailors of the republic.

11. Opposition to further grants to railroads.

12. Cultivation of friendship with all nations; regarding alike dishonorable, either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

The democracy in convention ratified the nomination of Greeley and Brown and adopted the platform of the liberal republicans. The republicans re-nominated President Grant, and associated with him on the ticket Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, for vice-president. The disaffection among the democrats in consequence of the nomination of Horace Greeley, a life-long political enemy was so great that a third ticket was nominated, at the head of which was Charles O'Connor, the distinguished lawyer of New York. In the state convention, the republicans again nominated Richard J. Oglesby for governor, while Gustavus Koener, the liberal candidate for the same office was endorsed by the democracy. In McDonough county, U. S. Grant received a majority of 197, and R. J. Oglesby, only 90. For congress, W. H. Neece, the liberal democratic candidate received 2799 ballots and William H. Ray, republican 2720. B. R. Hampton for state senator, had a majority of 19. The balance of the republican ticket was elected by fair majorities, the personal popularity of the candidates causing many of them to run far ahead of their ticket.

The question of capital vs. labor engaged the attention of the people in 1873. The republican state convention, after nominating candidates, adopted resolutions declaring against monopolies, and urging the restriction, by the state and the several states of the powers of the railroads and their corporations. A con-

vention of anti-monopolists was held which nominated candidates and adopted resolutions, in which was denounced the old party organizations as corrupt and no longer useful in live issues; and deploring the chicanery in government affairs. The democrats made no nominations, but favored the anti-monopoly movement generally. This was the beginning of what was known as the "granger" movement.* In this county, the anti-monopoly party swept the field, electing the county officers by majorities close around 200.

In the year 1874, there was a triangular fight, three parties being in the field, democratic, republican and independent, the organization known as the anti-monopoly party having been abandoned or merged into the independent. About seven-eighths of the regular vote of the county was polled, the republicans being successful over both the other parties.

But little interest was manifested in the campaign of 1875, there again being three tickets in the field, and the opposition to the republicans having little hope, in their divided state, of being successful, but a small vote was polled, the republican candidates receiving a majority over both.

The election of 1876 was for national, state and county officers. Rutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler were the republican candidates for president and vice-president; while Samuel J. Tilden and Thomas A. Hendricks receiving the nomination of the democratic party for the same offices. Peter Cooper was the nominee of the independent or green-back party, for president. The hard times which had begun in 1873, had a

perceptible effect upon the campaign. The democratic party, which has for years been acting upon the defensive, when not allied with some other political body, now assumed the offensive, and under the banner of "Tilden and reform," forced the republicans upon the defensive. On the part of the democrats the whole campaign was boldly conducted. The republicans of Illinois, in state convention nominated Shelby M. Cullom for gubernatorial honors, whilst the democrats nominated Lewis Stewart.

In this county there were again three tickets, the independent party making their fight upon the financial question. The local tickets of all parties were unexceptionable, and, on personal grounds each tried to obtain votes. The principal candidates for local office ran ahead of their tickets in their respective towns.

The republican national, state and county ticket, this year, was the successful one, R. B. Hayes receiving a majority of 141. The only exception to the success of the republican ticket was the election of Charles H. Whitaker, the able editor of the *Macomb Eagle*, to the position of representative to the general assembly, who polled 7,605 votes, almost the entire vote of the democratic party of the county.

At the fall election of 1877, there were three parties again in the field, republican, democratic and independent. The democratic nominees for county judge, county clerk, treasurer and county superintendent were all elected by pluralities ranging from 179 to 384. A question submitted to the qualified electors of the state on making an appropriation to

complete the state capitol, did not seem to meet the favor of the voters of McDonough county, as there were 900 voted for it, and 3,783 against it.

The contest of 1878 was a resume of the previous year, only that the republicans were the successful party, by small pluralities, with the exception of W. H. Neece, who was elected to the office of congressman by a plurality of 498.

A prohibition ticket was also in the field but polled quite a small vote in this county. A question of amending the constitution so as to permit drainage was, also, voted on at this election.

In 1879, W. M. Ragon, the republican nominee for the office of county treasurer, and Cephas Holmes, the candidate for surveyor, of the same party, were elected. The total vote polled at this election was 4,835.

The general campaign for 1880 began quite early, especially among the aspirants for office and their friends. The preliminary canvass for the nomination grew quite warm, as both republicans and democrats were alike confident that they would succeed in the national struggle. James A. Garfield received the republican nomination for president. Winfield S. Hancock was chosen to lead the democracy. General James B. Weaver was nominated by the greenbackers. The canvass was pushed with vigor, the democratic and republican parties using their utmost endeavors to be successful. The national greenback party, under the lead of Weaver, also endeavored to increase its votes, Mr. Weaver making speeches in more than half the states of the Union. The latter party adopted a platform re-asserting their demands for

the abolition of the national banks, the reduction of the army, the limitation of Chinese immigration, the reduction of salaries, and the payment of the national debt in greenbacks.

The republican party of Illinois met in convention and nominated S. M. Culom for governor, and adopted a platform endorsing the principles as laid down by the national convention at Chicago, and the candidates named at that time. The democrats placed in nomination Lyman Trumbull for governor, and the greenbackers, A. J. Streator. Excitement ran high, as all parties thought they had fair hopes of success. In McDonough county, Garfield received 137 plurality over his competitors, and the state republican ticket triumphed by about the same number. For congress, Robert Holloway, the democratic nominee, carried this county by a plurality of 95. W. C. McLeod, also a democrat, received the largest vote for representative, Davis and Perry, the republican nominees, being next. The republican county ticket was generally elected.

The election of 1882 hinged principally on that for member of congress and county officers, and resulted in the election of W. H. Neece, the democratic nominee for congressman. J. H. Baker, county judge, C. W. Dines, county clerk, T. J. Dudman, county superintendent, all democrats, were elected. At this election on the question of making an appropriation for the purpose of completing the state capitol was negatived, as far as this county was concerned, by a majority of 1,731 ballots. On the question of McDonough county paying costs in criminal cases, the voters assented.

The year 1884 brought with it another presidential campaign, with all its excitement and turmoil. Early in the summer the friends of the various candidates for the nomination were busily at work, and the columns of the daily and weekly press teemed with remarks laudatory of or derogatory of the various parties named. The republican national convention met at Chicago, and after a number of ballots James G. Blaine, of Maine, for president, and John A. Logan, of Illinois, for vice-president, were presented to the people of the United States as the standard-bearers of that party. The democratic party, also, held their convention in Chicago, and placed in nomination Grover Cleveland, then governor of New York, for the presidency. Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, occupied the second place on the ticket. Prior to these, the labor-anti-monopoly-greenback party met and placed at the head of their ticket the name of Benjamin F. Butler for the presidency. John P. St. John, ex-governor of Kansas, was the choice of the prohibition party. With four parties in the field excitement grew high, until it was seen that the great contest lay between the two old parties, the republican and democratic. The result was a close vote all through the country, and in McDonough county Cleveland had a bare plurality of one vote. Party spirit ran rife through the county, and a strong effort was made by these two parties to carry everything before them. On all the state officers, the democratic plurality was but a trifle, running from 1 to 18. W. H. Neece, the candidate for congress, ran far ahead of his ticket, owing to personal popularity,

and went out of his home county endorsed by a majority of 278. The democrats elected two of their candidates for county offices, and the republicans, two. By a majority of 860 the people of the county approved of an appropriation to complete the state capitol.

With this, the political history of the county is brought down to the present time, and by reference to the returns given below, it will be seen how close has been the result year by year. In consequence of this closeness the canvass has usually been warm, and as a general thing men of unexceptional personal character have been nominated, each party trusting the personal popularity of its nominees would increase their vote. It has been well for the county that such has been the case, as it has had a tendency to make each more watchful of the interests of the people.

Below will be found a carefully compiled record of election returns for each year since the organization of the county. The only break in the chain is in the earlier years, the record of which, together with the poll books, having entirely disappeared from the county offices if they ever were made.

Owing to some carelessness in early days, some of the names may be spelled in an irregular manner, but it has been entirely due to that cause, as we have caused this record to be overrun by parties familiar throughout the county to correct all errors. Particulars regarding the officers elected and their sketches may be found in other chapters.

OFFICIAL VOTE.

Below will be found a carefully compiled record of election returns for

each year, from the the organization of the county to the present time:

ELECTION 1830.

<i>Governor.</i>	
William Kinney.....	56— 49
John Reynolds.....	7
<i>Representative.</i>	
Benjamin V. Geel.....	45— 26
Joel Wright.....	19
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
William Southward.....	28— 1
William Garret.....	27
Peter Bilyer.....	8
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Isaac Barrett.....	41— 19
John Seward.....	23

ELECTION 1831.

<i>Congress.</i>	
James Gurney (long term).....	142— 136
Sidney Breese (long term).....	16
Joseph Duncan (short term).....	140— 124
E. Coles (short term).....	16

ELECTION 1832.

<i>President.</i>	
Andrew Jackson, dem.....	123— 107
Henry Clay, whig.....	21

ELECTION 1834.

<i>Governor.</i>	
Joseph Duncan.....	187— 117
William Kinney.....	70
Joseph McLaughlin.....	47
<i>State Senator.</i>	
G. W. P. McMackville.....	183— 67
William Chapman.....	116

ELECTION 1834.

<i>Congress.</i>	
William S. May.....	229— 161
Benjamin Mills.....	68
<i>Representative.</i>	
William Edmonston.....	239— 159
Peter Butler.....	80

ELECTION 1835.

<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
James M. Campbell.....	304— 204
Thompson Chandler.....	100
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
C. W. Bacon.....	175— 17
W. W. Bailey.....	74
A. Mayfield.....	158

ELECTION 1836.

<i>President.</i>	
Martin Van Buren, dem.....	159— 35
William H. Harrison.....	124
<i>Congress.</i>	
William L. May.....	303— 103
John G. Stuart.....	200

ELECTION 1837.

<i>Probate Justice.</i>	
William Willis, dem.....	176
Peachy Gilmore, dem.....	183— 7
Richard S. Lowe, whig.....	83
Henry H. Hardin, whig.....	51
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Benjamin Naylor, whig (no opposition).....	394

<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
James M. Campbell, dem. (no opposition).....	439
<i>Coroner.</i>	
John P. Head, dem.....	238— 87
John L. Russell, whig.....	151
Robert L. Russell, dem.....	6
ELECTION 1838.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Cyrus Edwards, whig.....	332
Thomas Carlin, dem.....	382— 50
<i>Congress.</i>	
Stephen A. Douglas, dem.....	365
John G. Stuart, whig.....	366— 1
<i>State Senator.</i>	
Thomas H. Owens, dem.....	342
Sidney H. Little, whig.....	368— 20
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
W. H. Randolph (no opposition).....	
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Caleb G. Overton (no opposition).....	
ELECTION 1839.	
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
James M. Campbell, dem.....	511— 288
Isaac Grantham, whig.....	223
<i>Probate Justice.</i>	
James Clarke, dem.....	415— 118
William Willis, whig.....	237
<i>County Commissioner.</i>	
James Edmonston, dem.....	391— 85
Caville Archer, whig.....	306
<i>County Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel A. Hunt, dem.....	488— 336
Newton W. Chase, whig.....	152
C. L. Overton, whig.....	99
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Jesse M. Chapman, dem.....	341— 221
Charles M. Bartleson, whig.....	128
Benjamin T. Naylor, whig.....	186
ELECTION 1840.	
<i>President.</i>	
William H. Harrison, whig.....	472— 45
Martin Van Buren, dem.....	427
<i>Representative.</i>	
William W. Bailey, whig.....	497— 28
William Edmonston, dem.....	469
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
William H. Randolph, whig.....	536— 196
John W. Westfall, dem.....	340
John H. Westfall, dem.....	97
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Benjamin B. Head, dem.....	299— 121
Benjamin Head, dem.....	163
C. L. Overton, whig.....	178
Scattering.....	72
ELECTION 1841.	
<i>Congress.</i>	
John T. Stuart, whig.....	430— 3
John H. Ralston, dem.....	427
<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
Isaac Grantham, dem.....	437— 78
Benjamin T. Naylor, whig.....	359

ELECTION 1842.	
<i>Governor.</i>	
Joseph Duncan, whig.....	506— 19
Thomas Ford, dem.....	487
<i>Representative.</i>	
Hugh Ervin, whig.....	488— 22
Harvey F. Chase, dem.....	466
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
William H. Randolph, whig.....	500— 16
Jonathan H. Baker, dem.....	484
<i>County Commissioner.</i>	
Isaac G. Smith, whig.....	489— 14
Joel Pennington, dem.....	475
<i>Coroner.</i>	
Charles Chandler, whig.....	437
Benjamin B. Head, dem.....	459— 22
ELECTION 1843.	
<i>Congress.</i>	
Joseph P. Hoge, dem.....	537— 39
Cyrus Walker, whig.....	498
<i>County Clerk.</i>	
James M. Campbell, dem.....	522— 11
John Fletcher, whig.....	511
<i>Recorder.</i>	
William T. Head, dem.....	569— 90
William Y. Head, whig.....	479
<i>County Commissioner.</i>	
William Ferguson, dem.....	547— 57
John Clark, whig.....	490
<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel A. Hunt, dem.....	589— 145
H. J. Averill, whig.....	444
<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Iverson L. Twyman, whig.....	555— 117
Jesse M. Chapman, dem.....	438
ELECTION, AUGUST, 1844.	
<i>Congress.</i>	
Joseph P. Hoge, dem.....	579— 12
Martin P. Sweet, whig.....	567
<i>State Senator.</i>	
William McMillan, dem.....	567— 7
Pinckney H. Walker, whig.....	560
<i>Representative.</i>	
H. L. Bryant, dem.....	531
W. H. Randolph, whig.....	578— 47
ELECTION 1844.	
<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Jonathan H. Baker, dem.....	559
David Lawson, whig.....	587— 28
<i>County Commissioner.</i>	
Harrison Hungate, dem.....	556
John G. Woodside, whig.....	576— 20
<i>Coroner.</i>	
James Anderson, whig.....	781— 715
B. B. Head, dem.....	66
<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
Charles Chandler, whig.....	767
<i>President.</i>	
James K. Polk.....	484— 5
Henry Clay.....	479

At the election in August, 1845, a light vote was polled, and politics do not seem to have entered into the contest to any great extent. Robert Bean was elected commissioner; Charles Chandler, school commissioner, and W. W. Clayton, coroner.

ELECTION 1846.

Governor.

Augustus C. French, dem..... 570— 28
 Thomas M. Kilpatrick, whig..... 542

Congress.

Thomas J. Turner, dem..... 567— 25
 James Knox, whig..... 542

Representative.

W. H. Randolph, whig..... 565— 77
 James M. Campbell, dem..... 488

County Clerk.

Isaac Grantham, dem..... 563— 33
 Isaac G. Smith, whig..... 530

Sheriff.

David Lawson, whig..... 612— 95
 Samuel A. Hunt, dem..... 517

County Commissioner.

Joel Pennington, dem..... 587— 90
 Samuel Wilson, whig..... 497

Surveyor.

H. J. C. Averill, whig..... 552— 35
 Jeremiah L. Cross, dem..... 517

ELECTION 1847.

Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

James M. Campbell, dem..... 378— 50
 J. P. Gates, whig..... 328

Joint Delegate to Constitutional Convention.

John Huston, dem..... 407— 97
 John H. Mitchell, whig..... 310

Probate Judge.

William S. Hall, whig..... 444— 53
 Charles C. Hungate, dem..... 391

Recorder.

William T. Head, dem..... 453— 182
 Nelson Montgomery, whig..... 271

County Treasurer.

John W. Westfall, dem..... 448— 130
 William L. Broadus, whig..... 318

Surveyor.

Henry J. Averill, whig..... 439— 104
 Ephraim Swingle, dem..... 335

County Clerk.

Isaac Grantham, dem. (no opposition)..... 648

ELECTION 1848.

President.

Zachary Taylor, whig..... 437— 23
 Lewis Cass, dem..... 416
 Martin Van Buren, free-soil..... 25

Representative.

Josiah Harrison, whig..... 583— 41
 George Bughman, dem..... 542

Sheriff.

David Lawson, whig..... 602— 45
 Jonathan H. Baker, dem..... 557

County Commissioner.

Mankin Champion, whig..... 568
 Samuel Calvin, dem..... 574— 6

Surveyor.

James W. Brattle, whig..... 571— 19
 Samuel L. Clark, dem..... 418
 Samuel Clark, dem..... 134

Coroner.

John P. Head, dem..... 632— 50
 Scattering..... 62

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 1849.

County Judge.

James Clarke, dem..... 604— 43
 Thomas A. Brooking, whig..... 563

County Clerk.

Isaac Grantham, dem..... 612— 41
 Joseph E. Wyne, whig..... 571

County Treasurer.

William T. Head, dem..... 633— 92
 William S. Hall, whig..... 541

Surveyor.

William H. Rile, dem..... 590— 23
 James W. Brattle, whig..... 567

School Commissioner.

John O. C. Wilson, no opposition.....

ELECTION 1850.

Representative.

John Huston, dem..... 543— 107
 James B. Kyle, whig..... 436

Congress.

Thompson Campbell, dem..... 532— 96
 Martin P. Sweet, whig..... 436

Sheriff.

William T. Head, dem..... 549— 136
 Joseph P. Updegraff, whig..... 413

County Treasurer.

Samuel E. Taylor, dem..... 476— 5
 G. L. Farwell, whig..... 276
 William Cheney, whig..... 195

Coroner.

Lewis Graves, dem..... 538— 109
 John S. Smith, whig..... 429

ELECTION 1851.

County Treasurer.

Samuel E. Taylor, dem..... 441
 John S. Wooley, whig..... 448— 7

Surveyor.

W. H. Rile, dem..... 569— 558
 Scattering..... 11

School Commissioner.

J. O. C. Wilson, whig..... 388— 68
 John E. Jackson, dem..... 315

General Banking Law.

For..... 472— 1
 Against..... 471

ELECTION 1852.

Governor.

Joel A. Matteson, dem..... 841
 E. B. Webb, whig..... 844— 3

President.

Winfield Scott, whig..... 840— 2
 Franklin Pierce, dem..... 838
 John P. Hale, abol..... 9

Congress.

W. A. Richardson, dem..... 836
 O. H. Browning, whig..... 859— 23

State Senate.

J. M. Campbell, dem..... 790
 J. W. Singleton, whig..... 820— 30

Representative.

John Huston, dem..... 816
 J. M. Randolph, whig..... 858— 42

Circuit Clerk.

W. H. Randolph, whig..... 838— 3
 W. T. Head, dem..... 835

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
S. H. Hogan, dem.....	738— 30
Dr. C. Gillman, whig.....	728
B. B. Head, ind. dem.....	163

<i>Prosecuting Attorney.</i>	
J. S. Bailly, dem.....	462
D. H. Gilmer, whig.....	549— 87

<i>Coroner.</i>	
Lewis Graves, dem.....	833
S. H. McCandless, whig.....	841— 8

ELECTION 1853.

<i>County Judge.</i>	
Thompson Chandler, dem.....	796— 74
W. H. Franklin, whig.....	722

<i>Associate Judges.</i>	
Samuel Calvin, dem.....	807— 95
Silas J. Grigsby, dem.....	837— 108
William S. Hall, whig.....	734
James S. Hogan, whig.....	712

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Isaac Grantham, dem.....	804— 81
Joseph W. Blount.....	723

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
S. H. McCandless, whig.....	721
T. B. McCormick, dem.....	794— 73

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
William H. Rile, dem.....	783— 67
W. P. Barrett, whig.....	716

<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
J. R. Simpson, dem.....	777— 60
Mankin Champion, whig.....	717

ELECTION 1854.

<i>Congress.</i>	
W. A. Richardson, dem.....	855— 24
Arch Williams, whig.....	831

<i>Representative.</i>	
Louis H. Waters, pro and whig.....	819— 1
John E. Jackson, dem.....	818
John Osborne, rep.....	1

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
Francis D. Lipe, dem.....	906— 142
John S. Holiday, whig.....	764

<i>Coroner.</i>	
David Reese, whig.....	796— 35
Benjamin F. Broadbuss, dem.....	761
John Friend, dem.....	19

ELECTION 1855.

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
John Knappenberger, dem.....	324— 201
E. B. Bishop, whig.....	101
Scattering.....	22

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Charles A. Gilchrist, whig.....	247— 81
Samuel A. Hunt, dem.....	141
Scattering.....	25

<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
Thomas E. Brannen, dem.....	318— 290
Scattering.....	28

ELECTION 1856.

<i>President.</i>	
James Buchanan, dem.....	1370— 515
John C. Fremont, rep.....	590
Millard Fillmore, Am.....	864

<i>Governor.</i>	
W. A. Richardson, dem.....	1390— 362
W. H. Bissel, rep.....	1088
B. S. Morris, Am.....	315

<i>Congress.</i>	
I. N. Morris, dem. (long term).....	1388
Jackson Grimshaw, rep. (long term).....	1417— 29
J. C. Davis, dem. (short term).....	1357— 185
J. B. Kyle am. (short term).....	1162
Thomas C. Sharp, rep. (short term).....	255

<i>State Senator.</i>	
W. C. Goudy, dem.....	1396
W. H. Franklin, rep.....	1426— 30

<i>Representative.</i>	
Vandever Banks, rep.....	1444— 20
George Hire, dem.....	1424

<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
Wm. T. Head, dem.....	1464— 126
Joseph E. Wyne, rep.....	1338

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
George A. Taylor, dem.....	1496— 174
Isaiah Dennis, rep.....	1322

<i>Coroner.</i>	
Benjamin T. Broadbuss, dem.....	1385
J. H. Epperson, rep.....	1418— 33

ELECTION 1857.

<i>County Judge.</i>	
Thompson Chandler, dem.....	1213— 634
W. S. Hall, rep.....	579

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
Isaac Grantham, dem.....	1296— 829
Daniel Negley, rep.....	467

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
J. Knappenberger, dem.....	1225— 675
George B. Calvin, rep.....	550

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel A. Hunt, dem.....	1221— 663
C. A. Gilchrist, rep.....	558

<i>School Commissioner.</i>	
Joseph C. Thompson, dem.....	1247— 1212
Scattering.....	35

ELECTION 1858.

<i>Superintendent of Public Instruction.</i>	
A. C. French, dem.....	1951— 183
N. Bateman, rep.....	1768

<i>Congress.</i>	
I. N. Morris, dem.....	1944— 170
J. Grimshaw, rep.....	1774

<i>Representative.</i>	
William Berry, dem.....	1957— 192
C. R. Hume, rep.....	1765

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
F. D. Lipe, dem.....	1968— 215
Strader, rep.....	1753

<i>Coroner.</i>	
J. H. Swigart, dem.....	1941— 177
— Neff, rep.....	1764

ELECTION 1859.

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
J. H. Baker, dem.....	1426— 480
J. E. Wyne, rep.....	946

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
John Knappenberger, dem.....	1476— 576
Lawrence Nihill, rep.....	900

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
S. A. Hunt, dem.....	1464— 556
Thomas Gilmore, rep.....	908

<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
J. C. Thompson, dem.....	1460— 556
W. E. Withrow, rep.....	894

ELECTION 1860.

<i>President.</i>	
John C. Breckinridge, dem.....	6
John Bell, union.....	62
Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	2255
Stephen A. Douglas, dem.....	2266— 11

<i>Governor.</i>	
James Allen, dem.....	2283
Richard Yates, rep.....	2300— 17
Thomas M. Hope, dem.....	4

<i>Congress.</i>	
William A. Richardson, dem.....	2284
Benjamin M. Prentiss, rep.....	2299— 15

<i>Representative.</i>	
James D. Walker, dem.....	2071— 127
S. H. McCandless, rep.....	1944

<i>State's Attorney.</i>	
Thomas E. Morgan, dem.....	2301— 12
J. R. Gordon, rep.....	2289

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Harvey T. Gagg, dem.....	2251
Silas J. Hopper rep.....	2315— 64

<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
William T. Head, dem.....	2289
J. B. Cummings, rep.....	2300— 11

<i>Coroner.</i>	
F. F. Hatch, dem.....	2251
Isaac P. Monfort, rep.....	2309— 58

ELECTION 1861.

<i>Delegate to State Constitutional Convention.</i>	
J. C. Thompson, union dem.....	1946— 414
Carter Van Vleck, rep.....	1532

<i>County Judge.</i>	
Thompson Chandler, dem.....	1923— 403
S. A. Hendee, rep.....	1520

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
James W. Mathews, dem.....	1958— 499
Fred A. Cruser, rep.....	1459

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
John Knappenberger, dem.....	1943— 424
Henry C. Twyman, rep.....	1519

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
Samuel A. Hunt, dem.....	1925— 385
James W. Brattle, rep.....	1540

<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
Louis A. Simmons, dem.....	1930— 384
J. W. Blount, rep.....	1546

ELECTION 1862.

<i>State Treasurer</i>	
Alexander Starnes, dem.....	1954— 509
Wm. Butler, rep.....	1443

<i>Congressman at Large.</i>	
James C. Allen, dem.....	1954— 513
E. C. Ingersoll, rep.....	1443

<i>Representative.</i>	
L. G. Reid, dem.....	1945— 503
Geo. F. Hendrickson, rep.....	1442

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
Amos Dixon, dem.....	1946— 499
Lawrence Nihell, rep.....	1446

<i>Coroner.</i>	
Jeremiah Sullivan, dem.....	1957— 574
W. K. Scott, rep.....	1443

ELECTION 1863.

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
John Knappenberger, dem.....	1837— 19
Socrates Stevens, rep.....	1818

<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
John Barge, dem.....	1827— 13
J. C. Reynolds, rep.....	1814

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
A. J. White, dem.....	1833— 17
D. C. Folsom, rep.....	1816

ELECTION 1864.

<i>President.</i>	
Abraham Lincoln, rep.....	2145
George B. McClellan, dem.....	2171— 26

<i>Governor.</i>	
R. J. Oglesby, rep.....	2157
James C. Robinson, dem.....	2182— 25

<i>Congress.</i>	
Hugh Fullerton, rep.....	2154
Lewis W. Ross, dem.....	2180— 26

<i>State Senator.</i>	
James Strain, rep.....	2153
Henry K. Peffer, dem.....	2181— 28

<i>State's Attorney.</i>	
P. C. Stearns, rep.....	2151
T. E. Morgan, dem.....	2182— 31

<i>Representative.</i>	
Alexander Blackburn, rep.....	2146— 39
William H. Neece, dem.....	2185

<i>Circuit Clerk.</i>	
John B. Cummings, rep.....	2157
John H. Hungate, dem.....	2170— 13

<i>Sheriff.</i>	
G. L. Farwell, rep.....	2169— 5
Lewis F. Smith, dem.....	2164

<i>Coroner.</i>	
James H. Epperson, rep.....	2151
J. Sullivan, dem.....	2179— 28

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
James W. Brattle, rep.....	2148
J. B. Nickle, dem.....	2176— 28

ELECTION 1864.

<i>Surveyor.</i>	
J. W. Brattle, rep.....	2126— 8
J. E. Morris, dem.....	2118

<i>School Superintendent.</i>	
D. Branch, rep.....	2102— 77
William Venable.....	21
Theodore Kendrick, dem.....	2025

<i>County Treasurer.</i>	
W. H. H. Hainline, rep.....	2068— 35
J. W. Westfall, dem.....	2063

ELECTION 1865.

<i>County Clerk.</i>	
William Ervin, rep.....	2124— 112
J. N. Chase, Jr., dem.....	2012

<i>County Judge.</i>	
L. A. Simmons, rep.....	2068— 83
William H. Jackson, dem.....	2006

ELECTION 1866.

State Treasurer.

George W. Smith, rep..... 2753— 415
 Jesse Phillips, dem..... 2338

Congress.

Charles E. Lippincott, rep..... 2755— 416
 Lewis W. Ross, dem..... 2339

Representative.

A. Hanson, rep..... 2750— 410
 William Berry, dem..... 2340

Sheriff.

Samuel Wilson, rep..... 2667— 290
 F. D. Lipe, dem..... 2377

Coroner.

William W. Head, rep..... 2756— 424
 Jeremiah Sullivan, dem..... 2332

ELECTION 1867.

County Treasurer.

Sydnor H. Hogan, dem..... 3007— 17
 Squire A. Epperson, rep..... 1990

Surveyor.

S. A. Hunt, dem..... 2055— 123
 DeWitt C. Folsom, rep..... 1932

ELECTION 1868.

President.

Horatio Seymour, dem..... 2721
 U. S. Grant, rep..... 2935— 214

Governor.

John R. Eden, dem..... 2734
 John M. Palmer, rep..... 2933— 199

Congress.

Thompson McNeely, dem..... 2730
 Leonard F. Ross, rep..... 2934— 204

State Attorney.

L. W. James, dem..... 2729
 C. H. Sweeney, rep..... 2832— 203

State Senator.

John H. Hungate, dem..... 2752
 Isaac McManus, rep..... 2906— 154

Representative.

Henry W. Kreider, dem..... 2753
 Humphrey Horrabin, rep..... 2897— 144

Circuit Clerk.

Edgar R. Wright, dem..... 2766
 Benjamin F. Pinkley, rep..... 2891— 125

Sheriff.

William C. McLeod, dem..... 2712
 John E. Lane, rep..... 2930— 218

Coroner.

Harvy F. Chase, dem..... 2724
 J. H. Epperson, rep..... 2926— 202

ELECTION 1869.

County Judge.

William S. Hendricks, rep..... 2357
 J. B. Nickle, dem..... 2374— 17

County Clerk.

James H. Provine, rep..... 2288
 Q. C. Ward, dem..... 2449— 161

County Treasurer.

Thomas J. Downen, rep..... 2338
 S. A. Hunt, dem..... 2392— 54

ELECTION 1869.

Surveyor.

J. W. Lawson, rep..... 2354
 W. J. Edie, dem..... 2385— 131

School Superintendent.

D. Branch, rep..... 2248
 L. H. Copeland, dem..... 2421— 173

ELECTION 1870.

Congress.

B. F. Westlake, rep..... 2285
 T. W. McNeeley, dem..... 2410— 125

State Senator.

H. S. Senter, rep..... 2285
 B. R. Hampton, rep..... 2257
 Thomas B. Cabeen, dem..... 2407— 122
 John S. Bailey, dem..... 2419— 162

Representative.

George R. Moore, rep..... 2249
 William S. Campbell, rep..... 2261
 W. H. Neece, dem..... 2447— 198
 James Manley, dem..... 2403— 142

Sheriff.

Charles C. Hays, rep..... 2280
 Thomas Murray, dem..... 2377

Coroner.

James H. Epperson, rep..... 2274
 D. W. Campbell, dem..... 2406— 132

ELECTION 1871.

Congressman at Large.

J. L. Beveridge, rep..... 2396
 — Hays, dem..... 2512— 117

County Treasurer.

John E. Lane, rep..... 2271
 William M. Lipe, dem..... 2589— 318

Surveyor.

J. W. Siders, rep..... 2404
 James Shannon, dem..... 2501— 87

ELECTION 1872.

President.

U. S. Grant, rep..... 2797— 197
 Horace Greeley, lib..... 2600
 Charles O'Connor, dem..... 14

Governor.

R. J. Oglesby, rep..... 2800— 90
 Gustavus Koener, lib..... 2710

Congress.

William H. Ray, rep..... 2720
 William H. Neece, lib..... 2799— 79

State Senate.

Benjamin R. Hampton, rep..... 2755— 19
 Moses A. Luce, lib..... 2736

Representative.

E. K. Westfall, rep..... 4191½
 W. A. Grant, rep..... 4183½
 J. E. Jackson, lib..... 4178½
 Alpheus Lewis, lib..... 3899

County Attorney.

Crosby F. Wheat, rep..... 2834— 166
 John S. Bailey, lib..... 2668

Circuit Clerk.

I. N. Pearson, rep..... 2800— 275
 James A. Mustain, lib..... 2624

Sheriff.

Samuel Frost, rep..... 2841— 244
 Thomas Murray, lib..... 2597

Coroner.

W. R. Pittman, rep..... 2795— 76
 Reuben Powell, lib..... 2719

ELECTION 1873.

County Judge.

James Irwin, anti-monop.	2241—	226
Henderson Ritchie, rep.	2015	

County Clerk.

Allen A. Sparks, anti-monop.	2284—	195
Asa K. Owen, rep.	2089	

County Treasurer.

Anthony Thornton, anti-monop.	2229—	184
David Brockway, rep.	2045	

School Superintendent.

John M. Dunsworth, anti-monop.	2241—	172
John H. Case, rep.	2069	

ELECTION 1874.

Superintendent Public Instruction.

William B. Powell, rep.	2305—	28
Samuel M. Etter, dem.	2277	

Congress.

Henderson Ritchie, rep.	2295—	44
John C. Bagby, dem and ind.	2251	
George Meador	1	

State Senator.

John T. Morgan, rep.	2293—	896
James M. Campbell, dem.	1407	
Samuel T. Shelton, ind.	864	

Representative.

C. W. Boydston, rep.	3290	
John E. Jackson, dem.	4321	
A. W. King, rep.	3449½	
Isaac L. Christy, ind.	2881½	

Sheriff.

J. B. Venard, rep.	2297—	938
Isaac Oakman, dem.	1359	
W. H. Ledgerwood, ind.	916	

Coroner.

W. R. Pittman, rep.	2272—	862
Thomas Cox, dem.	1410	
Thomas J. Beard, ind.	893	

ELECTION 1875.

County Treasurer.

J. W. Siders, rep.	2088—	561
P. Irwin, dem.	1527	
Anthony Thornton, ind.	422	

Surveyor.

B. F. Howard, rep.	2130—	580
William J. Edie, dem.	1550	
Samuel Hunt, ind.	418	

Coroner.

W. H. Wayland, rep.	2102—	534
J. W. Westfall, dem.	1568	
James Manley, ind.	390	

ELECTION 1876.

President.

Rutherford B. Hayes, rep.	2952—	141
Samuel J. Tilden, dem.	2811	
Peter Cooper, ind.	347	

Governor.

Shelby M. Cullom, rep.	2958	
Lewis Stewart, dem.	3142—	184

Congress.

Benjamin F. Marsh, rep.	2955—	117
John H. Hungate, dem.	2898	
I. R. Christie, ind.	913	

Representative.

C. W. Boydston, rep.	4225½	
E. K. Westfall, rep.	4476	
Charles H. Whitaker, dem.	7605	
J. L. Epperson, ind.	1908½	

County Attorney.

Crosby F. Wheat, rep.	3016—	198
George S. Fuhr, dem.	2821	

Circuit Clerk.

I. N. Pearson, rep.	3105—	440
N. H. Jackson, dem.	2665	
L. F. Smith, ind.	339	

Sheriff.

Charles C. Hays, rep.	3009—	226
Joseph W. Hays, dem.	2783	
Amos Dixon, ind.	305	

Coroner.

George W. Reid, rep.	2948—	180
Thomas Cox, dem.	2768	
W. L. Simpson, ind.	384	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1877.

County Judge.

J. H. Baker, dem.	2413—	382
E. P. Pillsbury, rep.	2029	
J. O. Epperson, ind.	753	

County Clerk.

C. W. Dines, dem.	2286—	179
J. W. Parks, rep.	2107	
A. L. Sparks, ind.	799	
Scattering	2	

Treasurer.

John Neff, dem.	2860—	267
A. Newland, rep.	2063	
J. M. Little, ind.	734	
Scattering	2	

County Superintendent.

H. A. Maxwell, dem.	2317—	197
A. W. McCandless, rep.	2120	
Max Kennedy, ind.	726	
J. M. Dunsworth	18	

On the question of an appropriation to complete the State Capitol.

For	900	
Against	3783—	2883

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1878.

State Treasurer.

E. L. Conkrite, dem.	2528	
John C. Smith, rep.	2557—	29
E. N. Bates, ind.	884	

Superintendent of Public Instruction.

S. M. Etter, dem.	2529	
J. P. Slade, rep.	2553—	24
F. H. Hall, ind.	883	

Clerk of Supreme Court.

E. A. Snively, dem.	2529	
M. B. Converse, rep.	2551—	22
T. L. Knowles, ind.	885	

Clerk of Appellate Court.

G. W. Jones, dem.	2526	
M. M. Duncan, rep.	2553—	27
C. E. Shoaff, ind.	900	

Congress.

D. P. Phelps, dem.	2557	
B. F. Marsh, rep.	2572—	15
A. J. Streator, ind.	847	

State Senator.

W. H. Neece, dem.	2923	498
William Venable, rep.	2425	
J. G. Madden, ind.	608	

Representative.

M. A. Lewis, dem.	7152	
Henry Black, rep.	3962½	
E. W. Allen, rep.	3623	
John Downen, ind.	3087½	

County Attorney.

William Prentiss, dem.	2815	258
J. B. McConnell, rep.	2557	

Sheriff.

W. H. Taylor, dem.	2536	33
C. C. Hays, rep.	2503	
Samuel Frost, ind.	909	

Coroner.

T. J. Bowman, dem.	2541	
G. W. Reid, rep.	2560	19
G. W. Keithley, ind.	770	

On the prohibition ticket Groen received 15 votes in the county; Smith, for clerk of appellate court, 16; Kate Hopkins, 15 for superintendent of public instruction.

*On the question of an amendment to the constitution
permitting drainage.*

For	2729	1750
Against	979	

SPECIAL ELECTION, DECEMBER 3, 1878.

Treasurer.

J. W. Westfall, dem.	2320	305
B. R. Westfall, rep.	2015	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1879

County Treasurer.

W. M. Ragon, rep.	2360	138
D. A. Herlocker, dem.	2222	
Wilson, greenbacker	253	

County Surveyor.

Cephas Holmes, rep.	2389	222
W. J. Edie, dem.	2167	
Currens, greenbacker	272	

ELECTION, NOVEMBER, 1880.

President.

J. A. Garfield, rep.	3014	137
W. S. Hancock, dem.	2877	
J. B. Weaver, greenbacker	464	

Governor.

S. M. Cullom, rep.	3006	140
Lyman Trumbull, dem.	2866	
A. J. Streator, greenbacker	463	

Lieutenant Governor.

J. M. Hamilton, rep.	3018	140
L. B. Parson, dem.	2879	
A. B. Adair, greenbacker	464	

Secretary of State.

H. D. Dement, rep.	3017	138
J. H. Oberly, dem.	2879	
J. M. Thompson, greenbacker	464	

State Auditor.

C. P. Swigert, rep.	3018	140
L. C. Starkel, dem.	2878	
W. T. Ingam, greenbacker	463	

State Treasurer.

Edward Rutz, rep.	3018	140
T. Butterworth, dem.	2878	
G. W. Evans, greenbacker	463	

Attorney General.

James McCartney, rep.	3018	141
L. Harmon, dem.	2877	
H. L. Whitlock, greenbacker	463	
Scattering	1	

Congress.

B. F. Marsh, rep.	3010	
Robert Holloway, dem.	3105	95
George Meador, greenbacker	202	

Member Board of Equalization.

William Crouch, rep.	3018	140
J. D. Stephens, dem.	2878	
R. J. Cabeen, greenbacker	460	

Representative.

S. B. Davis, rep.	4528½	
D. D. Parry, rep.	4500½	
W. C. McLeod, dem.	8123½	
William Birdsall, greenbacker	1875½	

County Attorney.

J. M. Blazer, rep.	3043	
William Prentiss, dem.	3184	141

Circuit Clerk.

J. E. Wyne, rep.	3030	126
T. Huston, dem.	2804	
J. O. Cowan, greenbacker	418	

Sheriff.

Fred Newland, rep.	3022	30
J. A. Cowperthwaite, dem.	2992	
G. W. Baker, greenbacker	323	

Coroner.

C. F. Griffith, rep.	2997	99
J. M. Chase, dem.	2898	
James Manley, greenbacker	439	

*On the question of an Appropriation to complete the
State Capitol.*

For	1737	
Against	1905	161
The prohibition ticket for National and State officers, received 13 votes in the county.		

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1882.

State Treasurer.

John C. Smith, rep.	2906	74
Alfred Orendorff, dem.	2834	
A. B. Irwin, prohib.	129	
McLaughlin, greenbacker	194	

State Superintendent.

Chas. T. Stratton, rep.	2890	48
Raab, dem.	2842	
Brown, prohib.	133	
Hall, greenbacker	190	
Scattering	2	

Congress.

B. H. Marsh, rep.	2523	
W. H. Neece, dem.	3012	489
Rev. R. Haney, pro. and greenbacker	457	

State Senator.

Henry Tubbs, rep.	2899	59
J. Ross Hanna, dem.	2840	
McCoy, prohib.	184	
Scisson, greenbacker	184	
Scattering	3	

State Representatives.

C. N. Rogers, rep.	4203½	
I. N. Pearson, rep.	4684½	
I. L. Pratt, dem.	7448½	
Logsdon, greenbacker	1045½	
W. H. Grigsby, prohib.	674	
Scattering	3	

County Judge.

Isaac Weaver, rep.	2754	
J. H. Baker, dem.	3212	458

Sheriff.

Fred Newland, rep.....	3197— 398
J. A. Cowperthwaite, dem.....	2799

County Clerk.

A. B. Wetsel, rep.....	2679
C. W. Dines, dem.....	3341— 662

County Treasurer.

J. C. Cadwallader, rep.....	2810
Thomss Sorter, dem.....	3171— 361
Scattering.....	1

County Superintendent.

Miss Ada Mariner, rep.....	2895
T. J. Dudman, dem.....	3062— 167

Coroner.

A. Switzer, rep.....	2934
Richard Lawrence, dem.....	2965— 31

On the question of appropriation to complete the State Capitol.

For.....	1635
Against.....	3266—1731

On the question of ceding the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the United States.

For.....	2740—1078
Against.....	1662

On the question of McDonough County paying costs in Criminal cases.

For.....	3673—2530
Against.....	1153

ELECTION NOVEMBER, 1884.

President.

Grover Cleveland, dem.....	3080— 1
J. G. Blaine, rep.....	3079
B. F. Butler, greenbacker.....	154
J. P. St. John, prohib.....	121

Governor.

Cartér Harrison, dem.....	3121— 18
R. J. Oglesby, rep.....	3103
James B. Hobbs, prohib.....	101
Jesse Harper, ind.....	111

Lieutenant-Governor.

Henry Selter, dem.....	3104— 8
John C. Smith, rep.....	3096
A. C. Vanderwater, ind.....	136
James S. Perryman, prohib.....	114

Secretary of State.

M. J. Dougherty, dem.....	3104— 8
Henry D. Dement, rep.....	3096
H. E. Baldwin, ind.....	151
C. W. Enos, prohib.....	104

State Auditor.

Walter E. Carlin, dem.....	3068— 1
C. P. Swigart, rep.....	3097
E. F. Reeves, ind.....	142
A. B. Irwin, prohib.....	113

State Treasurer.

Alfred Orendorff, dem.....	3100— 3
Jacob Gross, rep.....	3097
Benj. W. Goodhue, ind.....	141
Uriah Copp, prohib.....	113

Attorney General.

Robt. L. McKinlay, dem.....	3102— 7
George Hunt, rep.....	3095
John N. Gwin, ind.....	141
Hale Johnson, prohib.....	112

Congress.

Wm. H. Neece, dem.....	3356— 278
Alex P. Petrie, rep.....	2984
Robert H. Broadus, prohib.....	94

Members of Board of Equalization.

R. J. Cabeen, dem.....	3242— 39
S. B. Dray, rep.....	3091
Almon Kidder, prohib.....	112
Scattering.....	1

State Legislature.

Horatio R. Bartleson, dem.....	4486
William H. Wier, dem.....	4758½
Calvin M. Rogers, rep.....	4514½
William H. McCord, rep.....	4683½
Joseph S. Allard, ind.....	389½
C. C. Secrest, prohib.....	358½

Clerk Supreme Court.

Ethan A. Snively, dem.....	3125
Thos. L. McGrath, rep.....	3126— 1
Scattering.....	5

Clerk Appellate Court.

G. W. Jones, dem.....	3123
L. W. Shepherd, rep.....	3123
Scattering.....	5

Circuit Clerk.

C. S. Churchill, dem.....	3242— 167
Frank L. Brown, rep.....	3075
George Mourning.....	79

State's Attorney.

Thos. J. Sparks, dem.....	3120
H. C. Agnew, rep.....	3178— 58

County Surveyor.

William J. Edie, dem.....	3131
Cephas Holmes, rep.....	3194— 63

Coroner.

John Hindman, dem.....	3155— 73
John E. Hendrickson, rep.....	3082
Solomon Hainline.....	106

On the question of appropriation to complete State House.

For.....	2892— 860
Against.....	2032

On the question of an amendment to the Constitution so as to give the Governor the power to veto a portion of a bill submitted to him and not the whole.

For.....	2382—1035
Against.....	1347

CHAPTER XIII.

NATIONAL, STATE AND COUNTY REPRESENTATION.

While unworthy man may at any and all times thrust themselves into office, in this free land, still it cannot but be acknowledged that the great body of the office-holders of the country, especially the elective ones, are truly representative men—men of positive force and character. They are of the number of those that do much to build up and strengthen a town, a county or a state. In this chapter it has been the endeavor, so far as is possible, to give slight sketches of all who have served the county of McDonough in the nation, state or county. That some of these are imperfect is known, but it should not be laid to the historian. Some that are mentioned have passed away from this mundane sphere, leaving no record from which a sketch could be written, while others have removed from this to other localities, and their present whereabouts is generally unknown.

CONGRESSIONAL.

When the county of McDonough was organized, in 1830, the state of Illinois constituted but one congressional district, and was represented in the council of the nation by Joseph Duncan, a resident of Jackson and Morgan counties. He was the second representative from this state, succeeding Daniel P. Cook, in

March, 1827. He represented Illinois in the 20th, 21st and 22d congress, or from 1827 to 1833.

Under the apportionment act approved February 13, 1831, the state was divided into three districts, and the county of McDonough was assigned a place in the third district. In the 24th congress it was represented by Joseph Duncan, but for a short time, he resigning the same on being elected governor of the state, and was succeeded by William L. May, of Springfield. He, also, served in the 25th congress.

The district was represented in the 26th congress, from 1839 to 1841, by John T. Stuart, who was re-elected to the 27th, serving until March, 1843. This gentleman was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, November 10, 1807. He was educated at Danville college, Kentucky, graduating in 1826, and studied law under Judge Breck. In 1828 he came to Springfield and entered upon the practice of law. It was in his office that Abraham Lincoln studied for the bar. In 1838 he ran against Stephen A. Douglas for congress and beat him, and in 1841 was re-elected, as above stated. During his congressional career he, during the session of 1841-3, secured an appropriation for the harbor at Chicago.

By the act of March 1, 1843, the state was divided into seven districts, and in the apportionment McDonough county was placed in the sixth district. The first election held under this act was in August, 1843, and Joseph P. Hoge, of JoDaviess county, was elected. The district comprised the counties of Stephenson, Winnebago, JoDaviess, Carroll, Ogle, Lee, Whitesides, Rock Island, Henry, Stark, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Knox, Hancock and McDonough. Mr. Hoge served in the 28th congress, and was re-elected to the 29th, serving until March 4, 1847.

Thomas J. Turner was the next representative from the 6th district. He was a member of the 30th congress. He was a resident of Freeport.

In the 31st congress which convened at Washington March 4, 1849, this, the sixth district was represented by that noble warrior-statesman, E. D. Baker. He served in this congress. In after years he drifted to the Pacific slope, and in 1861, while serving as United States senator from Oregon, his adopted home, raised the 1st California regiment in New York and Philadelphia. That state refusing to father the matter after this, this noble body of men were turned over to the state of Pennsylvania, and became the 71st Pennsylvania infantry, and Colonel Baker commissioned anew. He was soon brevetted brigadier-general, and fell while gallantly leading his men at the battle of Ball's Bluff, October 21, 1861.

By the act of August 22, 1852, the state of Illinois was re-divided into nine districts, and McDonough, associated with the counties of Adams, Pike, Cal-

houn, Brown, Schuyler, Hancock and Henderson, was erected into the fifth district. Under this act, the first election was held in November, 1852, and William A. Richardson, of Quincy, was elected, and served in the house of representatives during the 33d congress. He was re-elected to the 34th congress, and served until August 18, 1856, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Jacob C. Davis, who was elected to fill the vacancy August 25. The latter served until March 4, 1857.

Isaac N. Morris, a resident of Quincy, Adams county, was the representative of this district in the 35th congress, and was re-elected to the 36th, serving four years, from March 4, 1857. He was an able man, and reflected credit upon his constituents, who had sent him to the national council.

William A. Richardson again was the member from the fifth district in the 37th congress, and served two years during the eventful days of the early part of the civil war.

By the census of 1860, it was found that the population of Illinois had so increased as to be entitled to fourteen congressmen, and under the apportionment act of 1861, the state was re-districted. By some error but thirteen districts were made, but to rectify it, one congressman was elected from the state-at-large. McDonough county, by this apportionment, became a part of the ninth district, and had associated with it the counties of Fulton, Mason, Menard, Cass, Schuyler, Brown and Pike. The district was represented in the national house of representatives of the 38th congress by Levi W. Ross. He was re-

elected to the 39th and 40th congresses, serving, in all, six years.

Lewis W. Ross was born in Seneca Falls, New York, on the 2d of December, 1812, and was the son of Ossian M. and Mary (Winans) Ross. In 1821, his father removed, with his family, to Illinois, and after about a year spent in Madison county, removed to Fulton county. He laid out the town of Lewistown, and was prominently identified with that county. He held the office of sheriff, and was postmaster, both at Lewistown and Havana, the latter the shire town of Mason county, which he laid out, also, and where he died in 1836. Lewis spent three years at Jacksonville college, where he finished his education. He read law with Josiah Lamborn, at the same place, and was admitted to the bar in 1837, and for 30 years was a prominent member of the bar in Fulton county. As an able advocate he has had few peers in Central Illinois, and was a powerful speaker, an adroit debater, and able rhetorician. He was a member of the state legislature from 1840 to 1844, inclusive, and a member of two constitutional conventions, and during the Mexican war served one year as captain of company K, 4th Illinois infantry, under the command of the celebrated Colonel E. D. Baker. Mr. Ross has always been identified with the democratic party, and was by them elected to congress as above stated. He was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore conventions in 1860, which nominated S. A. Douglas for the presidency; to the St. Louis convention, in 1876, which nominated S. J. Tilden; and to the Cincinnati convention, of 1880, that resulted

in the nomination of W. S. Hancock. After leaving congress, Mr. Ross devoted himself to mercantile pursuits, but afterwards abandoned that and retired from business cares, having accumulated a fine property. He was married, June 13, 1839, to Frances M. Simms, and they have had twelve children, six of whom are living.

In the 41st congress, which convened for the first time March 4, 1869, the ninth district was represented by Thompson W. McNeely, of Petersburg, Menard county. He was re-elected to the 42d congress, and served until March 1873. He was a native of Jacksonville, Illinois, of Scotch-Irish descent, his father being Robert McNeely, and his mother Ann Maria McNeely—nee Ware. The date of Thompson's birth was October 5, 1835. After receiving the fundamental portion of his education at the district schools of Menard county, whither his father had moved in 1839, he spent one year at Jubilee college, Peoria, and four years at the Lombard university of Galesburg, graduating from the latter with the degree of bachelor of arts, in 1856, and receiving his master's degree three years later. He studied law in Petersburg, and was admitted to the bar in 1857, teaching school one term while studying his profession. He attended the law department of the university of Kentucky and graduated therefrom in March, 1859. He has always taken a prominent position in the legal profession and in politics affiliating with the Democratic party.

Under the apportionment act of July 2, 1872, made on the basis of the census

of 1870, the state of Illinois was divided into nineteen districts, and the counties of McDonough, Mercer, Henderson, Warren, Hancock and Schuyler were placed in the tenth district. The first election under this apportionment was held in November, 1872. In the 43d congress the new tenth district was represented by William H. Ray, of Rushville, Schuyler county. He served one term of two years; and was succeeded by John C. Bagby, of the same town and county, who represented the district during the life of the 44th congress.

The 45th congress, during the two years succeeding March 4, 1877, contained as the representative of the people of this district, Benjamin F. Marsh, a citizen of Warsaw, Hancock county. He was re-elected to the 46th and 47th congresses.

In the fall of 1882, William H. Neece, was elected to fill the place of member of congress from this district and occupied a prominent place in the house of the 48th congress. He was re-elected in 1884, and is the present representative in the national hall of representatives.

William Henry Neece, member of congress from the eleventh district, and a prominent lawyer in Macomb, is a son of Jesse and Mary D., (Maupin) Neece, and was born in Sangamon county, now a part of Logan, this state, February 26, 1831. In April of that year the family moved into this county. His father was a native of Kentucky; his mother of Virginia. They were members of the agricultural class, and reared their children in habits of industry, their farm being two miles south of Colches-

ter. Jesse Neece, the father of W. H., died in 1869; his mother, Mary A., 1837. The subject of this sketch was engaged in agricultural pursuits most of the time, until nearly of age, receiving meanwhile an ordinary English education, such as a country school could furnish. From 1850 to 1852 he had some experience in chopping in the valley of the Illinois; in pork packing at Frederick, and in breaking prairie in this county. In the spring of 1852 Mr. Neece commenced teaching, and wound up his professional career in this line in the spring of 1853. He then started for the Pacific coast with his older brother, George W. Neece and family, crossing the plains by ox-team, and reaching Portland, Oregon, early in the autumn of that year. The next month William went to California, and failing as a miner, became a cook in a restaurant at Sacramento. In the spring of 1854 he engaged in mining with his brother, near Grass Valley, in Nevada county, California, and there remaining until the spring of 1855, when he returned to this county. In the autumn of that year he became purchasing agent for the firm of J. H. Baker & Co., real estate dealers in Macomb, and was thus employed for one year. On May 3, 1857, he was married to Janette Ingals, of this county, and the same year he commenced the study of law with Hon. John Simpson Bailey, since judge of the circuit court, and in 1858, was admitted to the bar. He still applied himself very closely to his legal studies, and in a few years began to rise in his profession. In 1861 he was elected to the city council of Macomb. In 1864 and 1870 he was elected to the legisla-

ture. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of the years 1869-70. He was the democratic nominee for congress in the old tenth district; was elected to the state senate in 1878, serving four years, and in the autumn of 1882 was elected to congress in a strong republican district. He was re-elected in 1884 and was chairman of committee on enrolled bills. Mr. and Mrs. Neece have three children; Jesse T., William A., and Orson B.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

When the county of McDonough was organized in 1830, it was a part of a district, then without a number, composed of the counties of Pike, Adams, Fulton, Peoria, Schuyler, and Jo Daviess, and was represented in the senate of the seventh general assembly by Henry J. Ross, and in the house by Joel Wright. This general assembly convened at Vandalia, then the state capital, on the 6th of February, 1830, and adjourned February 16, 1831.

The eighth general assembly met, at the same city, on the 3d of December, 1832, and adjourned March 2, 1833. The senatorial district composed of the counties of Schuyler, Fulton, Knox, Henry, Calhoun, Mercer, Warren, and McDonough was represented in the senate by William McCreery, and in the house, by William Edmonston. The representative district was composed of the counties of McDonough, Calhoun, Warren, and Mercer.

The ninth general assembly convened for its first session, at Vandalia, December 1, 1834, and adjourned February 13, 1835; its second session commenced

December 7, 1835, and ended January 18, 1836. This county, which was associated with the same counties as the last was represented in the senate, by George W. P. Maxwell, and in the house by Peter Butler. The latter was a resident of the town of Monmouth, Warren county, and during the Black Hawk war, was the captain of the company of mounted rangers that went from this and the adjoining county. He has been dead many years, and is only remembered by the oldest settlers of this locality.

On the 14th of January, 1836, a new apportionment was made by which McDonough and Hancock were made one senatorial district and was represented by Thomas H. Owens. McDonough county itself constituted a representative district and was served in the tenth general assembly by William Edmonston. This legislature convened at Vandalia, December 5, 1836 and adjourned the first session, March 6, 1837; a second session met on the 10th of July, 1837, and adjourned, sine die, July 22, 1837. William Edmonston was a Tennessean by birth and came to this county in 1829, from Indiana. In about 1840 he removed to the western part of Missouri, where he died, during the rebellion. Mr. Edmonston was at an early date, the commissioner appointed by the county to have charge of the sale of the lots in the town of Macomb.

On the 3d of December, 1838, the eleventh general assembly met at Vandalia for the last time and continued in session until March 4, 1839. The second session was convened at Springfield, December 9, 1839, and adjourned

February 3, 1840. McDonough county, together with Hancock, was represented in the senate by Sydney H. Little, and still by itself, in the house by William Edmonston. Sidney H. Little was a resident of Carthage, and was afterwards killed by a runaway horse.

The twelfth general assembly met in regular session, at Springfield, on the 23d of November, 1840, and adjourned December 5, 1840. A second session met December 7, 1840, and continued until March 1, 1841. S. H. Little in the senate, still represented this district. William W. Bailey, a citizen of this county, was present as the delegate in the house.

Col. William W. Bailey (deceased), was among the pioneers of this county. He was a son of William S. Bailey, a native of Virginia, who was born in Culpepper county, in 1768, and who emigrated to Kentucky in 1816, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in Adair county, in 1829. The mother of the subject of this sketch was formerly Betsy Macky, daughter of John Macky, of Rockbridge county, Virginia. William W., was born in Breckenridge county, Virginia, November 25, 1796, and early in life removed with his parents to Kentucky, and there January 19, 1819, was married to Elizabeth Walker, daughter of James Walker, of Adair county, Kentucky. He came to McDonough county in 1833, and settled in Macomb, which was always afterward his residence. Here he engaged in merchandising, and his son George W., continues the business so early established, a history of which appears elsewhere in this work. This was among the pioneer

stores of the place, as well as this part of the state, and the facilities for obtaining goods at that day, would now be considered insurmountable by the merchants who have their goods brought to their very doors with little trouble or expense. Then Mr. Bailey bought goods in Baltimore, which were transported across the mountains to Wheeling, in wagons. He continued in the mercantile business until 1862, when he retired with a life competence. He was twice married. His second wife was Hannah A. Deane, to whom he was married May 5, 1864. She was a daughter of Philip Deane, of Hillingly, Connecticut. Of Mr. Bailey's family, James W., resides in Missouri, and William S. and George W., are in business in Macomb; Joseph A., died in New York city, in 1854; Samuel E., died in this county in 1852; Henry, a member of the 16th Illinois infantry, died March 16, 1862, from exposure in camp; Mary, wife of D. G. Tunnicliff, died April 21, 1865. As early as the spring of 1818, Mr. Bailey was elected captain of militia, and was subsequently advanced to the rank of major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel. He was a worthy gentleman, and a prominent business man, was quite active in all matters of public interest, and popular among the people. He was called upon to fill the office of county commissioner for two years, and in 1840, represented this county in the state legislature.

On the 5th of December, 1842, at Springfield, the 13th general assembly was convened, and Hugh Ervin represented the county in the house. A new apportionment had been made in

February, 1841, and there seems to have been no senator upon the rolls credited to this county, or rather to the district in which this county was included.

Hugh Ervin came to this county in April, 1836, from Sangamon county. He is a native of Augusta county, Virginia, born August 13, 1810. His life was mostly spent upon a farm until November 11, 1834, at which time he was married to Sarah R. Black, also a native of Virginia. Soon after marriage he went to Sangamon county, Illinois, remained a short time, then came here as before stated. He first rented land, but subsequently purchased a farm, upon which he lived until the spring of 1848, when he removed to Macomb, and engaged in general merchandizing until 1861. In July of that year, he enlisted in the 23th Illinois volunteer infantry, and received the appointment of quartermaster, and remained in the service until February, 1862. He then returned to Macomb, and at this time (1885) resides with his daughter, Mrs. Wilson.

The 14th general assembly convened at Springfield December 2, 1844, and adjourned March 3, 1845. The district composed of the counties of McDonough, Warren and Henderson was represented in the senate by William McMillan, and in the house William H. Randolph served the people of McDonough county as representative.

At the election held in 1844, William H. Randolph was chosen to represent this district in the lower house of the general assembly, and was re-elected to the same in 1846. He was born in Warren county, Ohio, August 20, 1813, near the village of Lebanon. He was the son

of David and Rebecca (Sutphen) Randolph, who were natives of New Jersey, but who removed from the state of their nativity to Kentucky, where they remained but a short time, when the migrated to Ohio.

The early years of his life were spent with his parents on a farm, and in attendance on the common schools of the neighborhood. When 16 or 17 years of age he went to learn the trade of a fuller or manufacturer of woolen goods, continuing with the firm until he reached his majority, when he determined to seek other and greater fields of labor, and came to Rushville, Schuyler county, in this state, where he remained for a few months, and from thence came to Macomb, in this county, where he resided until the day of his death. His parents desired that he should prepare himself for one of the learned professions, for that purpose having him take a regular collegiate course, but William thought a trade preferable, and therefore learned one, as stated. When he arrived in Macomb he had between \$300 and \$400, which he invested in a small stock of groceries. Continuing in that branch of business until elected to the office of sheriff of the county, in 1838, to which office he was twice re-elected—in 1840 and 1842. In 1844 he was elected as a member of the house of representative of the Illinois legislature, and re-elected in 1846. In 1848 he was elected to the office of circuit clerk of the county and re-elected in 1852, serving until 1856. Thus for eighteen years without intermission he held public offices in the county, on each occasion of his election running ahead

of his ticket, being always popular with the people. He was never beaten for office.

In 1854, in company with Joseph M. Parkinson, Joseph W. Blount and M. T. Winslow, he opened the first banking house in McDonough county. For two years, or over, this institution prospered greatly, but in an evil hour the company was persuaded into an arrangement with T. L. McCoy, of Galesburg, by which they invested some \$20,000 in the Nehama Valley bank, issuing a certain per cent. of the amount in notes, for which part only they were to be held responsible, the arrangement being that any banking institution investing in the enterprise should be compelled to redeem only its own issue; but a further arrangement was made with the different parties that all notes presented at either of their banking houses, whether of the series issued by themselves or not, might be redeemed and sent to their respective banks for final redemption. When the crash came in 1858, when the Nemaha Valley bank bubble burst, Messrs. Randolph & Company redeemed their whole issue, and over \$5,000 of the notes of other parties, for which they never obtained value received. This firm would not suspend until they found it was utterly impossible ever to recover from the other parties, and then, and not till then, did they close their doors. The loss of Mr. Randolph alone, by reason of the failure of others to make good their promises, was over \$100,000. To his honor be it said, not a man ever lost a dollar by him. He did not compromise with his creditors for a few cents on the dollar, and then open out in grander

style than ever, but continued, as fast as it was possible, to pay off his indebtedness, and when death called him away, he was almost clear before the world. One year more would probably have placed him in the same position he occupied before the crash came.

Mr. Randolph was a man of great public spirit, and his means were used not only to increase his own wealth, but for the public good. In 1856 he began the erection of the well known Randolph hotel, and finished it in the following year. This stands to-day a monument of the public enterprise of the man. As a pecuniary investment it never paid, but stands an honor to the city, and a free will offering to the pride of the people.

During the year in which the erection of the hotel was begun, he laid off for a public cemetery a tract of land just north of the city, comprising eleven acres, which he christened Oakwood cemetery. For years the town had felt the want for a suitable place for the burial of the dead. The old cemetery, west of town, was too small and very inconvenient to the citizens of the place, and with his accustomed liberality and public spirit, Mr. Randolph selected the prettiest and most eligible spot adjoining the town for this "City of the Dead."

On the 26th day of January, 1837, he led to the marriage altar Matilda Jane Brooking, daughter of the well-known old pioneer, Thomas Brooking, with whom he happily lived until the day of his death. No children ever blessed their union.

In 1853, Mr. Randolph engaged in the real estate business, in company with J.

M. Parkinson, under the firm name of Randolph, Parkinson & Co., continuing the same until November 3, 1856, when the firm disposed of their interests to McLean, Randolph & Co. The operations of this company were confined to the region known as the Military Tract, comprising some 16 counties, lying between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and, for a time, were very extensive. Several very fortunate ventures were made, in which were realized a handsome sum of money, adding materially to the wealth of Mr. Randolph. Having an extensive acquaintance throughout the section, and knowing well the geography and topography of the country, he was always qualified to judge of the amount of risk that could be taken. In this work he unearthed several huge frauds that had been perpetrated upon the people, and restored to the proper persons their rights.

In 1858 he took charge of the Randolph hotel, having failed in securing a suitable tenant, and continued in charge until the day of his death, although the duties of a landlord were rather onerous, on account of the vast amount of other business to which it was necessary that he should give his personal attention.

In politics Mr. Randolph was always radical. No one ever doubted his position upon any of the great questions of the day. In early life he affiliated with the whig party, and the measures of that party received his undivided support. As a whig he was elected to the various county offices which he held. On the organization of the republican party, in 1854, he at once embraced the principles

proclaimed by its leaders. "Free press, free speech and freedom" had ever been with him a leading thought, and he entered heartily and zealously into the work of moulding public opinion for the adoption of the new principles.

His business affairs on the organization of the party were such as to prevent him from taking the more active part to which his ardent nature prompted him, but notwithstanding, the success obtained in after years was greatly the result of his labors.

In the presidential campaign of 1856, notwithstanding his party was greatly in the minority, he labored hard, and in 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was at the head of the ticket, when victory was assured from the division in the ranks of the opposition, he ceased not to labor until the announcement was made that the favorite son of Illinois should be the nation's chief for the term of four years.

When the southern states rebelled, and the call to arms was made by the president, the private business of Mr. Randolph was such he could not, without too great personal sacrifice, go forth to the tented field, as he in his heart desired; but no man labored more to secure enlistments; none, of their private means, expended more to further the cause than he. The soldier going to or from the field was ever a welcome guest at his house, and if they were possessed of no means to pay their bills, it mattered not. Whole companies were at times lodged and fed by him without a cent being paid.

On the 15th day of June, 1863, without solicitation or previous notification, he received the appointment of deputy pro-

vost marshal for the district of McDonough county, and on the 28th of September, 1864, he was re-appointed. His friends all advised him not to accept the appointment, as the duties required were dangerous to perform, and there being those in the county who were his deadly and sworn enemies, they might seek a pretext to take his life. The very reasons urged for non-acceptance were such as to determine him not to decline the appointment; he would do nothing that would show even a semblance of fear. It was his desire to serve his government, and he believed it was his duty to do so, and the opportunity was here offered; the duties were such as to require a man of nerve, and he would not flinch. His first duty was to make an enrollment of the militia, reporting the names to the provost marshal at Mt. Sterling. At this time McDonough county was short in the quota, and a draft was ordered; and upon a certain day the number deficient was drawn, and among the number was one John Bond, of Hire township. Mr. Randolph at once notified him of the draft, and ordered him to report at Mt. Sterling, which not being done, he proceeded to Blandinsville for the purpose of arresting him. Here the two met; a few words passed between them; Bond endeavored to escape, when Mr. R., placing his hand upon his shoulder, told him he was his prisoner. Bond then drew a revolver, and, retreating a pace or two, fired at Randolph and then fled, followed by Mr. R., who returned the fire. During the firing of the first shots they were in the hall of the hotel, from which emerging, several more shots were exchanged, two of them taking effect upon

Mr. Randolph, mortally wounding him, and causing death within 24 hours. Everything that could be done by the best medical talent in the county was done to save his life, but without avail; and thus passed from earth one of McDonough county's most honored sons.

Mrs. Randolph was born in Logan county, Kentucky, in 1819, and, with her parents, came to McDonough county, where she was afterward married to W. H. Randolph, now deceased. She is now the owner of the Randolph House, as also of a store building, livery barn, and her present commodious dwelling.

The 15th general assembly met at Springfield December 7, 1846, and adjourned March 1, 1847. William McMillan continued to serve this district in the senate. In the house, William H. Randolph, returned by a grateful constituency, represented McDonough county.

Before another general assembly had met, the constitution of 1848 was adopted, and under it a new apportionment of the state was made, and McDonough county, together with those of Schuyler, Brown and Highland, were made the 16th senatorial district, while the county still constituted a representative district. The 16th general assembly convened at Springfield, January 1, 1849, and adjourned February 12, 1849; a second session met October 22, 1849, and continued until November 7, 1849. This district was represented in the senate by John P. Richmond, a citizen of Schuyler county, and McDonough county was represented in the house by Josiah Harrison. The representative district was numbered 38.

The 17th general assembly met at

Springfield, January 6, 1850, and adjourned February 17, 1851; a second session convened June 7, 1852, and continued until June 23, 1852. The 16th senatorial district was represented by John P. Richmond, a resident of Schuyler county. McDonough county, then constituting the 38th representative district, was served by John Huston.

John Huston was born near Sparta, White county, Tennessee, May 17, 1808. His parents were Walter and Nancy (Bradshaw) Huston, the former being a Virginian by birth and the latter a Kentuckian. Both were hard-working, industrious people, poor in this world's goods, and therefore the advantages afforded their children were but few to attain anything like a fair education. John Huston had only a limited knowledge of his mother tongue, together with the sciences taught in the schools of the day, having the opportunity of attending only such schools as gave instruction in the simple rudiments of the language. Before reaching his majority, Mr. Huston led to the marriage altar Ann Melvin, with whom he happily lived until separated by death. They were married in his native county, on the second day of October, 1828, and twelve days thereafter the young couple, with all their worldly goods, departed for the great West, intending to make Illinois, with its beautiful prairies and grand groves, their home for the future. On the eleventh day of November, 1828, they arrived in Morgan county, where they remained some sixteen months, when they came to this county, arriving here on the fourteenth day of March, 1830. When they arrived in the county, all they pos-

sessed of worldly property was one horse, an old-fashioned one-horse cart, a few household goods and fifty cents in money. Selecting their claim, a log house was erected, into which the family moved. There being no door cut, a log was removed, and all crawled in. This was the beginning of their life in McDonough county. When Mr. Huston arrived in the county it was unorganized, and in the work of organization which occurred some months after, he bore an honorable part, and was appointed the first treasurer of the county, which office he held but a few months, the duties requiring his presence in Macomb, and therefore could not be attended to by him, without the loss of more time than he could spare from his private affairs. Other officers of minor importance were thrust upon him, which he filled to the satisfaction of those by whom he was elected. He never sought office at any time in his life; his personal feelings requiring to be sacrificed in accepting public position, but in 1847, he received the nomination of his party for member of the constitutional convention called for the purpose of amending the constitution of the state, and was triumphantly elected. His services in that body were such as to secure his nomination in 1850, for the office of representative in the general assembly. Being elected thereto he served his time and again was re-nominated in 1852, but was defeated on local grounds. He was no orator, never having given any special attention to public speaking, the labors of life being in tilling the soil, and whatever talent he may have had for oratory was never cultivated. He was a man of but few words, but all

that were said were direct to the point, the meaning being plain and manifest to all. Common sense was characteristic of the man in all that he said or done. In politics he was a democrat of the Jackson school, but his politics never interfered with the discharge of his duties as a public officer. When Mr. Huston settled on section 3 there were only about six or eight families in the neighborhood, and probably not more than twenty-five in the whole county. The first winter passed in his new home was the one in which occurred the ever memorable and never to be forgotten big snow, of which mention is frequently made in this work. The hardships endured by the family were such as were common to all, serving to strengthen them for the trials that should come after. Mr. Huston was the father of eight children, seven boys and one girl, the latter being now the wife of Strawther Givens, of Abingdon, Ill. Of the boys, it can be said, all now living occupy honorable positions in society, two having been called to their reward. John Huston departed this life on the 8th day of July, 1854, being 46 years and two months old. His loss was deeply felt by friends throughout the whole state, and his memory is yet held in grateful remembrance, and will be while the life of those living who were intimate with him shall last.

The 18th general assembly convened for its first session, January 3, 1853, and continued until February 14, of the same year; a second session met February 9, 1854, and adjourned March 4, 1854. J. M. Campbell, of McDonough county, was the senator from this district.

James M. Randolph was the representative from the 38th district. Mr. Randolph was the owner of the mill in Lamoine township, which he operated for years. A very active, enterprising man, to whose exertions a part of the credit of the location of the Northern Cross railroad through this county is due. In later years he removed to Carthage, Hancock county, where he died.

James Morrison Campbell, the oldest settler in Macomb, still living there, is a native of Frankfort, Kentucky, and was born August 22, 1803. His parents were John R. and Margaret F. (Self) Campbell. His grandfather, Robert Campbell, came to this country with his wife, Nancy Campbell, from Argyleshire, Scotland, in 1773, and when two years later, war with England commenced, he took up arms against the mother country. Robert Campbell settled in Virginia, where both parents of James were born. They moved to Kentucky, about the beginning of this century, and when the son was about four years old, the family moved from Frankfort to Mecklenburgh county, where they remained about two years.

In 1809, John R. Campbell, who was a blacksmith by trade, came into this state and settled at Shawneetown, and while there in 1812 and two years subsequently, was a lieutenant of rangers, fighting against the Indians, whom the British had instigated to raise the war whoop. When peace was declared Lieutenant Campbell did not return immediately, and his wife supposing him to be dead, returned with her little family of three children to the old home in Frankfort. To her great joy her hus-

band soon joined her. The Frankfort seminary was then a popular institution, and in it James was kept for four years, under a first-class disciplinarian, Professor Keene O'Hara. In 1820, when only seventeen years old, Mr. Campbell was appointed deputy post-master at Frankfort holding that position between five and six years under James W. Hawkins. Resigning his place in the post-office, our subject went to Lexington, and not long afterward received a mail bag with a suit of clothes in it from his friend, the post-master. Not being successful in finding a situation in Lexington, Mr. Campbell returned to Frankfort, and in the spring of 1828 went to Shelby county, Kentucky. The next winter he started for Galena, Jo Daviess county, this state, but spent that winter at Nashville, Tennessee, reaching the lead mines in August, 1829. His uncle, William Campbell, was then the general agent of the government as receiver of the rents of the mines at Galena, and the nephew was with him a few months, and then went into the office of the circuit and county clerk, remaining in that situation until the spring of 1831. On the first day of April of that year, he reached Macomb, which then had a population of four persons—Rev. John Baker, a Baptist minister, wife and two little daughters—Mr. Campbell swelling the population to five. Where the public square now stands, ornamented by a fine and substantial court house, the last year's grass and rosin weeds were six feet high, and except the cabin of Mr. Baker there was not a building of any kind within nearly a mile of where Ma-

comb now stands. In 1831 there were not more than 80 voters in the county. Mr. Campbell came here with commissions in his pocket from Judge Richard M. Young, for clerk of the circuit court, and was appointed by governor John Reynolds to the offices of judge of probate, county recorder, and notary public, and was appointed clerk of the county commissioners' court by the county commissioners in 1831, but there was not much county business just then to be done, and he built a log-house on what is now Jefferson street, and opened the first store in McDonough county. He was also appointed the first post-master of Macomb. He was also appointed the first notary public and the first judge of probate, but these two offices he refused to accept. The offices of circuit and county clerk, recorder and post-master he held for 16 years, except one interim of three months in the post-office. Not long afterward he became clerk of the county commissioner's court, and held that office 15 years. During the Black Hawk war (1832). Mr. Campbell was in Major Bogart's battalion, and served to the end, the pay being 86 cents a day, for himself and horse for 86 days. In 1846 he was appointed assistant commissary, and assigned to the third regiment, Illinois infantry, but he did only three months service in the Mexican war. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1847; was elected to the state senate, in 1852, and was a member of the finance committee during the four years that he served in that body. Mr. Campbell was originally a whig, but took exception to Mr. Clay's speech (1832)



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against the pre-emption of lands to actual settlers, and has since voted with the democratic party, serving many years on the county and state central committees. He was a delegate to the national convention in 1856, when Mr. Buchanan was nominated, and again in 1860, when Mr. Douglas was nominated was a member of the national democratic convention at Charleston, South Carolina, and at Baltimore, Maryland. Mr. Campbell has done a good deal of valuable work in the city council, and in the board of supervisors, and in many ways as is here seen, he has served his constituents, always with faithfulness and marked ability.

A few months after coming to Macomb, in August 1831, Mr. Campbell was married at St. Charles, Missouri, to Clarissa Hempstead, who died in 1842, leaving one son and four daughters, three of whom, the son and two daughters, are still living. In 1843 he was married to Mrs. Louisa F. Berry, a daughter of John Farwell and a sister of Captain G. L. Farwell, of Macomb, he having by her three sons and one daughter. Mr. Campbell's oldest daughter, Mary Eliza, was the first female child born in the city of Macomb. It was Mr. Campbell's pen which drew the original plat of the town, which was adopted by the county commissioners, and he named every street in the town. He is thoroughly identified with the history of this city and county. He built the first store, the first frame house, the first three school houses and the first public hall in Macomb; was the first post-master in the county; the first county clerk, recorder, and has been

the first and foremost man in many important enterprises. Although more than 80 years old, his mind is clear, and he has a vivid recollection of early times and pioneer days in this county, and the historian has been able from him to obtain many facts of much importance, no where else obtainable. McDonough county was extremely fortunate in her early history, in having such a man to plan and execute, whose ability was well known, and whose honesty was unquestioned. He has witnessed the development of this county from a state of natural wilderness, to a thrifty and well peopled land, and in its transformation he has contributed more of time and brains, and money directly and indirectly, than any other man, and can to-day with a good degree of commendable pride, point to his record, and have the satisfaction which comes only from a life well spent, an honored name so fairly won.

The 19th general assembly convened at the state capital January 1, 1855, and adjourned February 15, 1855. McDonough county having been changed to a place in the tenth district, was represented in the senate by James M. Campbell. Louis H. Waters represented the 32d district in the house. A sketch of the latter gentleman will be found in connection with the history of the bar of the county, a profession which he graced and ornamented.

On the 5th of January, 1857, the 20th general assembly of the state met at Springfield and continued in session until February 19, 1857. William C. Goudy, of Fulton, was the senator, and George Hire represented the county of

McDonough, then the thirty-second district, in the house.

George Hire came to McDonough county in 1851, his son Jesse having settled here some four years previously. He never owned any real estate in the shape of farm land. Being a man of means, he lived on the interest of his money. He was born in West Virginia, but when quite young his parents, who were of German descent, removed to Ohio. He was, on attaining the age of manhood, united in wedlock with Catherine Bryant, a native of Virginia, by whom he had five children; Jesse, Mary A., Jefferson, Margaret and Elizabeth. He was a man of superior abilities and took a prominent part in the politics of this his adopted county, being one of the leaders of the democratic party in this locality. Hire township was named after him.

The 21st general assembly convened at Springfield, January 3, 1859, and adjourned February 24, following. William C. Goudy was again in the senate from this district, and in the house the county was represented by William Berry. The latter named gentleman came to McDonough county from Indiana, and resided at Macomb. The "colonel," as he was called, died at this place a few years ago, honored and respected by all.

The first session of the 22d general assembly met at Springfield, January 7, 1861, and adjourned February 22, and a second session commenced April 23, 1861, and continued until May 3 of the same year. In the senate William Berry, of McDonough county, represented the district. In the house of representatives S. H. McCandless was the dep-

uty from this county, and filled the place with credit and honor to himself and friends.

The 23d general assembly of Illinois convened at Springfield, January 5, 1863, and adjourned February 14, 1863, until June 2, 1863. On the latter date it again met, in pursuance to the adjournment, and was, on the 10th of June, prorogued by the governor until December 31, 1864, on which day it convened and adjourned. In this assembly McDonough, then a part of the 14th senatorial district, was represented in the senate by William Berry, of this county. Lewis G. Reid was the member of the house from this county.

In mentioning the prominent men of McDonough county in this volume, we will not fail to speak of Lewis G. Reid, attorney, who has served the people in an official capacity, a number of times, giving supreme satisfaction. He is a native Kentuckian, and was born in Mason county on the 16th day of April, 1813, his parents being Lewis E. and Elizabeth (Peyton) Reid, both of whom were natives of Virginia state. Lewis G. was the eldest child of a family of seven children, and was reared and educated in his native county. In April, 1834, he started for the west, on horseback, and located in Sangamon county, Illinois, returning to his Kentucky home in the fall, and bringing his father's family to the home he had picked out for them. In 1838 he removed to Winnebago county, Illinois, and from there to Stephenson county, same state, three years later. In 1853 he returned to Kentucky and remained till 1858, at which time he removed to Lamoine

township, McDonough county, and located on the northwest quarter of section 28, where he improved a farm, which he still owns. In 1869 he located on the northwest quarter of section 31, where he lived until October, 1882, when he removed to Colchester, where he at present resides. In 1862 Mr. Reid was admitted to the McDonough county bar, but has never made a specialty of this profession. He was elected county supervisor in 1860, and served as such for 21 years. He served the people of his district as representative in the general assembly one term, being elected in 1863. When the county court house was being built he served as superintendent of construction. The structure was finished in 1872, and gave entire satisfaction to the people of the county, thus speaking volumes for Mr. Reid. At present he holds the position of notary public. His marriage with Sarah A. Moore, a native of Kentucky, was solemnized on Sunday, January 1, 1843. Her death occurred in the month of March, 1843. Two children of that marriage are still living—Anna C. and Louis N. Mr. Reid was again married, in September, 1857, to Mrs. Cyrena Tristo, a widow. Three children by this union are still living—Lucien, Edward and Harry L.—but Mrs. Reid died in 1865. Lewis G. Reid and Lucy Tandy were married on the 29th day of January, 1879. Mrs. Reid is a native of the state of Kentucky, but was reared in Missouri,

On January 2, 1865, the 24th general assembly met in regular session, at Springfield, and adjourned the 16th of February following. The 14th district was represented in the senate by James

Strain, a resident of Monmouth, Warren county. This district consisted of the counties of McDonough, Henderson, Mercer and Warren. The 29th representative district, comprising the county of McDonough, was represented by William H. Neece, of Macomb. A sketch of the latter named gentleman can be found in connection with the record of congressmen.

The 25th general assembly held three sessions, the first commencing January 7, 1867, which adjourned February 28; the second convened June 11, and adjourned June 13; and the third commenced June 14, and adjourned June 28, 1867. In the senate, James Strain continued to represent this district, and in the house, Amaziah Hanson was the member from McDonough county.

Samuel Hanson, grandfather of Amaziah Hanson, one of Mound township's leading citizens, was reared on the eastern shore of Maryland. He removed from there to Mason county, Kentucky, where James, father of Amaziah, was born November 17, 1799. Samuel removed to Ross county, Ohio, when James was but nine months old. In that county Samuel lived the remainder of his days, dying in February, 1832, aged 82 years. James was married in Ross county, Ohio, to Elizabeth Mackey. She was a native of Centre county, Pennsylvania, born in 1803, and daughter of James W. and Hannah (Powell) Mackey. She removed to Ross county, Ohio, with her father in 1820, and was there married. There their son Amaziah, the subject of this sketch, was born, on the 25th day of April, 1825. He was reared there, and was married May 10, 1855, to Keturah

Clark. While on a visit to her sister, in Missouri, she died, August 26, 1858, Mr. Hanson arriving in time to witness her death. Her remains were interred at Chillicothe, Ohio. Mr. Hanson was married again near Circleville, Ohio, on the 17th of September, 1861, to Eliza Fryback. The fall previous Mr. Hanson had come out to this county and purchased land on section 10, New Salem township. On the day they were married he started with his wife for this county. They decided not to locate permanently on the farm just then, and coming to Macomb they lived there until March, 1862, when they removed to the farm. In December, 1874, Mr. Hanson went with his family to Bates county, Missouri, where he lived until October, 1877, when he returned to McDonough county and located on his present farm, which is on the southeast quarter of section 30, Mound township. The names of Mr. Hanson's children, who are all the issue of his second marriage, are as follows: Emerson, born December 12, 1864; Ralph, born December 2, 1866; Grier, born June 24, 1870; Myra, born October 24, 1873; Lettie, born in Missouri, February 14, 1875, died August 27, 1875; Ivan Mackey, born September 9, 1876, in Missouri; Edmund, born August 15, 1879; Katie, born December 5, 1881; and Anna Marie, born August 2, 1883. In 1866 Mr. Hanson was elected representative of this county in the house of representatives, and attended the session of 1867. It was in this year that the 14th amendment to the constitution was ratified, Mr. Hanson recording himself in favor of it. He also helped elect Lyman Trumbull to the United States

senate. He studied law in Ohio, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1852, at Delaware, Ohio. He practiced his profession at Chillicothe, and was elected clerk of the court there two terms. In 1867 he received a license from the supreme court of Illinois to practice law in this state, but has never followed the legal profession since coming to Illinois. He was twice elected justice of the peace in New Salem township; he has served as school treasurer, and is now holding that position in Mound township. In religious matters he is also prominent. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church at Bardolph. He was three times lay delegate to the Central Illinois conference, and is now president of the county Sunday school convention. So it will be seen that Mr. Hanson's life has been one of action and usefulness. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and has been twice a representative to the grand lodge. His two oldest sons are teachers in the county. When Mr. Hanson was a young man he taught school six years, and followed this vocation while studying law. He is a man highly respected, and enjoys a large and wide acquaintance among the people of McDonough county.

The 26th general assembly, which convened at Springfield the 4th of January, 1869, contained as the representative of this district Isaac McManus, of Keithsburg, Mercer county, in the senate, and Humphrey Horrabin, of Blandinsville, in the house. The assembly adjourned April 20, 1869.

Humphrey Horrabin was born in Alerton, near Liverpool, England, on the 15th of December, 1817. His parents,

James and Frances (Sharpless) Horrabin, were poor in this world's goods, and gave him the opportunity to attend the subscription school of his native country only a few months. But he was instructed well in the doctrines of the church, its discipline, etc. In 1829, when 13 years of age, he was bound an apprentice to learn the trade of shoemaker, the time of his service to be seven years. Completing the required time as an apprentice, he continued at the trade as a journeyman until his removal to this country, and for 10 years thereafter. On the 3d day of October, 1836, he was married to Elizabeth Smalley, of England, by whom he had six children, only one of whom is now living. Mrs. Horrabin died at her home near Blandinsville, on the 25th of July, 1870, in the full assurance of faith, having been a servant of Christ for many years as a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal church. After working at his trade in the old country for 18 years, Mr. Horrabin was forced to the conclusion that no opportunity was offered there, even to the most industrious, for any very rapid advancement, and turning his eyes toward the new world, he determined on emigrating and endeavoring to build up a name and home for himself and family. In the spring of 1847 he sailed for America, and on the 1st of May arrived in New Orleans, from which place he proceeded to Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois. Here he engaged as a journeyman, and as such worked for some months. In coming to this country he had not the means to bring his family, therefore it was his first thought to accumulate sufficient

money to send for them. In order to do this, he thought best to only draw so much of his wages per week as would be necessary for his individual wants, and leave the balance until it should be sufficient for his purpose. When the sum had reached \$200, he concluded to draw it, but on calling for it, he was informed by the firm that they could not pay, as they were bankrupt. This was a sad blow to him. After working hard for months, and stinting himself in the enjoyments of the many comforts of this life, to be deprived of all his hard earnings and the privilege of again beholding his family for many months. He was now thrown out of employment, but right here, some of the prominent citizens of the place came to his assistance, purchasing for him a stock of leather, tools, etc., and giving him his own time to pay for them. He was thus enabled to go on, and soon had the satisfaction of gathering around him his loved family. Mr. Horrabin remained in Lewistown five years, when, thinking to better himself, he purchased of Charles Chandler, of Macomb, the southeast quarter of section 14, Blandinsville township, where he yet resides. He paid for the quarter \$300, and has since repeatedly refused \$10,000 for it. Without any previous experience in farm life he began its improvement, and now has one of the best farms in the county. In 1859, becoming somewhat pressed financially by the failure of many of the banks of the country, and in order to relieve himself the more speedily, he rented his farm, and moving into Tennessee, this county, he again returned to his trade which he continued for five years, at the expiration of which

time he returned to the farm. In the county convention in 1868, he received the nomination for representative to the general assembly, to which position he was triumphantly elected, and where he served with honor to himself and constituents. Mr. Horrabin's mother died in England, December 31, 1876, and was buried in St. Michael's churchyard, Garston. Mr. Horrabin, although a poor man when he landed in this country, has succeeded, by energy, thrift and ability, in amassing a fine competence and is noted among the foremost citizens of the county. In 1872, he paid a visit to his 'native land, and while there was united in marriage with Mary Ockleshaw, the daughter of James and Jane (Branhill) Ockleshaw, of Lancashire, England. They are the happy parents of one child, a boy, whose name is Humphrey James. He is a bright and industrious boy, and at school is noted for his assiduity in study.

The first regular session of the 27th general assembly began on the 4th of January, 1871, and on the 17th of April following it was adjourned until November 15, 1871. A special session commenced May 4, 1871, and lasted until June 22, and a second special session met October 13, and adjourned October 24. It again met in regular adjourned session November 15, 1871, and on the 9th of April, 1872, adjourned sine die. This was the first assembly under the constitution of 1870. This instrument made the senate to consist of 50 senators, and the house of 175 representatives. McDonough county, associated with those of Henderson, Mercer and Warren made up the 14th senatorial district. In the house, the minority

representation system having been adopted in the constitution, by which three members from each district were entitled to seats, the county of McDonough, now the 59th district, was represented by two gentlemen, William H. Neece and James Manly, both of Macomb. B. R. Hampton, of Macomb, McDonough county, and Harvey S. Senter, of Aledo, Mercer county, were the senators. A sketch of Mr. Hampton may be found in the chapter on the press of the county.

James Manly, a representative man of Macomb city, is a native of Ohio, and was born January 29, 1813. His parents were of Irish, Dutch and Scotch extraction, and native Pennsylvanians, his father having been born in York county, and his mother in Washington county. His father emigrated to Ohio, in 1804. In 1843 he came to Fulton county, where he improved a fine farm and made that his home until 1856, when he came to Mound township, took up government land on section 22, 320 acres. He was at that time in limited circumstances, and could not for some time make much improvement on this land. He traded in lands to a considerable extent, owning at one time 500 acres. He succeeded at length in improving a place which made a beautiful home. In 1862 he rented his farm and moved to Bushnell. In 1872 he removed to Macomb, where he now has a pleasant home. Meanwhile in 1860, March 3, he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Prentiss, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch descent. She came to Schuyler county, in 1841, and in Vermont, Mr. Manly formed her acquaintance. Her

former husband, William Prentiss, was a physician, and her only child living, is William Prentiss, of Macomb, a distinguished lawyer and a popular gentleman. Mr. Manly has been in public life to a considerable extent, having been on the board of supervisors in Fulton county, and in this county. His efficiency as a public servant, and popularity as a citizen, was well attested in his election to the state legislature in 1870, where he remained two years, and served with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituency. Politically he may be called a greenbacker, with radical temperance ideas. Mr. and Mrs. Manly are both active christian people, and she is an indefatigable worker in the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

The 28th general assembly convened at Springfield, January 8, 1873; adjourned May 6, 1873, until January 4, 1874; and met in adjourned session on the latter date and continued until March 31, 1874, when it adjourned sine die. The senatorial districts had been changed according to the act of March 1, 1872, previous to the meeting of this assembly, and Warren and McDonough counties were associated together as the 23d senatorial district and was represented by B. R. Hampton, of Macomb. In the house, the 23d district, composed of the counties of Warren and McDonough, was represented by William A. Grant, of Monmouth, Warren county; John E. Jackson, of Colchester, and E. K. Westfall, of Bushnell, in this county.

J. E. Jackson was for many years one of the enterprising agriculturalists of this county, but having a strong bias toward the profession of law, practiced

some in Colchester, where he resided, and where he died.

E. K. Westfall, M. D., the present postmaster of Bushnell, is a native of Thornton, Boone county, Indiana, having been born there on the 8th of January, 1839. He is a son of Cornelius and Sarah (Davis) Westfall, the former of whom was a native of Randolph county, Virginia, and the latter of Trenton, New Jersey. Cornelius Westfall was born in a fort, where the town of Beverly, Virginia now stands. When 21 years of age, he went to Elizabethtown, Hardin county, Kentucky. Later he went to Ohio, where he taught the first school opened in Dayton. From there he removed to Troy, Ohio, which town he surveyed, and at one time held all of the county offices, and was circuit clerk for 24 years. In 1835 he removed to Indiana, and, in the spring of 1864, to McDonough county, Illinois, locating at Macomb for a few months, then moving onto a farm about five miles northeast of that city, where he died in 1855. Dr. Westfall followed farming and school-teaching until April, 1861, where he enlisted in company B, 16th Illinois volunteers, and was mustered into the service of the United States as orderly sergeant, on the 24th of May. October 1, 1861, he was promoted second lieutenant, and April 7, 1862, commissioned first lieutenant, which position he held until the fall of that year, when he was discharged on account of disability, which disabled him for some eighteen months after his discharge. He had commenced the study of medicine under his brother, Dr. B. R. Westfall, of Macomb, in 1859, and resumed the same af-

ter his term of service. In 1865-66 he attended the Hahneman medical college of Chicago, and in the spring of 1867, opened an office in Bushnell, where he has since continued to reside. He has built up a large and lucrative practice, and as a physician is possessed of much skill and good judgement in the discernment and treatment of diseases. The doctor is a public spirited gentleman, and takes especial pride in whatever tends to promote the interests of his city and county. He has served Bushnell as a supervisor and as a member of the city council. In 1872 and 1876, he represented McDonough county in the house of representatives, and was an acknowledged "working member," doing much good in the committee rooms. He was lieutenant colonel of the 7th regiment, which he took an active part in organizing, but has since resigned. Dr. E. K. Westfall and Emma Curl were married in December, 1871, and her death occurred in October, 1872. The doctor was again married in 1878, to Irene Wann, a native of Pennsylvania. Their union has been blessed with two children—Mary H. and Clara E. The doctor is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Honor, and the Grand Army of the Republic. He is the representative of Bushnell post, G. A. R., to the grand encampment, and is also the commander of the uniformed rank of the Knights of Pythias.

The 29th general assembly was convened at Springfield, January 6, 1875, and adjourned April 15, the same year. John T. Morgan, of Monmouth, Warren county, was the senator from this district. In the house, the interests of this

and the adjoining county of Warren, constituting the 23d district, was in the hands of Isaac L. Christie and C. W. Boydston, of Warren county, and A. W. King, of Macomb, McDonough county.

The 30th general assembly met in regular session at Springfield, January 3, 1877, and adjourned May 24 following. John T. Morgan was still in the senate. In the house C. W. Boydston, of Warren county, E. K. Westfall, of Bushnell, and Charles H. Whitaker, of Macomb, McDonough county, represented this district. Mr. Westfall has been mentioned previously, and a sketch in full detail in regard to Charles H. Whitaker, will be found by the reader in the chapter in relation to the press of McDonough county.

The 31st general assembly convened at the state capital, January 8, 1879, and continued in session until May 31, following, when it adjourned. William H. Neece, the present member of congress, represented the district in the senate, and Henry M. Lewis and Edwin W. Allen, both of Warren county, and Henry Black, of McDonough county, were the members from this, the 23d district.

The 32d general assembly convened at Springfield in January, 1881, and the district was represented in the house by William C. McLeod and Simeon B. Davis, of this county, and Daniel D. Perry, of Warren county. William H. Neece was still the senator.

William C. McLeod, while not an early settler of the county, has been called on to fill so many offices of profit and trust in this county since his residence here, that he may be properly classed among its foremost people. He was born near

New Town, Frederick county, Virginia, March 25, 1825, and is the son of John B. and Ann S. (Carson) McLeod, both natives of that same county. The elder McLeod was a practicing physician, who for 30 years followed his profession in and around New Town. He was a man of considerable ability, and served his county in the legislature of his native state for two years. He died in McDonough county, in 1865, while on a visit to his son William. Dr. McLeod lived upon a farm adjoining the village of New Town, and here the subject of this sketch passed his early life. Until 18 years of age he passed his time in working upon the farm and in attending the select school of the village, where he made rapid progress in securing an education. When he reached the above mentioned age, he engaged with a firm in New Town to learn the trade of carpenter, choosing this rather than the profession that his parents desired him to study. At this trade he labored for eleven years, becoming quite proficient in all its branches. In 1850 Mr. McLeod left his native state, and for several years resided in Palmyra, Missouri. Here he continued to follow his trade, and for a time, in company with a Mr. Phelps, under the firm name of Phelps & McLeod, carried on the business of lumber dealers in addition to contracting and building. Many of the public and private buildings of Palmyra were erected under his supervision. In 1858 Mr. McLeod received the appointment from the governor to superintend the enlargement of the state penitentiary at Jefferson City, Missouri, and while attending to the work, he received word of the

sudden and dangerous illness of his wife, who was then on a visit to relatives in this county. Leaving the work in charge of another, he hastened to the bedside of his wife, expecting to return as soon as possible to finish his contract, but circumstances conspired to prevent this, and compelling him to resign the position. Some years previous to this, he had visited this county, and was impressed with the fertility of its soil and the natural advantages which it enjoyed. He now determined on locating here and making this his future home. That decision he has never since regretted. He came to McDonough county in October, 1858, and settled upon section 14, Emmet township, where he has since continued to reside. Mr. McLeod has been twice married; first to Mary W. Miller, daughter of Robert F. Miller, one of the pioneers of old McDonough county; second to Martha E. Simpson, of Warren county, Virginia. Eight children were the result of the first union, five girls and three boys, four of whom yet live, the rest, with the mother, having crossed over the river. Mrs. McLeod died in May, 1865. The second marriage of Mr. McLeod occurred October 5, 1868. They have had two children, one living. While a citizen of Palmyra, Mr. McLeod held the offices of constable and city marshal some years. Since coming to McDonough county, he has held the offices of town clerk, collector and treasurer, and for 17 years was a member of the board of supervisors, a great part of the time chairman of the board. In the discharge of his official duties he brought to bear upon his labors a zeal which, united with a determined will, enabled

him to accomplish a great amount of work. No man that has ever lived in the county, took more interest in its affairs, or devoted more time to its improvement. By the board of supervisors he was appointed to superintend the erection of the new jail building for the county, a work which he discharged to the satisfaction not only of that body, but the people at large. In 1885, Mr. McLeod removed from this county, going back to his native state, Virginia. In politics Mr. McLeod has always been a consistent democrat, the principles of that party being dear to his heart. As a democrat he has always been elected to office, and no man labors more zealously for the success of the general and local tickets of the party.

Simeon B. Davis, one of McDonough county's most enterprising men, and at this time a resident of Hire township, was born in Ashland county, Ohio, December 7, 1836, a son of Amos and Nancy (Crawford) Davis. The former was born in 1800 and died in 1848, the latter born August 25, 1807, and died August 14, 1884. While a boy in Ohio Mr. Davis learned the boot and shoe business, and when he came to McDonough county he settled in Macomb and pursued the same vocation for two years, when he located in Sciota township on a farm, where he followed farming and teaching school for about ten years. The year 1864 dates his first purchase of land, eighty acres on section 17, being the east half of the northeast quarter, on which he lived about three and a half years, when he removed to Blandinsville township, and remained for nearly two years, making the date of his removal to

his present home in 1869. The place consists of the northwest quarter of 12 and east one-half of northeast quarter of section 11. This farm has all been brought under a state of cultivation by Mr. Davis, and is one of the best farms in the township. His occupation has been farming, buying, feeding and shipping stock. At present he is endeavoring to improve somewhat on the Clydesdale horses. Having a good line of brood mares, and some good three-quarter blood horses, this branch of industry will receive his attention more fully in the future. Mr. Davis was educated in Ohio, and was a very successful teacher for a long time: The advantages were few at that time, and he was compelled to study at home. Indeed, most of his education was obtained by his own exertions, studying out the most difficult problems, and mastering language in a great degree. He has been an extensive reader, and keeps his mind well stored with facts which are essential to a useful life. He has been twice honored with a seat in assembly, being elected in 1881 as a representative to the state legislature, which position he filled with credit to himself and constituents during the sessions of 1881 and 1882. He is a strong republican, and works earnestly in the cause, stumping the county for the last two elections for president, and doing effective work, and is one of the most popular speakers in the county, and being in the prime of life, years of usefulness await him. His work in the Sunday schools of Hire township has been of great good, and under that head will be found a recapitulation of the work done. His marriage occurred September

27, 1860, when Artemisa Stambaugh, daughter of Rev. Adam Stambaugh, became his wife. She is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, but was reared in Schuyler county. Nine children were born to them, eight of whom are living; Emma and Eva, the first, were twins, the former the wife of John Delbridge, living in Kansas, the latter the wife of David Rush, of the same state; Margaret N., wife of E. T. Dunn, of Macomb, marble dealer; Elsy A., Stewart A., Alice D., Louie May, James E., and Stella, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Davis are members of the M. E. church.

The 33d general assembly convened January 3, 1883, at Springfield, and remained in session until June 18, following. This district was represented by I. N. Pearson, of McDonough, and I. L. Pratt and C. M. Rogers, of Warren counties. Henry Tubbs was the senator.

Isaac N. Pearson was born in Centerville, Butler county, Pennsylvania, on the 27th of July, 1842. His parents were Isaac S. and Lydia (Painter) Pearson, both natives of Pennsylvania. His father was for many years engaged in the mercantile business and served in the legislature of his native state. In 1846, after bidding his family goodbye, he departed for Philadelphia to purchase goods. While there he was taken sick with the fever, from which he never recovered, and died in that city, far from home and kindred, none of the family being permitted ever to see his face again. He was buried in that city by the society of Friends, or Quakers, as they are often called, he being connected with that congregation by birth. The widow, with her family, shortly

her husband's death, went to New Castle, Lawrence county, which place she made her home until the year 1849, when she removed to Hancock county, this state, settling near the town of La Harpe, where she resided until her removal to Macomb in 1858. In this latter place she resided until her death, which occurred on the 3d day of March, 1872, being at the time 66 years of age, departing this life on the anniversary of her birth. Isaac was the youngest of seven children and passed the first eight years of his life in a town and the next eight upon a farm. The only educational advantages enjoyed by him were in the common schools and two years attendance in the select school of Prof. J. W. Mathews, in Macomb, in the years of 1856 and 1857. In 1861 he entered the office of J. B. Cummings, circuit clerk of the county, serving as recorder until he became of age, when he received the appointment from Mr. Cummings as deputy circuit clerk, which position he filled acceptably until the expiration of Mr. Cumming's term of office. In the spring of 1865 he went to Bushnell to take a position in the banking house of Chandler & Cummings, with whom he remained until the fall of 1868, when he again received the appointment of deputy circuit clerk, this time from B. F. Pinkley, then elected to the office of circuit clerk of the county. This position he retained for the four years' term of Captain Pinkley, giving such satisfaction to the people that in 1872 he received the unanimous nomination by his party for the same office. Notwithstanding some opposition to him on account of his being a young man,

he was triumphantly elected, receiving a greater majority than any man on the ticket. In 1876 he was renominated by acclamation, and again elected by a majority greater than any other, having 300 votes ahead of his ticket, thus proving that the people believed it no crime to be a young man, and that faithful service should be rewarded. The popularity of Mr. Pearson with the people is great indeed, but easily accounted for. He is always pleasant and accommodating to all; every visitor to his office, whether on business or not, was treated in a gentlemanly manner; his own private business or the duties of the public office which he held, he never neglected. Mr. Pearson is a thorough and consistent republican, the principles of that party being "bred in the bone;" he never allowed his love of party to deter him from duty as a public officer. In June, 1880, he was elected cashier of the Union National bank, which position he held until January, 1882, when he resigned to fill the place in the general assembly, to which he had been elected, and served one term in the house. On his resignation of the office of cashier in the bank, he was elected vice president, a position which he still honors. Mr. Pearson deals, somewhat, in real estate, and besides city property owns a most excellent farm of 135 acres of land. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, having reached the Knights Templar degree, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and having passed all the chairs in the lodge and encampment, has represented the lodge in the grand lodge.

The 34th general assembly of the state of Illinois met at the state capitol, in Springfield, January 7, 1885, and are at this writing still in session. The representatives from this district in the lower house, are W. H. McCord and W. H. Weir, of McDonough, and C. M. Rogers, of Warren. The senator is the same as in the last assembly.

William H. Weir, M. D., one of the present members of the state legislature, is a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, born February 13, 1825. His parents were also natives of that state. In the year 1850, William H. Weir entered Rush medical college, at Chicago, of which institution he is a graduate. He was united in marriage, January 29, 1857, with Ellen R. Purcell, a native of Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois, whose parents were natives, respectively, of Kentucky and Ohio. Doctor and Mrs. Weir have had seven children born to them—Samuel G., who died June 19, 1858; Margaretta, who died December 18, 1859; Permelia E., wife of William H. Neece; Luella M., who is now engaged in teaching school; Mary C., Nina and Anna, living at home with their parents. Doctor Weir came to Colchester, McDonough county, in 1866, and since then has made this his home. He is engaged in the practice of his profession, and in connection carries on the drug business. He has gained the reputation of possessing much skill as a physician, and enjoys an extensive and remunerative practice. The position which he at present holds as representative from this district, is an evidence of the respect and esteem with which he is regarded in McDon-

ough county, and his fitness for that responsible office, amply proven by the entire satisfaction of his constituency. He is also a member of the county board of supervisors, in which office he is now serving his fifth term.

A sketch of Mr. McCord is given in connection with the history of the town of Blandinsville, with which he is prominently identified.

COUNTY CLERK.

When McDonough county was organized, in 1830, the office of county clerk, while an important one, was not quite as prominent as at present. At that time the incumbent of the office was appointed by the county commissioners, and held it during good behavior. As a compensation he was allowed the fees of his office, which were but a trifle, and a per diem allowance during the session of the commissioners' court.

The first to fill the office was Michael Stinson, who was appointed at the first meeting of the county court, on the 3d day of July, 1830. He acted in this capacity until September, when he resigned.

On the retirement of Mr. Stinson, the county commissioners appointed John Baker to the vacant office. He was a member of the Baptist church, but gave very little time to his calling, engaging in regular secular pursuits. He came to the county in 1829, and built the first house on the site of the present town of Macomb. It is told of him that he held a membership in the New Hope Baptist church, in what was then called the "Job settlement," and he was expelled from it for unchristian conduct. In 1835

he left this part of the country, and removed to Missouri, and from there to Texas. While living in the latter state, he wished once more to enter the ministry, but he was too conscientious to do this without rehabilitation in the church from which he had been excluded, so in 1840, he returned the 800 miles that lay between his Texan home and this place, coming on horseback and was once more received into the bosom of the New Hope church, after due confession. He returned to Texas, where he preached the gospel for some years. He held the office of county clerk of this county but a short time.

Early in the spring of 1831, Mr. Baker resigned the office, and the county commissioners' court appointed James M. Campbell to this position. He had, in the December previous, received the appointment of circuit clerk, and when the vacancy occurred in the office of the county clerk, some one mentioned Mr. Campbell's name in connection with it. Opposition was at once raised on the score of that gentleman's being a Yankee. On being questioned, Mr. Campbell's reply was characteristic: "Well, gentlemen," said he, "if to be born in the city of Frankfort, Kentucky, living there until six years of age, coming to the state of Illinois and remaining six years, then returning to Kentucky and living there for twelve years, and then returning to Illinois, constitutes a Yankee, then I am one." This explanation being satisfactory, the appointment was made. He held this office by appointment until 1838, when, the constitution having been changed, the office became elective, and Mr. Campbell was elected

by the people to fill the same office, and in 1843 he was re-elected, and held the office until the fall of 1846. A sketch of Mr. Campbell appears in connection with the legislative representation, he having filled the office of state senator, as already related.

At the regular election of 1846, Isaac Grantham, the democratic nominee, was chosen by the majority of the people of the county to fill this responsible office. He was re-elected to the same position 1847, 1849, 1851, 1853, 1855 and 1857, serving in all nearly thirteen years, dying while in office during the year 1859. He was a very affable gentleman, justly popular, and would have, doubtless, held the office longer but for the hand of death. Mr. Grantham came to Macomb from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Jonathan H. Baker was the successor of Mr. Grantham in the office of county clerk, having been elected to at the regular election of 1859, and filled the position for two years. A sketch of Mr. Baker is found under the head of county judges, he being the present occupant of that office.

In 1861 James W. Mathews was called upon to fill the office of county clerk, and served the people in this capacity for one term of four years, the law having been changed, making the duration of the term four instead of two years, as heretofore. Mr. Mathews is believed to have been a Kentuckian by birth and came here early in 1853, as the professor of mathematics in the McDonough college, and served in that position until 1855, when the institution closed its doors. Mr. Mathews, about a year after

the expiration of his term of office, went to St. Louis, where he died.

In 1865 William Ervin was elected to this office and filled it for four years.

Captain William Ervin, druggist of Macomb, is a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, where he was born on the 27th day of February, 1820. His parents were both Virginians by birth, and the father, James Ervin, followed agricultural pursuits. The captain resided in his native state until 1841, when accompanied by his mother, his father having died when William was four years of age, he came to Illinois and settled in McDonough county, where Hugh Ervin, a brother of the captain, had settled some time previous. The mother died in Macomb in 1852. When the captain came to Macomb he immediately engaged in the general mercantile business, which he continued until 1862, at which time he enlisted in company C, 84th Illinois infantry, and was mustered into the service as captain of that company, and served as such up to the close of the war, when he was brevetted as major. While in the service he participated in all the engagements in which his company took a part. Upon his return home he was elected to the office of clerk of the court, which office he held for four years. He then engaged in farming, which he followed for a few years. In 1871 the captain engaged in the drug trade, which he still continues, under the firm name of William Ervin & Son. In politics he is a republican, and besides the office heretofore mentioned, he has been honored several times by local offices. Mr. Ervin is a Royal Arch Mason, and served as

high priest of that order previous to offering his services to the country. In 1849 Mary McCrosky became his beloved wife. She is a Kentuckian by birth, but came to Schuyler county, Illinois, with her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Ervin are the parents of three children; Ella L., Sarah Alice, now the wife of William Wyne, and James M., the partner, in business with his father.

The successor of Mr. Ervin, in this office was Quinton C. Ward, who was elected at the regular election in the fall of 1869. He, also, filled this office for four years.

Q. C. Ward is a native of McDonough county, and first saw the light on the 14th of February, 1838. He is at present a resident of the town of LaHarpe, Hancock county, Illinois, where he is engaged, in company with J. H. Hungate, in the banking business, under the firm name of Hungate, Ward & Co.

In 1873, A. L. Sparks was duly elected to the office of county clerk, and filled the same for four years.

Allen L. Sparks, a leading citizen of Bushnell township and prominent in McDonough county is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Deford) Sparks. His father was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania November, 24th, 1808, and died near Ellisville, Fulton county, Illinois, July 6th, A. D. 1876. His mother was born September 13th, 1813, in Belmont county, Ohio, and died January 21st, 1864, near Ellisville, Illinois. His father was of Irish descent and his mother of French. Allen L. is the eldest of a family of 11 children, and was born in Richland (now Ashland) county, Ohio, June 8th, 1831. In the spring of 1835 he em-

igrated with his father to Clinton county, Indiana, which was then called a wilderness, the country being new and sparsely settled. In 1845 his father with his family moved to Ellisville, Fulton county Illinois; there Allen worked and assisted his father to improve a farm in Deerfield township.

In 1853 a serious abscess arose on his spine and inflammation of the hip joint which for five years disqualified him for hard labor. During this time he studiously employed himself in the acquirement of an English education and in order to obtain means and not be dependent on his friends would teach school in winter and pursue his studies in summer. He followed teaching as a profession till 1859. On December 28th 1859, he married Ann Jane Johnson, a resident of Prairie City, Illinois. Her parents Mahetable and Elisha Johnson emigrated from the state of New York and settled near Fairview. After his marriage he settled on and commenced the improvement of the farm he now lives on, being southeast quarter of section number 29, Bushnell township; he owns 120 acres on the northeast of section number 28 in Young Hickory township, Fulton county. Upon his farm in Bushnell township he has substantial and good improvements, a commodious residence, good barn, good stock and all good conveniences; his home is a beautiful one and the surroundings make it home like. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks have two children (boys), Emory Caldwell, the eldest, and Eben Wilson Burrill, both residing with their parents. Mr. Sparks was elected justice of the peace in Bushnell township April 4th, 1871,

which office he held for two years. In the spring of 1873 he was elected supervisor of his town and held that till November 1873, when he resigned, and in November 1873, he was elected county clerk of McDonough county, on the anti-monopoly ticket, which office he held four years, and returned to his farm in October, 1883. At Jacksonville, Illinois, he was elected grand worthy president of the Anti-Horsethief association of Illinois, its jurisdiction comprising all the states east of the Mississippi river and north of the Ohio. In politics Mr. Sparks is an uncompromising national green-backer and anti-monopolist; is kind and generous to the poor, sympathizes with and takes an active part in all the labor reforms of the state, is proud of his profession as a farmer, and at the Bushnell fair is superintendent of farm products. Mr. and Mrs. Sparks are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In November, 1877, at the regular election, there were three candidates for the office of county clerk, Charles W. Dines, the nominee of the democratic party; J. W. Parks, of the republican; and Allen L. Sparks, of the independent. Mr. Dines was the successful candidate, by a moderate plurality. He was re-elected in 1882, and is the present incumbent of the office.

Charles W. Dines, the present county clerk, a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Todd) Dines, was born in Missouri, June 12, 1842. He received a good education, graduating at the Selby high school. In 1862, he entered the United States' service as clerk in the office of the paymaster of war, and served two years. He afterwards resided for one

year at Quincy, Illinois. He then came to McDonough county and settled at Blandinsville, where he engaged in the general merchandise business, and also dealt in grain and live stock. In 1877, he was elected county clerk, was re-elected in 1882, and is now holding said office. He was married, in 1870, to Alta Hopper, daughter of A. P. and Cynthia Hopper. They have six children—Orville, Stella, Donna, Adelbert, Thomas A. and Mary Will. Mr. Dines is a democrat in politics, and is a member of the I. O. O. F., Mutual Aid, A. F. & A. M., and the K. of P. lodges. He is a genial and obliging gentleman, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the citizens of the county, and has just been elected mayor of the city of Macomb by a majority of over 100, although the politics of the city is largely republican.

Thomas Dines (deceased) the father of Charles W., was a native of Chester county, Maryland, was born in 1815. He learned the shoemaker's trade, and, in 1830, he emigrated to Missouri, and, while there, was united in marriage with Elizabeth Todd, also a native of Maryland. In 1865, they came to this state, and settled at Blandinsville, where he engaged in the merchandise trade, and subsequently retired from business. In 1880, Mrs. Dines went on a visit to her old home in Missouri, and there died, on the 6th of June. One year later, Mr. Dines went to Missouri, and while there he died, on the 26th of March, in the same house that his wife had died in. Four sons survived them—C. W., J. A., who is now in New Mexico; Adelbert, now in Fort Worth, Texas, and William, who resides at Boulder, Col.

William P. Barrett, one of the pioneers of 1844, is a native of England, being born in 1820. His early life was occupied in various employments in his native country, and in 1843 he emigrated to the United States, settling in Iowa, but fever and ague being almost an epidemic there he came to Illinois, and became a resident of Macomb. He followed farming and teaming, and in winter seasons worked in stores. He has held numerous local offices, and is at present deputy county clerk. He was married June 4, 1846, to Margaret Roberts, a native of Wales. Their marriage has been blessed with nine children, six of whom are now living—Sarah, William, Thomas, Edward, Maggie, Charles and Mary.

COUNTY JUDGE.

In 1847, a state election was held for members of the constitutional convention, which convention prepared and submitted to the people a new constitution which was adopted by a large majority. By this constitution, in place of the county commissioner's court, a county court was organized in each county. This court consisted of a county judge, and, if, the legislature saw proper to so order it, two associate justices. This the legislature favorably acted upon. On the 3d day of December, the first regular term of the county court was held. The duties of this court in a legislative capacity, were precisely the same as those of the county commissioner's court. The court itself consisted of a county judge and two associate justices. In addition to the legislative powers, the members of this court were permit-

ted to exercise judicial authority, having all the rights and privileges of justices of the peace, together with all probate business. James Clarke was elected the first county judge to serve four years. The first associate justices were Charles R. Hume and C. C. Hungate.

James Clarke was among the earliest settlers of McDonough county, and for years occupied official positions that brought him before the people as much as any other man within its border. He was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, September 26, 1797. His parents were John and Ann (Whitten) Clarke, the father being a soldier of the revolutionary war. They were in very moderate circumstances, and when James was but a babe removed to Washington county, in the same state, engaging in the occupation of farming, their son assisting them as soon as he arrived at an age when he could be of service, remaining at home until eighteen years of age, when he left to learn the trade of hatter, which he followed for some years. A few months attendance in the common schools was all the educational advantages that he ever enjoyed, but that little he made the best of in after life. The same general traits of character for which he was noted for when more advanced in life was observable in youth. He was a quiet, steady and industrious boy, never engaging in any of the rude sports of the time, and of good moral habits.

On the 21st day of May, 1818, a few months before reaching his majority, he was married to Mary Lewis, in Washington county, Kentucky, with whom he

lived happily a period of 58 years, or until death called him away. Eleven children were born unto them, eight sons and three daughters, the latter, with one son, the eldest of the family, yet dwelling upon this side of the river, the rest having passed over.

Realizing the almost utter impossibility of the poor ever becoming rich, or even obtaining a respectable living in the old states, Mr. Clarke determined on emigrating to Illinois, and in the year 1829, with his family, removed to Morgan county, in this state, where they remained but one year, and in the spring of 1830 came to this county. When he arrived here he found but few families, and only scattered settlements here and there. In the neighborhood of the present city of Macomb, where he settled, there were but two families, Elias McFadden, then living on the Hunter farm, south of town, and John Baker, living near where the fourth ward school house now stands. The county was without organization, all local business being transacted in Schuyler county, and the nearest postoffice being in Rushville, of the same county. In the summer after his arrival steps were taken to organize the county, Mr. Clarke being very active in the matter. In the first election he was elected one of the county commissioners, and was re-elected several times, serving, we believe, about eight years. He also served several years as probate justice. When a change was made in the government of counties, by the constitution of 1848, he was elected county judge, which office he held for four years. He was also a member of the first city council of Macomb,

and for years was a justice of the peace of the county. In the discharge of his official duties he endeavored to render satisfaction to all, and was always popular with the people. Mr. Clarke was a resident of Macomb until the day of his death, which occurred upon the 12th of June, 1876.

Charles R. Hume was born in Delaware county, New York, on the 1st day of January, 1814, and is the third of a family of ten, five of whom were sons and five daughters. His parents were Robert and Catharine (Ross) Hume. The father being of Scotch birth, and the mother a native of New York. The elder Hume was a merchant. He died in 1858, leaving to each of his children a fair share of property. One son became an eminent clergyman, and was for a number of years missionary in India and died abroad. Another son attained high position at the bar in California. Charles R., has had a varied experience in life, spending the first 14 years of his life with his parents upon a farm and in attendance at school, graduating at Jefferson academy, when 18 years of age. He spent a few years as a clerk in a wholesale dry goods house in New York, and in the spring of 1837, he came to Illinois, purchasing two quarters of land in Hire township. While coming up the Mississippi river, the boat blew up, injuring a number on board, but Mr. Hume luckily escaped unhurt. After purchasing his land, he went to Indiana, where his parents were then residing, and remained there until the following spring. Upon his return he brought with him a liberal amount of supplies, and he settled upon his land and proceeded to cul-

tivate it. His presence was regarded with suspicion by the settlers in that neighborhood, who were composed principally of emigrants from Kentucky and Tennessee, and who disliked Yankees, looking upon all as despised who were not born south of Mason and Dixon's line. He was ordered to leave, but with the perverseness of the Scotch, and the easy "don't careativeness" of the Yankee, "he reckoned as how he wouldn't go." He remained at his post and conquered the prejudices of his neighbors. The life of a farmer not proving attractive, after two years, when the town of Blandinsville was laid out, in company with Joseph C. Blandin, he erected a building and opened the first store in the place. He followed this business in connection with milling until the breaking out of the Mexican war, when he enlisted in Captain Stapp's company of mounted men, but was never sent to the front, being placed on detached service as recruiting officer, with headquarters at Jefferson Barracks, near St. Louis. In this capacity he continued until the close of the war, being mustered out July 3, 1848. On his return from St. Louis, he again embarked in the mercantile trade, continuing therein until the spring of 1852, when he went to California, remaining there some three years, during which time, in the town of Placerville, he read law with his brother John. Returning to Blandinsville, in 1855, he continued the study of law, and in the following year was admitted to the bar. He has continued the practice of the law up to the present time, confining his business chiefly to collections and criminal law. Mr. Hume was a member of

the old whig party, but was one of the first to identify himself with the republican party. Although in a democratic district, he has been frequently honored by his friends and neighbors with public office. He was for nearly four years associate justice of McDonough county, resigning a short time before the expiration of his term, to go to California. He has also been notary public for many years, and for nearly 26 years has held the office of justice of the peace. In 1858, when his party was largely in the minority, he received a nomination for representative in the legislature, and made the race with entire satisfaction to his party friends. Mr. Hume was an active participant in the settlement of the Mormon difficulties in Hancock county, and was one of the number to escort the last remnant of the "Saints" across the Mississippi river. When the war broke out in 1861, Mr. Hume proved his loyalty and patriotism by raising a company of as brave and loyal soldiers as ever charged upon an enemy. This was company C, of the 78th Illinois volunteers. Its history is written in blood on many battle fields. Mr. Hume was mustered with his company into the United States service, September 1, 1862, and served as captain until December 18, 1864, when he was mustered out on account of disability. In December, 1862, he was captured by the rebel general, Morgan, and paroled upon the battle field, but not exchanged until September, 1863. While on parole he was stationed at Benton barracks, near St. Louis, and placed in command of the 2d battallion, Illinois paroled men, and was also made judge advocate on general

courts martial. He was engaged in the battle of Mission Ridge, after which he participated in the forced march to relieve General Burnside, at Knoxville. He was on detailed service much of the time. On the 29th of May, 1839, he was united in marriage with Harriet L. Blandin, daughter of Joseph L. Blandin, the founder of the town of Blandinsville. A son and daughter were born to them, both of whom are living. The daughter is now the wife of Joseph Edel, a citizen of Blandinsville, and a former member of the 11th Illinois cavalry, of which "Bob" Ingersoll was colonel. The son, R. W. Hume, was also a member of that regiment, joining the service when but 17 years old, and serving faithfully until the close of the war, being mustered out as orderly sergeant. Captain Hume, as a citizen and a neighbor, has always enjoyed the respect and esteem of the community in which he has lived.

At the regular election of 1853 Thompson Chandler was elected county judge, and Samuel Calvin and S. J. Grigsby, associate justices. These parties constituted the county court until April, 1857, when it was superseded by the supervisor system, adopted by the people of the county, in accordance with an act of the general assembly, providing for township organization. By this law, the jurisdiction of the county judge was limited to probate matters, settlement of estates of deceased persons, appointment of guardians and conservators, and settlements of their accounts, of all matters relating to apprentices, and in proceedings for the collection of taxes and assessments, and other minor matters. Judge Chandler occupied this position until 1866,

having been elected to the office in 1857, and again in 1861.

Judge Thompson Chandler comes of a hardy race, being born among the hills of New Hampshire, in the town of Alstead, October 25, 1805. His early life was not unlike thousands of others who passed through the common schools, and with a few months in the academy completed their education. He remained with his parents on the old homestead until after he reached his majority, thus showing filial affection to be commended.

In the spring of 1832 he left his native state and came west as far as Cincinnati, where he remained two years engaged in the mercantile trade with varying success. On the expiration of this time he thought to still better his condition by yet removing still further west, and in that new country, lately opened to immigration, he might attain that success in life to which he aspired. Accordingly, in the spring of 1834 he landed in Macomb, this county, where he has since continued to reside, an honored citizen and an esteemed friend, exhibiting in his life those traits of character which have rendered him so popular among the people. For the first three years after his arrival in Macomb he engaged in the mercantile trade in company with William Richards, so well and favorably known among early settlers. His success in this business was as great as could be expected at that early day, when the settlers had little money and raised nearly all they ate or wore. Shortly after his arrival in Macomb he purchased the southeast quarter, section 36, Emmet township, and afterward the entire section, part of which he obtained

for one dollar per acre and the balance for three dollars. The whole of the south-east quarter is now covered by dwelling houses, from the humble cottage of the laboring man to the more palatial residence of the wealthier class, and is the finest part of the city of Macomb. From 1837 to the present time, a period of forty years, Mr. Chandler has been engaged in farming, save a period of one year while in California. In 1849, with many others, he took up his line of march to the new Eldorado, where he engaged for one year in mining and trading, having fair success in either operation, but experiencing enough of the hardships of the country in that time. On his return he again engaged in his regular calling, which, as remarked, he has followed to the present time. In addition to the regular work of the farm, he has for many years been engaged in raising stock, and was probably the first in the county to take an interest in improving the breed. At every meeting of the McDonough county agricultural association since its organization, his herd of cattle has attracted considerable attention, and almost every year he has taken one or more premiums on his display.

In politics Mr. Chandler is now and always has been a democrat of the old school, in the years of his manhood voting with and working for the success of the democratic ticket. Honoring the party, he has in time been honored by it, in receiving the nomination and election to various offices of trust. He has filled in a satisfactory manner the offices of trustee of the town, alderman of the city, justice of the peace, member of the board of supervisors, and county judge, in the

latter office serving from 1853 to 1861, a period of eight years. No man that has ever occupied the office has discharged its duties in a more satisfactory manner. His popularity on this account has ever been great, and we have more than once observed that when his party desired an unexceptionable strong man they always brought out Thompson Chandler, and seldom has he ever been defeated. Many times has the large majorities of the opposition been overcome or reduced to an insignificant amount through reason of his popularity.

Judge Chandler was married on the 3d day of February, 1831, to Lucy B. Towne, of Stoddard, New Hampshire. Four children have they been blessed with—three boys and one girl. Two are yet living. Albert B., the second son, died on the 15th day of September, 1877, at the residence of his brother, G. C. Chandler, of Chicago. Albert B. had been sick for a long time with consumption, brought on, doubtless, by exposure. He was a hard-working, industrious young man, toiling early and late, with the laudable desire of adding to his possessions. He was buried in Oakwood cemetery, near Macomb, the funeral services being conducted by Elder G. W. Mapes. Solon F., the oldest, is also dead; Gardner C., after having been engaged in business in Chicago, is now living in Macomb; Mary Almeda is the wife of Crosby F. Wheat, a leading lawyer of Macomb, and for some years county attorney of McDonough county.

In 1865 L. A. Simmons was elected to the office of county judge, and occupied the same for four years.

Louis A. Simmons was born at North

Bridgewater, (now Brockton), Plymouth county, Massachusetts, March 16, 1833. His parents removed to the south part of Warren county, Illinois, in the fall of 1839, and he shared the usual lot of farmer boys in pioneer days. With only limited advantages for education he had mastered the common English branches and made considerable progress in higher mathematics and the natural sciences before he was 17, when he commenced teaching and working on the farm, and pursuing his studies during the summer. In September, 1852, he entered the Illinois Liberal institute, (now Lombard university), at Galesburg, and graduated in June, 1856. Returning home he worked with his father and younger brothers on the farm until August, 1857, teaching in the winter, and devoting six hours of each twenty-four to his studies. He was admitted to the bar, at Monmouth, Illinois, in August, and the first of September, 1857, entered the law department of the university of Albany, N. Y., where he graduated in February, 1858. His severe struggle had so impaired his health, that he remained until June on the old farm, meanwhile looking out a location for practice. In June, 1858, he opened a law office in Macomb. In November of the same year, he was married to Linda G. Bond. In September, 1859, he formed a partnership with J. C. Thompson, which continued three years. In the fall of 1860 his wife died of quick consumption, her infant daughter having two months earlier departed to the Summer Land. He was elected school commissioner in 1861, and resigned when he went into the army in 1862. He was a member

of the 84th regiment, Illinois infantry, from its first organization to the close of the war, serving a year as private and the remainder of the term as quartermaster. In the fall of 1865 he was elected county judge. In November of the same year he was married to M. Theresa Harwood, and during the ensuing winter wrote the "History of the 84th regiment, Illinois volunteers," which he published the following year. On January 3, 1872, his wife died, leaving him two small children. In November, 1875, he was married to Jennie Barber. He devoted his attention to law practice until September, 1880, when he removed to Wellington, Kansas, where he at present resides. His son, L. H., and surviving daughter, Myrtle T., are fine scholars for their age.

J. B. Nickel was elected the successor of Mr. Simmons in the fall of 1869. He served the county four years. Joseph Brandon Nickel was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, on July 4th 1808, and there resided during his youth, removing when in his eighteenth year with his parents to Shelbyville, Shelby county, Indiana, where he lived until 1843. During his residence in Indiana he rose to considerable political prominence. He was three times elected county surveyor of Shelby county, and represented his district two terms in the lower house of the Indiana legislature and once in the state senate, being elected each time on the democratic ticket. The second time he was a candidate for representative being in the year 1837, he was opposed by the father of Vice President Hendricks, who was the whig candidate and whom he defeated by a handsome majority. Mr.

Nickel remained in Shelby county until he was 35 years of age, when he removed to Savannah, Andrew county, Missouri. Here he soon became a leader of the anti-Benton democracy, and was in 1845 elected a member of the state constitutional convention from Andrew county. One year later he was elected to the state senate of Missouri, representing a district composed of the four counties of Andrew, Atchison, Holt and Nodaway. He served the people faithfully in this capacity for four years, with great credit both to himself and to his constituency. He was afterwards elected circuit clerk of Andrew county, a position which he satisfactorily filled during four years. In 1862 he removed from Savannah, Missouri, to Macomb, Illinois, and the next year and again in 1864 he was elected county surveyor of McDonough county on the democratic ticket. In 1869 he was nominated by the democracy for county judge, and elected by the people to fill this place of responsibility. Since the expiration of his term he has continued to reside here, passing his declining years in the quiet way suited to his nature. For two years past his health has failed him, and during the past few months he has suffered from disease until he could calmly await the death angel and welcome his coming. He passed away peacefully while sitting in his chair, preserving unimpaired all his mental faculties to the last, on Thursday morning, April 23, 1885, aged 76 years, 9 months and 19 days. He leaves behind a wife who has been a worthy and faithful help-meet to him, and who has the heartfelt sympathy of

an entire community in her bereavement. He was in the highest and truest sense, one of nature's nobleman. A faithful democrat, he always was true to his party as long as his party was true to his own ideas of right and wrong. He was a man of conscientious principles and of severe convictions of duty; and his strict sense of honor guided his every action toward his fellow men. His loyalty to his friends was a marked characteristic of his nature. All through his life, he preferred one honest friend to a dozen acquaintances of the hour, and to his friends only did he reveal the truest inner nobleness of his nature. Many times, and in three states, had he been selected by the people to fill official positions of great honor and responsibility, and each time he accepted the trust, and, like a man and worthy citizen, carried with him into legislative halls and into the other stations, all of that moral probity which characterized his dealings with his fellow man. In him the loss of one is felt who will always be remembered for the good he has done. The funeral took place from the family residence, and was under the auspices of the Masonic lodge, of which order deceased was an honored member. His remains repose in Oakwood cemetery.

James Irwin was the next county judge, having been elected to that office in 1873. He is a native of the state of Ohio, having been born in Knox county, of that commonwealth, on the fifth day of September, 1814. His father, James Irwin, Sr., was a native of New Jersey, while his mother, Susan (Holt) Irwin, was born in Pennsylvania. They were

in very moderate circumstances at the time of the birth of James, who, when but five years of age, was sent to a common district school, remaining there until old enough to become useful on a farm, when he was given his daily task with the rest of the family. When sixteen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the trade of a carpenter, which business he afterwards followed for twenty-five years; endeavoring, as a mechanic, to do his duty in a manner to receive the approval of those for whom he labored. In 1842, he espoused the anti-slavery cause, and for 30 years, until the question ceased to be one of national importance, he was an earnest advocate of the principles pertaining to the abolition of slavery and the enfranchisement of the enslaved race. At the time he took his stand upon the side of freedom, the measure was not popular in this country, and even in the free states of the nation, an abolitionist was regarded as an unfit associate of decent people. No one could advocate the measures of that party without doing so at the risk of his life; he was liable to receive the attack of an angry mob, his property destroyed, and either to be driven from his home or suffer death. On more than one occasion was the home of Mr. Irwin attacked, the lights in the windows broken out, and the life of his wife and children endangered by those who professed to be virtuous and the salt of the earth. In passing along the street he was pelted with eggs and other missiles in the name of constitutional liberty. In April, 1850, he came to this state, settling in Vermont, Fulton county, where he worked at his trade for about five years. He

then engaged in the mercantile trade for about four years, changing the same for that of a miller, purchasing a half interest in the East mill, which business he followed for four years more, when he purchased a farm on section 16, Eldorado township, McDonough county, where he has since continued to reside, except when attending to his official duties in Macomb. In 1872 he was elected supervisor of Eldorado township and re-elected in 1873. During this year the "farmer's movement" under the name of the "anti-monopoly party," had attained considerable prominence in this county, as elsewhere, and coinciding with the views of that party he was urged by his friends to permit the use of his name on the ticket, and consenting, he was nominated to the office of county judge and elected by a handsome majority. He held the position for four years, discharging the duties of the office to the satisfaction of all having business to transact with him. On the 13th day of August, 1835, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, he led to the marriage altar Elizabeth Smith, and for fifty years they have traveled the journey of life together, having been blessed with three children, two of whom are now living, the other having passed on to that home beyond the rolling river.

Jonathan H. Baker, the present incumbent of this office; was first elected in 1877, and re-elected in 1882.

Jonathan H. Baker was born May 8, 1817, at Walpole, Cheshire, New Hampshire, and is the son of Edward and Anna (Haskell) Baker, both natives of Massachusetts. Jonathan was left fatherless when only seven years of age, and

was then bound out to a farmer named Edmund Walker. At the age of 17, his guardian permitted him to enter the employ of a merchant as clerk, whom he faithfully served until he came west, then the "far west," as it required 27 days to make the journey. Upon coming to Macomb, in 1838, he worked one month in a brick yard, after which he engaged as a clerk with James M. Campbell, with whom he stayed two years. January, 1841, he engaged in the grocery business, in company with J. P. Updegraff, and in 1845 was appointed postmaster at Macomb, which position he held for four years. In 1846, he was also engaged in the general merchandise business with Charles Chandler, and continued in the business with him until 1855, in which year he engaged in the real estate business. In 1858 he was appointed county clerk, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Isaac Grantham, and the following year was elected to that office and served one term, during which time he also continued his real estate business. In 1865 he engaged in the practice of law with Mr. Neece, under the firm name of Neece & Baker, and in 1877 was elected to the office of county judge, and served until 1882, when he was re-elected to the office and is the present incumbent. Mr. Baker is a democrat in politics, casting his first vote for Stephen A. Douglass, who was a candidate for congress in 1838. Religiously, he is a universalist, being a member of that church in Macomb. He was united in marriage March 2, 1843, with Isabella Hempstead, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Hempstead. She was born in Missouri,

but removed with her parents to Illinois when but a child. They have four children—Clara A., now the wife of C. V. Chandler; Mary C., wife of E. L. Wells; Isabella and Joseph P. As a citizen, Judge Baker stands high in the community in which he lives, or has ever resided, being a good neighbor and a kind-hearted, benevolent gentleman, while, as a jurist, he is possessed of much ability and other qualifications, which fit him, in an eminent degree, for the position he now occupies.

COUNTY TREASURER.

The first treasurer of McDonough county was John Huston, who was appointed to that office by the commissioners' court in September, 1830. He was required to give bonds in the enormous sum of \$800. He discharged the duties of the office until the 17th day of March, 1831, when he resigned, it being incompatible with his business interests longer to hold it. A sketch of this eminent gentleman appears under the head of members of the general assembly, he having been honored by the citizens of this district by election to that dignity.

Upon the resignation of Mr. Huston, the county commissioners, upon the 6th of December, 1830, appointed Resin Naylor to the vacant office. He entered upon the duties of his office at once and gave universal satisfaction. He was re-appointed to the same office in 1831, 1832 and 1833, serving this time four years. At the March, 1834, term of the county commissioners court, William Willis was appointed treasurer, but he resigning shortly after entering the office, the same court, in May following ap-

pointed Mr. Naylor to fill the vacancy. He was again re-appointed in 1835 and 1836. In the fall of May, 1837, the office having become elective, he was nominated for the same office by the whig party, and elected without opposition, and served two years longer. Resin Naylor was a native of Adair county, Kentucky, where he resided until coming to this state. He, at first, located in Sangamon county, but in 1830 came to McDonough county and to Macomb in 1833, where he entered upon his business of harness making, which he followed when not holding official position. He was made postmaster of Macomb in 1852, and served several years. He died in Macomb during the year 1859.

Jesse M. Chapman was elected to this responsible office at the fall election of 1839, and served two years.

Iverson L. Twyman was the next to fill this position, having been elected thereto in the autumn of 1843, and, being re-elected in 1845, served four years.

Iverson Louis Twyman, deceased, came to this county in 1836 from Hardin county, Kentucky, where he was born in December, 1814. He was therefore among the early settlers, and witnessed the development of this county from a state of natural wilderness to one of improved farms and desirable homes. Upon his arrival here, he first clerked for William R. Bell in a general store in Macomb, and continued with him a number of years, or until Mr. Bell went out of business. His next business was the drug trade, in which he was engaged a few years, then sold out and formed a partnership for general merchandizing

with D. P. Wells. Meanwhile, in addition to his business, he was called upon to fill the position of county assessor and collector; and when the Northern Cross railroad (now the C., B. & Q.) was being built, he was collector for that corporation. He had executive ability of a high order, and was twice elected to the responsible office of county treasurer, once in 1843 and again in 1845. He was also interested here in real estate business, in partnership with different parties. In company with D. P. Wells and John D. Hail, Mr. Twyman laid out the town of Bushnell, in 1854. He subsequently engaged in the life and fire insurance business, which he continued until the time of his death, which occurred in December, 1882. Mr. Twyman was a self-made man, was brought up on a farm, and during his youth was employed in the various duties incident to agricultural life. His education was limited so far as obtained at school, but by personal application he mastered the various branches sufficiently to have a fairly good business education. He was married in Macomb, February 4, 1841, to Mrs. Nancy Means, formerly Nancy W. Smith, also a native Kentuckian. By this marriage there were nine children, seven of whom are now living—four boys and three girls: Willis L., married to Mary Harding and now living in Macomb, and has three children, one boy and two girls; Eva, the wife of C. S. Churchill, present circuit clerk, who has had three children, one daughter and two sons, the daughter having died on March 4, 1885; Dillard T., also married and living in Macomb, has two children; Zachariah T., married to Mag-

gie Cochrane, living in Macomb, has three children, all boys; Frances M., married to Robert J. Gilbert, has one son; they are living in Macomb; Ira B., now living in St. Louis, employed in a railroad office; and Martha H., living with her mother at home, in the city of Macomb. Mr. Twyman during his life was at one time a member of the Odd Fellows' order, and together with his wife was a member of the Christian church.

John W. Westfall was the successor of Mr. Twyman, in the treasurer's office, having been elected in 1847, and serving the people in that capacity for two years.

William T. Head was elected, in 1849, to the office of county treasurer, and held it for about a year, when he resigned it to accept the office of sheriff. A reference is made to this gentleman, to be found under the caption of clerk of the circuit court, an office which he filled at a later date.

At the regular election of 1850, the people of the county were called upon to choose a treasurer to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Head, and their choice fell upon Samuel E. Taylor, who filled the office for one year.

J. E. Wooley, the next incumbent of the office of county treasurer, was elected in 1851, and served one term of two years.

T. B. McCormick was the successor of Mr. Wooley in this office. He was elected in the fall of 1853, and served but a part of a year.

Theodore B. McCormick was born February 22, 1818, and is a son of John McCormick, who came to McDonough

county in the fall of 1835, and settled on section 33, Chalmers township. John McCormick was a native of Carroll county, Maryland, where he was born August 21, 1789. When John was four years old, his brother, Robert McCormick took the family to Fayette county, Kentucky, where John grew to manhood. He located, when a young man, in Sullivan county, of the same state, where he resided until he came to this county in 1835. He was married to Nancy Cox and by this union had seven children. His wife died, May 31, 1838. He survived until December 18, 1880. The subject of this sketch, Theodore B. McCormick, came with the family to McDonough county. In 1843, he located on section 28, Chalmers township. The following year he removed to his present farm on section 17, of the same town, where he owns 130 acres of well improved land. In 1853, he was elected treasurer of McDonough county, and served one year in that capacity. He has held the office of town supervisor, two terms, and that of town treasurer, several terms. He was married December 28, 1843, to Emily Stevens, daughter of William Stevens, of this township. They have two children living, Nancy J. and Florence L.

To fill the vacancy in the treasurer's office at the election in the fall of 1854, the people elected Francis D. Lipe, county treasurer for one year.

Among the 1840 settlers of McDonough county was F. D. Lipe, a native of Hawkins county, Tennessee. He afterwards became a resident of Kentucky, and was married there to Lucinda Shumate, a native of that state. Upon com-

ing to McDonough county he engaged in farming in what is now Chalmer's township, which occupation he followed until about 1846, when he engaged in general merchandizing at Middletown, and resided there until 1854, when he was elected county treasurer as above and in 1858, was elected to the office of sheriff of the county. He removed to Macomb, where, after the expiration of his term of office, he engaged in the grocery business. He was again elected was again elected as sheriff in 1864, and served one term. He then engaged in the hotel business, in what was known as "Brown's" hotel, and afterwards changed to the "St. Elmo." His wife died in 18—, leaving seven children—W. M., Elizabeth, who married Gilbert Cheatam and has since died; Eliza, who married Sydney Garrett, removed to California, where she died; Martha, now the wife of James K. Campbell of Bushnell; Mary, who married Harry Gordon, and died in Peru, Illinois; David, who died in Macomb; Anna, the wife of Miles L. Berber, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Lipe subsequently married Mrs. Wall, and now resides in Chicago.

John Knappenberger, at the election of 1855, was the choice of a large majority of the qualified voters of the county, and was duly inducted into the office of treasurer. The people of McDonough, duly appreciating true worth, and official integrity, when allied with great financial ability, re-elected him four several times, in 1857, 1859, 1861 and 1863, he serving in this position for ten successive years.

John Knappenberger is a native of

Pennsylvania, having been born in Westmoreland county, on the 13th of October, 1829. He came to McDonough county in March, 1851, and settled at Blandinsville, where he followed the business of carpentering and building until the fall of 1855, when he was elected as above. In 1857, he removed his family to Macomb, where he made a residence until July 14th, 1866, when he removed to Brunswick, Chariton county, Missouri, where he is at present engaged in the insurance and real estate business. He was married in Blandinsville to Mary J. Ross, January 11th, 1853.

The next to fill this responsible office of treasurer of the county, was W. H. H. Hainline, who was elected in November, 1865. The biographical sketch of Mr. Hainline is given in connection with the *Macomb Journal*, of which he is editor, in the chapter devoted to the history of the press of the country.

Sydnor H. Hogan, was the successor of Mr. Hainline in the treasurer's office, having been elected in the autumn of 1867, and occupying that position for two years.

Sydnor H. Hogan came to McDonough county, in October, 1849, locating then, in Eldorado township. He was born June 15th, 1821, in Muskingum county, Ohio, and was a son of Richard Hogan, a native of the same state. Sydnor was reared and educated in Ohio, where he resided until 1849. In 1852, he was elected sheriff of this county and served one term, after which he served one term as deputy sheriff. In 1867 he was elected to the office of county treasurer, which he held two years. He removed from Eldorado to Macomb, in

1852, and in 1860, located on section 5, Scotland township, ten years later, he moved to the farm where his son Frank now lives, located on section 19 of the same township. Mr. Hogan was married October 24, 1844, to Rebecca Davis. By this union there were four children, three of whom are living. He died February 9, 1875. His widow survived until February 18, 1884. Frank P. Hogan, a well known farmer of Scotland township, is a son of Sydnor H. Hogan, and was born January 4, 1854, in McDonough county, where he has always resided. He has made farming his sole occupation and for the past 15 years has lived upon his present farm. He owns 160 acres of well improved land. He was married May 5, 1875, to Alice B. Kelly, a daughter of John M. Kelly of this township. They have one child, George P.

Samuel A. Hunt, was the successful candidate for the office of treasurer at the general election of 1869, and filled the office for two years.

Samuel A. Hunt was born on the 31st day of May, 1818, in Washington county, East Tennessee, and is the son of Joshua and Nancy (Bacon) Hunt. In 1831, his parents removed to McDonough county and made a settlement in what is now Colchester township, on section 14. Samuel was elected to the office of county surveyor in 1838, to fill a vacancy, and continued in that office until 1846, when at the request of his democratic friends he resigned to accept the nomination for sheriff, but David Lawson, his opponent for the office, was enabled to capture the position. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Hunt removed to the village of Milton, Pike

county, where upon the 21st day of November, 1848, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Heaton. The following year he returned to this county and located at Middletown, where he remained until August, 1852. He, then, moved on a farm, the southwest quarter of section 34, in Hire township. In 1857, receiving the nomination for the office of county surveyor on the democratic ticket, he was elected and continued in office for six years, being re-elected twice. In 1869, he was elected county treasurer as above stated, he being at that time a resident of the town of Bushnell, whither he had removed in 1864. In 1879, he removed to Kingman county, Kansas, where he now resides, and is filling the position of county commissioner having been elected to that office in 1882. In the married relation Mr. Hunt was to be envied, until the death of the faithful partner of his joys, on the 20th of December, 1882. He was the father of seven children, of whom four are living. They were named Cave J., John M., Maryette, Cornelia, Samuel R., Enolia G., and Lewis O.

William M. Lipe was the immediate successor of Mr. Hunt in this office. His service was for two years, also, from his election in the fall of 1871.

W. M. Lipe, one of the leading grocery merchants of Macomb, is the oldest son of F. D. Lipe. He was born on the 25th day of September, 1840, in southern Illinois, his birth taking place in a mover's wagon while his parents were on their way from Kentucky to McDonough county, Illinois. When the family settled in Macomb, W. M., then a small boy, commenced mercantile life in the capac-

ity of a clerk in a grocery store. When the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was being built, Mr. Lipe went to Wataugua, Illinois, and there learned the art of telegraphy, and, soon took charge of the office at Macomb, he being the second operator at that point. He held this position until 1868, at which time he engaged in the grocery business. In 1871, he was elected to the office of county treasurer, and served one term, after which he again resumed the grocery business, in which he has met with deserved success. William Lipe and Harriet Leach, a daughter of Rufus Leach, were united in marriage. They are the parents of three children—Louie, Ada and Ruth. Mr. Lipe is a democrat in politics, and is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate and encampment.

The election of 1873 resulted in the elevation of Anthony Thornton to the position of county treasurer. He, too, served two years. Anthony Thornton has been a man of considerable prominence in McDonough county. Among other matters of public interest in which he has been particularly interested was the "grange movement." Indeed, such was his popularity, by virtue of his connection with that order, that in 1873 he was elected county treasurer, entirely unsolicited by himself. He served in that capacity until 1875. He has had considerable experience in this county in teaching, having been thus employed from 1858 till 1862. During the latter year he moved to Blandinsville and remained six years, engaged in manufacturing and selling furniture. In 1869 he returned

to his farm, on section 36 of Hire township, and there lived until 1873. In 1875 he engaged in the book and stationary business, and continued until 1881, since which time he has been living a comparatively retired life. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in Marion county, March 19, 1827. His father was Harrison Payton Thornton, a native Virginian, of English origin, who came to Kentucky when two years old. His mother was formerly Elizabeth Chamberlain, a native of Kentucky. She died in 1852, and his father in 1881. Anthony Thornton's settlement in this county bears date April 6, 1858. He was married September 19, 1864, to Amanda M. Welch. They have had seven children, only one of whom is now living, Mary E. The family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, in which organization he is an elder. He is a strong temperance man, and an earnest worker in the cause. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Good Templars. Of the latter fraternity he was representative to the grand lodge, in 1861, at Decatur; in 1862 at Springfield; in 1863 at Quincy; in 1864 at Chicago; in 1867 at Decatur, and in 1878 at Abingdon, and was at one time state deputy, to organize lodges.

The next to fill the office for two years was John W. Siders, who was elected in the fall of 1875.

Mr. Siders is a native of Ohio, having been born in Highland county, of that state, on the 31st day of March, 1839. His father, Henry Siders, was born near Frederick, Maryland, but at an early age emigrated to Virginia, the native state of his mother, whose maiden name was Nancy Kidd. The young couple were

poor in this world's goods, but rich in faith, and with a will and determination to dare and do. Shortly after marriage they moved to Ohio, settling in Highland county, where they made their home for some years. Mr. Siders was a hard-working man, one that never shirked duty in any respect. It is said of him that he could clear more land of its timber and brush than any man in the whole state. The first recollection of the subject of our present sketch is in living in the timber, gathering together, piling up and burning the brush from the fallen trees. At the age of six years he was sent to the common schools of the county in which he lived, this being continued for four months in each year until he was 12 years of age, since which time he had only forty days' schooling. During this last period duties were placed upon him which the youth of our land at present would doubtless rebel against. With nine others he was classed off two and two, and one day in each week would have to cut the wood and build the fire in the old-fashioned fire-place, which was eight feet wide and which required for one filling a very large amount of wood. The school house was situated in a valley, and whole trees were dragged down from the top of the high hill and piled around the school house that they might be cut by the oldest boys.

In 1856, with his parents, he came to McDonough county, settled in Emmet township, where he resided until he removed to Macomb on his accession to the office of county treasurer to which he had been elected the year previous. All the best years of his life have been spent on a farm, and for nearly 20 years

of that time he has worked on the farm in summer and taught school in the winter. As a teacher he has been eminently successful. Notwithstanding the short time spent in the schools of the county, he has at home studied hard to prepare himself for usefulness in life. He is a self-educated and a self-made man in every respect. At present Mr. Siders resides at Plymouth, Indiana, where he edits and publishes the *Republican*, of that place.

John Neff, in 1877, was elected to this office by the democratic party, and entering upon the duties of the position, served his constituents in this capacity for nearly a year, when his death occurred. An election was ordered to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Neff, and Dr. B. R. Westfall and John W. Westfall were nominated respectively by the republican and democratic parties. The election resulted in the selection of John W. Westfall by a majority of over 300 to supply that vacancy. About the year 1880 the latter removed to Beatrice, Nebraska, where he died in January, 1885.

After a closely contested campaign in 1879, it was found that W. M. Ragon, the republican candidate for the office of county treasurer, was ahead, and on the 1st of January following he took upon himself the duties of the office, and served for three years.

William M. Ragon, the present proprietor of the Eagle pottery works, was born in Hamilton county, Tennessee, November 5, 1838, being the son of David and Nancy (Faw) Ragon. Wm. M. grew to manhood in his native state, and in 1861 removed to Illinois, going

direct to Blandinsville, McDonough county, where he engaged in the blacksmith and wagon-making business, having learned those trades in his native state. The following winter he removed to Henderson county, but one year later returned to Blandinsville, and, in the fall of 1862, was married to Nancy Forrest, a daughter of William F. Forrest. In the spring of 1863, William settled on a farm in Emmett township, and on the night of the 26th of August of that year his corn crop was destroyed by the frost. In February, 1864, he enlisted in company A, 16th Illinois infantry, and served up to the close of the war. He then returned to Blandinsville, and resumed work at his trade, but soon afterward again engaged in farming, which he continued until 1879, when he was elected as county treasurer of this county and served three years. During his term of office he became interested in the Eagle pottery works, of which he is now the sole proprietor. Politically, Mr. Ragon is a staunch republican, and does much for the success of his party. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Ancient Order of United Workingmen societies. Mr. and Mrs. Ragon have been the parents of eight children, six of whom are now living—Ollie, Stella, Alta, Bertha, Corda and Willie.

Thomas I. Sorter, the present county treasurer, was elected in November, 1882, and has held it ever since.

Thomas I. Sorter, a son of John and Margaret (Sweazy) Sorter, was born in Kentucky, and when a mere boy came with his parents to Illinois, and in 1849 settled in McDonough county, locating

on a farm in what is now Hire township. They had near neighbors, but on the north of them there were but two houses between them and Blandinsville, a distance of six miles. They soon removed to Blandinsville, and continued tilling the soil, their principal trading point being Warsaw, a distance of 40 miles. To take a load of grain to said market required four days, and four dollars was considered good compensation, but to earn this amount it was necessary to bring back a load of merchandise for merchants at Blandinsville. Mr. Sorter followed teaming for several years, and hauled corn during one winter, for his father, to Blandinsville, a distance of three miles. At that time corn was not weighed or measured, and when it was all hauled, the purchaser estimated the amount delivered, and concluded that he had received about 1,000 bushels, and allowed him 10 cents per bushel for the same, at which price corn was not worth weighing. Mr. Sorter learned the wagon making trade, but on account of poor health was compelled to give it up. He engaged in the grocery business, and in the fall of 1872 removed his business to Bushnell. In 1874 he engaged in the manufacture of cigars, in which business he continued until the fall of 1880, when he was elected county treasurer, and removed to Macomb. At that time he had a large stock of cigars on hand, which were destroyed by fire June 1, 1884, by which he lost \$2,500. He is a democrat in politics, and held several local offices previous to his election to the office of county treasurer. He is a member of the A. F. & A. M., I. O. O. F., and K. of P. lodges. On the 1st of



James Cole

March, 1863, he was married to Clarinda E. Cherry. Her parents died when she was very young, and she was then reared in the family of her uncle, Thomas Cherry. Mr. and Mrs. Sorter have one son, William L. Mrs. Sorter has been a helpless invalid since September, 1870, caused by rheumatism. Mr. Sorter has always been prominently identified with McDonough county, and, in his present position, has proved himself to be an efficient and trustworthy officer, and one who is deserving of the respect and support of the citizens of the county, without regard to party.

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

On the organization of the county, in 1830, John Baker was appointed clerk of the circuit court, pro tem., by Richard M. Young, then judge of the fifth judicial district, and he acted as clerk of the first term of the circuit court ever held in this county. The first regularly appointed clerk of the circuit court, however, was James M. Campbell, who received the appointment to that office from Richard M. Young, judge of this, the then fifth judicial district, in the spring of 1831. Mr. Campbell held this office for more than 15 years, to the infinite credit of himself and the satisfaction of all concerned. A sketch of this old pioneer and able man may be found in a previous part of this chapter, under the heading of general assembly, he having been honored by being sent by the people of this district to represent them at the state capital.

William H. Randolph was the next to fill this important office, having been elected in 1848, and re-elected both in

1852 and 1854. He was one of the most prominent men in the county, and largely identified with the official life of the county. In 1844 he was elected as a member of the state house of representatives, and re-elected in 1846, and in connection with that office is written up at length.

In 1856, William T. Head was elected to the office of circuit clerk by the people of the county, and served them in this capacity for four years.

Mr. Head was born in Washington county, Kentucky, on the 16th day of February, 1816. He emigrated to McDonough county Illinois, in the fall of 1834, and on the fifth day of November entered the office (or rather offices) of James M. Campbell, who then held the office of clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county court, postmaster and county recorder, as assistant clerk, in which position he remained until elected county recorder in August, 1839.

On the reorganization of the judiciary in the spring of 1841, he met the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, one of the judges of the supreme court, performing circuit duties in the fifth judicial circuit, being the first court at which he presided as judge. At that time a very large amount of business had accumulated upon the dockets in every county in the circuit, to an extent that it required great labor to dispatch the business of the courts, consequently it required more than an ordinary clerical force to make up the records, and as there had been the year before (1840) the most exciting political contest that the country had ever experienced, it was expected that a general removal of the opposition clerks would be

made by the court, and such was the case. In anticipation of this, Mr. Head accepted the invitation of the judge to accompany him on the circuit and make the record for the new appointees, and assist such of those who were not removed; as needed assistance. In consequence of this, he had charge of the records in McDonough county, where he still remained as deputy, and of Hancock, Henderson, Warren and Schuyler. The arduous duties of this he continued to perform, until relieved by his brother, who was for many years afterwards clerk of the circuit court of Hancock county, but is now deceased.

In the year 1843, Mr. Head was again elected county recorder of McDonough county, and was by the county court appointed a commissioner to transcribe the records of the military lands in McDonough county; recorder at Edwardsville and Pittsfield, and in the state recorder's office, and completed the work in the following year.

In 1847 he was again elected recorder, which office he held until the abolition of the office by the constitution of 1848. In the fall of 1849, he was elected county treasurer, but which office he resigned, and in 1850 was elected sheriff of the county. In 1852 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the office of circuit clerk, but in 1856 was more fortunate, being chosen to fill that responsible office by the people of the county. In 1860 he was a candidate for re-election for the same office, but was defeated, as is said, by unfair means. In 1864, Mr. Head entered the office of J. H. Hungate, as deputy to that gentleman who had just been elected clerk. In 1867, Mr. Head

emigrated to Sabine county, Missouri, where he engaged in business, and remained until January, 1874. During his stay in that locality he had the honor to serve as mayor of the beautiful city of Marshall. At the date last above written he moved to Quincy, to accept a position in the office of the circuit clerk of that county, where he still remains.

J. B. Cummings was elected to fill this office in 1860, and held it for one term of four years, to the satisfaction of all. He was born in Cecil county, Maryland, January 17, 1824, and is the son of James and Rachel (Hall) Cummings, both natives of that state. His early life was spent upon a farm, and in the private or select schools of his native state and Ohio, to which latter place the family removed on the death of his father, which occurred in the early part of the year 1837. The family settled in Harrison county, of that state, where they remained three years, going from thence to Butler county, Pennsylvania. After settling up affairs, on the death of his father, but little was left, and the support of the family fell upon John and an older sister, the latter engaging as a teacher, while John secured a place as clerk in a dry goods and grocery store, which occupation he followed for some years, or until enabled to go into business for himself. Mr. Cummings has been twice married; first to Evaline W. Pearson, of Butler county, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1847.

By this union, there were six children five of whom are still living—Clarence P., born December 27, 1847, now engaged as a book-keeper and dealer in real estate, in Rio Grande county, Col-

orado; Leonidas B., who married Georgie Westgate, of Quincy, and now resides at Bushnell; James E., who married Matilda J. Perrine, and is now a resident of Bushnell, where he conducts a job printing office; Chas. C., who resides at home, and is a shareholder and bookkeeper for the Bushnell Fire Clay tile and brick works; Eva, the wife of C. W. Dickerson, of Chicago, at present cashier for Lord, Owens & Company, wholesale druggists; Minnie, the sixth child, died in infancy. Mrs. Cummings departed this life on the 16th of November, 1862. Mr. Cummings was again married, April 19th, 1864, to Mrs. Mary E. Parkinson, nee Chambers, a native of Kentucky, and who was born near Lexington. Her parents removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, in the month of October, 1844. By her first marriage, Mrs. Cummings was the mother of two children, now deceased—Charles Henry and Ann Elizabeth. Her father, William Chambers, was one of the early settlers of Macomb, and a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are the parents of one child—William C., who was born on the 16th of January, 1865, and resides at home.

In 1851 Mr. Cummings came to the "Great West," as then called, and took up his residence at Macomb, in this county, where he resided until his removal to the city of Bushnell in 1865. Shortly after coming to Macomb, in company with Mr. John B. Pearson, he purchased the stock and good will of Messrs. Randolph & Parkinson in the dry goods and grocery trade, continuing the same, with some changes, until 1857,

when he retired from the firm that he might accept the position as clerk in the newly established banking house of Charles Chandler & Co., which position he retained until his election to the office of clerk of the circuit court of McDonough county in 1860. At this election he ran for the office against William T. Head, one of the most popular men in the county, receiving a small majority, notwithstanding the county had never previously given a majority in favor of the party to which Mr. Cummings belonged. Mr. Head, not content with the result, contested the election, but the court before whom the case was tried, decided in Mr. Cummings' favor. At the expiration of his term of office he removed to Bushnell, and in company with Charles Chandler, started a private banking house under the firm name of Chandler & Cummings. Mr. Chandler residing in Macomb and being engaged in a similar enterprise, the business of the Bushnell firm was conducted by Mr. Cummings alone. In 1871 a charter was obtained for a national bank, the firm invested their means in the same, and, together with other parties, organized the Farmer's National bank, with Mr. Cummings as cashier and general manager. On his removal to Bushnell, with his accustomed zeal, Mr. Cummings at once entered upon the work of promoting the interests of that go-ahead town—no public enterprise but what secured his hearty and active co-operation. On the organization of the town as a city in 1869, he was elected its first mayor, was several times re-elected to the same office. While in the office of clerk of the circuit court he gave the greatest

attention to the details of that office. Having business to transact with hundreds throughout the county, he treated all in a way to secure their friendship and good will. Although beaten for the same office in 1864, it was not on account of the loss of any personal popularity, but from causes resulting from the war. In the discharge of his duties as mayor of the city of Bushnell he always endeavored to be impartial in everything, working for the best interests of that place.

In 1878 he was a candidate before the republican state convention for state treasurer, and although making no canvass whatever of the state, and making no special effort for the nomination, he received unanimous support of the delegates for the 10th and 11th congressional districts, and held the balance of power in the convention, and it was by turning his support to Hon. J. C. Smith that gave that gentleman the nomination.

John H. Hungate was the next occupant of this office, having been elected at the general election of 1864, although running against J. B. Cummings, one of the most popular men in the county. He served the county for four years.¹

John H. Hungate was born in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 2d day of June, 1838. He was admitted to the bar in 1862, and commenced the practice of law. He was elected to the office of clerk of the circuit court as above. In 1876 he was the democratic nominee for congress, in the tenth congressional district, and the nominee of the same party in 1880, for state senator from the twenty-fourth district. He is, at present, a banker at LaHarpe, Illinois.

The next incumbent of the office of clerk of the circuit court was Benj. F. Pinkley, elected in November, 1868, and serving one term of four years.

At the November election of 1872, Isaac N. Pearson was the successful contestant for the official honors and emolument arising from the position of clerk of the circuit court. He entered upon the discharge of his duties and fulfilled them so well, that in 1876, he was re-elected to the same office, serving in all, eight years. Mr. Pearson is noticed at length in connection with the Thirty-third general assembly.

Joseph E. Wyne was elected to this onerous and responsible office, in November, 1880, and served his constituency admirably for one term of four years.

Joseph E. Wyne, one of Macomb's prominent retired citizens, is a native Kentuckian, and was born February 13, 1820, being the son of B. F. and Mary Ann (Doyle) Wyne, both deceased, the former of whom was a native of New Jersey, and the latter of Ireland. Joseph E., was left an orphan when but a small boy, and, in April, 1834, with the family of Joseph McCrosky, he came to Illinois and settled in the northern part of Industry township, McDonough county. Here he tilled the soil for about four years, then removing to the city of Macomb, where he commenced mercantile life as a clerk in the store of N. P. Tinsley, with whom he remained some seven years. He then entered into a partnership with C. A. Lawson, and, under the firm name of Wyne & Lawson, carried on a general store until 1848, at which time Mr. Wyne bought the interest of his partner, and continued in the busi-

ness until 1856, when he sold out and entered into the lumber trade, continuing the same for three years. In 1861 he received the appointment of postmaster of Macomb, which office he held until 1865. He again engaged in the lumber business in 1866, which he followed until 1869. In 1870 Mr. Wyne was appointed census-taker of McDonough county, and soon afterwards became deputy circuit clerk, serving as such until 1880, in which year he was elected clerk of the court, which office he held one term, four years. In 1845 Joseph E. Wyne and Laurinda Hays, a daughter of Dr. Charles Hays, were united in marriage. As a result of this union, they had 10 children born to them, eight of whom are yet living—Elizabeth, wife of James A. Hungate, of Washington territory; J. W., H. C., Lewis E., a lawyer at Kansas City; Frank P., Chicago, Burlington & Quincy station agent at Peoria; George H., with American Express Company; Annie, and Walker, a book-keeper at Macomb. In politics Mr. Wyne is a staunch republican, and, besides the offices named above, has held numerous local offices. In fact, his friends have kept him in some office of trust about all the time, thus showing his personal popularity. He is a Royal Arch Mason.

Cadwallader S. Churchill, the present incumbent of the office of clerk of the circuit court, was elected to that position in November, 1884.

C. S. Churchill, the present clerk of the court, was born in the town of Macomb, April 25, 1834, being a son of Richard H. and Sarah A. (Brown) Churchill. His father died in 1837, after which the remainder of his family

returned to Kentucky, their former home. The early life of C. S., was spent on a farm, and he received his education in private schools, as they were the only schools in existence in the south. In 1856, he returned to his native county and engaged in the dry goods trade, and subsequently also, entered into the lumber business. He afterwards engaged as traveling salesman for a wholesale liquor house. In the fall of 1884, he was elected to his present office. He was married April 3, 1860, to Mary E. Twyman, a daughter of Iverson L. Twyman. They have three children—Nannie, Alfred B., and Iverson L. Nannie, the eldest, died in March, 1885. Mr. Churchill is a democrat in politics and is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Burchard H. Churchill, father of C. S., was a native of Kentucky, and while yet a resident of that state, he was married to Sarah A. Brown. In 1833 they came to Illinois, and settled in McDonough county. Mr. Churchill died October 14, 1837, and his wife with her family returned to Kentucky, where she died in 1872. They had six children, two of whom are now living in this county—C. S., and John W.

SHERIFFS.

As has been already said, the first election in the county was held at the house of Elias McFadden, on the 3d of July, 1830, at which time the officers to perfect the organization of the county were duly elected. Among these was William Southward, the first sheriff of McDonough county. These officers

were chosen to fill these places until the next election, which was in August, following, when Mr. Southward was re-elected. He was again re-elected in 1832 and 1834. Mr. Southward was one of the early settlers at what was then known as "Job's settlement" now Blandinsville, coming in the spring of 1826. After his term of office as sheriff had expired, he left this country and moved to Missouri and has been lost sight of.

Daniel Campbell was the second sheriff of the county, having been elected to that office in the fall of 1836. He was a native of Tennessee, where he resided until 1828, when he removed to this state and located in Sangamon county. He remained there but one year when he came to this county, landing in Tennessee township on the 10th of December, 1829. In the spring of 1830, he located on section 10, where he made some efforts to open up a farm, but in the fall of the same year he moved to section 3, where he resided until 1832. In that and the succeeding year, he was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war. In 1836, he was elected sheriff of the county as above stated and served two years. During the year 1841, he left his home and made a trip through parts of the south, especially the Red River country, and while returning from thence was taken sick and died in Green county, Illinois, on the 9th of April, 1842.

William H. Randolph was the next incumbent of this office, being first elected in 1838, and re-elected in 1840 and 1842, filling this office therefore, for six years. Mr. Randolph has been mentioned at length in connection with the position of member of the general as-

sembly, an office which he filled at a later date.

David Lawson, the next sheriff of McDonough county, was elected to that office in 1844, and twice re-elected, in 1846 and in 1848, serving in all six years.

David Lawson came to this county from Kentucky, in 1838, bringing his family with him. He engaged in the grocery business in Macomb and afterwards added dry goods to his stock. In 1844 he was elected to the office of sheriff and was re-elected as above. He took quite a prominent part in the Mormon war, and was with the volunteers from this county. He is at present at Fort Worth, Texas, where he is engaged in running a flour and feed depot and is interested in stock matters. His family are residents of Macomb.

William T. Head, who is mentioned elsewhere was elected to the office of sheriff in 1850, resigning the office of county treasurer to take this position. He served the people of the county two years,

Sydnor H. Hogan was elected in 1852, to fill the position of sheriff, and was re-elected to the same office in 1854, and served four years in this office. A notice of him may be found in connection with the office of treasurer, which he filled at a later date.

George A. Taylor, in 1856, was elected to the office of sheriff and occupied the position for one term of two years.

George A. Taylor, one of McDonough county's pioneers, came in the fall of 1833. He is a native Virginian, and was born January 16, 1809, his parents being Josiah and Elizabeth Taylor. When

George was about eight years of age, his parents removed to North Carolina, where he grew to manhood. He then went to Cumberland county, Kentucky, where he was united in marriage with Elizabeth A. Vawter, in 1833, and soon afterwards removed to Illinois and entered land in Chalmers township, McDonough county, and engaged in farming. He afterwards moved into Scotland township. His principal occupation was farming until 1850, when he came to Macomb, and served as deputy sheriff until 1856, being then elected to the office of sheriff, and served as such for two years. At the expiration of his term as sheriff, he purchased a farm located about three miles east of Macomb, and again followed agricultural pursuits. In the fall of 1865 he sold his farm, wintered in Macomb, and the following spring removed to the village of Industry, and, in company with his son, Winslow H., carried on hardware and grocery business for 14 years. In the spring of 1880, Mrs. Taylor died, and her husband then closed out the business and returned to Macomb, and, with his son, purchased the livery business which they now conduct. Of the three children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, two are living. Paulina, now the wife of R. H. Morsey, and Winslow H. Lucy Jane, the eldest of the children, became the wife of A. C. Morsey, and settled at Pekin, Illinois, where she died in 1880, leaving five children. Mr. Taylor, voted for Andrew Jackson in 1832, and has adhered to democratic principles ever since, always voting that ticket straight. Besides holding the office of sheriff, he has filled a seat in the board of supervisors.

The next to occupy the office of sheriff of this county was F. D. Lipe, who was elected thereto at the election in the fall of 1858, and who filled the same for one term of two years. Mr. Lipe has been already noticed in connection with the office of county treasurer.

At the general election in the fall of 1860, Silas J. Hopper was chosen by the qualified voters of the county for the office of sheriff. He entered upon the duties of the office and served the people for two years.

Amos Dixon was the 10th occupant of this office. He was elected in the fall of 1862, and served two years.

Amos Dixon, who was elected sheriff of this county in 1862, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, born January 10, 1826. He was brought up on a farm, receiving a limited education in the common schools of his native state. He came to this county in 1852 and first settled in Industry township; there remained until elected sheriff, when he moved to the city of Macomb. In 1852 he was married to Mary E. Pyle, also a native of Pennsylvania. Politically he has always affiliated with the democratic party.

Next came G. L. Farwell, who was chosen in 1864 by the citizens to fill this honorable, but onerous, office, and he, also, remained in this official capacity two years.

Capt. G. L. Farwell, one of the early settlers of Macomb, was born in St. Charles, Missouri, August 30, 1818, his parents being John and Abigail (Howland) Farwell, the former of whom died when the captain was only five years old. His mother subsequently married Benja-

min Walker. The family afterwards moved to Illinois, and G. L., at the age of 16, went to Quincy and engaged as a clerk, where he remained until 1842, when he came to Macomb and joined his sister, the wife of Hon. James M. Campbell. In 1845 Mary W. Cheatham became his wife. They have one child living. In 1861 G. L. enlisted and was mustered into the service as captain of company D, 28th Illinois infantry, which rank he held during his service, being mustered out in August, 1864. During the battle at Jackson, Mississippi, the captain was wounded, a rifle ball penetrating his right arm and passing through his body. On his return home he was elected sheriff and served one term, since which time he has been a constable and general collector. Politically, he is a republican. The G. A. R. and the A. F. and A. M. claim him as a member.

Samuel Wilson was elected, in 1866, to this office, and held it one term.

Samuel Wilson is the eldest son of John and Jane (McComsey) Wilson, and was born March 17, 1817, at Mechanicsburg, Champaign county, Ohio. His father, John Wilson, was born August 12, 1781, in Greenbrier county, Virginia, and resided with his parents until 1804, when he pushed out into the wilderness of Ohio, making a settlement in Madison county, where he was married. Mrs. Wilson was a native of Harrodsburg, Kentucky, born October 7, 1787, and removed to Ohio in 1808; was married December 20, 1809; seven children were born to them—Melissa, Margaret, Samuel, John, Eli, Jane and Mary Ann. On the 1st of March, 1816, John Wilson moved to Champaign county, where the

subject of this sketch was born. Samuel resided with the authors of his being until September, 1835, when the family emigrated to Illinois, and, coming to McDonough county, made a settlement in Bethel township, where John Wilson, the elder, died on the 14th of June, 1843. His aged wife followed him on the 11th of February, 1861. Samuel Wilson and Susan Edmonston were married in this county, November 30, 1837. Mrs. Wilson was a native of DuBois county, Indiana, born May 20, 1822, and died June 6, 1884. This couple were the parents of ten children, three daughters and seven sons, whose names are as follows: Mary Jane, Annie, William, Eli, Zachary T., Nicholas E., James E., Samuel, Laura Lizzie and Edwin M. Samuel Wilson has been a constant resident of this county ever since 1835, except part of one year, he having moved to Kansas in November, 1872, but returned to this place in the following June. His occupation has been principally farming, but he sold goods at Middletown, or Fandon, for a while. He was the county assessor for the year 1843, and again in 1851 and 1852 he assessed the south half of the county and the city of Macomb. In politics he was a whig until 1856, when he attached himself to the free soil, or republican party, with whom he still affiliates. At the beginning of the war, in April, 1861, he raised a company and was unanimously chosen captain. On reporting at Springfield he found that he was too late to be included in the first call for volunteers, but on proceeding with his company to Quincy, assisted in the organization of the 16th Illinois infantry, of which he was made lieutenant-

colonel, and served with the regiment until November 14, 1862, when he resigned on account of ill-health and disability, and returned home. In 1866 he was elected sheriff of the county, as above related. On the 14th of March, 1881, he was appointed United States storekeeper for the fourth collection district of Illinois, and in January, 1884, was transferred to the fifth district, and is now on duty at Peoria. Although without the limits of the county, yet Mr. Wilson claims Bethel township, McDonough county, as his residence.

John E. Lane was the successor of Mr. Wilson in the office, having been elected in 1868.

J. E. Lane was born in Russell county, Kentucky, October 1, 1834, and is a son of Ghalson and Mary (James) Lane, both natives of Kentucky. In the spring of 1836 he with his parents removed to Illinois and settled in Industry township, McDonough county. In May, 1861, he enlisted as private in the 16th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served as such until 1862, when he was appointed first sergeant of company A, and served in such position until June 20, 1864, when he returned to Macomb. He was married October 20, 1864, to Josie A. Kendrick, a daughter of W. H. Kendrick, of Macomb. They have one child—Frank A. In May, 1865, he was appointed city marshal, assessor and collector and served two years; in December, 1866, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Colonel Sam. Wilson, and served in that capacity for two years, and in the fall of 1868 he was elected sheriff of the county, which position he held for two years. In the

fall of 1870 he bought a farm in Carroll county, Missouri, which he worked for two years. He returned to Macomb, December 24, 1872, and on the 16th day of January, 1873, bought the interest of S. L. Babcock in a grocery store, and went into partnership with Jos. Updegraff, and continued in the business with him for one year, when Mr. Updegraff retired, and he continued in the business alone for about one year, when he formed a partnership with G. W. Pace, with whom he continued the business until the fall of 1877, when they sold out. He was elected constable in the spring of 1877, and was re-elected in the spring of 1881, and is constable at present. In December, 1870, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Fred. Newland, and was reappointed in 1882, to serve four years.

In 1870, Thomas Murray was duly elected to fill this official position, and entering upon the duties thereof, he served two years.

Samuel Frost, the sheriff elected in November, 1872, remained in office the regulation two years.

Samuel Frost, the present secretary and superintendent of the Macomb tile and sewer pipe company, came to this county from Fulton in 1858. He is a native of Ohio, born October 10th 1832. He was brought up on a farm and received a fair education, in the common schools of his native state. He worked hard when a boy upon farms in different neighborhoods, making his father's house his home. In 1850 he was married to Frances Murphy, a native of Ohio. He then left the old homestead, but remained in Ohio engaged in farm-

ing until 1852, when he came to Fulton county of this state, and followed the same business until 1858, when, as before stated he came to this county. His first settlement here was made on section 4 of Eldorado township, where he rented a farm which he afterward purchased. He lived there from the spring of 1859 till 1864, then sold out and bought another farm in New Salem township, and there remained until the fall of 1872, when having been elected sheriff of the county, he removed to Macomb, rented the farm two years and then sold it. In 1874 he purchased a farm in Scotland township, moved on to it and there lived six years, then returned to Macomb. He has since sold that place. He then engaged in the grocery business, and continued four years. In September, 1884, he entered upon the duties of his present position. During the time of his residence in Eldorado township, the civil war broke out, and he enlisted in company F, 84th regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry, and remained in the service about 18 months, when, on account of disability he was honorably discharged. He participated in various engagements, among them the battle of Stone river, where he was wounded, from the effects of which he has never fully recovered. Mr. and Mrs. Frost have had nine children, six boys and three girls, six of whom are now living. Celia, married to Ezra Rinehart, and living in New Salem township; George deceased; Charlie married to Ollie Payne, living in Odessa, Missouri. Albert, living at home; John married to Josie Masterson and living in Macomb; Hattie, the wife of Samuel Daw-

son, and now deceased; Mary, married to Joseph Kline and living in Scotland township; William living at home, and James (deceased). Mr. Frost is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the G. A. R. His political creed is that of the republican party, but he may properly be classed among the independents.

J. B. Venard was the next to fill the office of sheriff, being elected in the fall of 1874. A sketch of this gentleman may be found in connection with the history of the city of Macomb, of which he is the present postmaster:

Charles C. Hays served in this office for two years, having been elected in 1876.

The election of 1878 developed a warm contest for the office of sheriff, and Winslow H. Taylor was elected by a plurality of only 33, his principal opponent being Mr. Hays, the former occupant of the office.

Winslow H. Taylor, of the livery firm of Taylor & Son, was born in Bethel township, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 17th day of August, 1843, his parents being George A. and Elizabeth (Vawter) Taylor. In 1850 the family removed to the city of Macomb, and, in 1857, Winslow H. commenced to learn the tinner's trade, which he followed during the winters, and assisted his father on the farm during the summers, until the month of August, 1864, at which time he was united in marriage with Lucintha Tatman, a daughter of Hiram Tatman. In 1865 he removed to the town of Industry and engaged in the hardware and grocery business. One year later his father entered into a part-

nership with him, and, under the firm name of George A. Taylor & Son, carried on the business until 1880. In the fall of 1878, Winslow H. Taylor was elected as sheriff of the county, he being the first democratic sheriff elected for many years. He served one term, since which time he has been engaged in the livery business. He has also served as a member of the board of supervisors, from Industry. Mr. and Mrs. Taylor have been the parents of five children, four of whom are yet living—Mae, Lizzie, Nellie and Stella. Mr. T. is a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as is he also of the Knights of Pythias.

Frederick Newland, the present sheriff of McDonough county, was first elected to this office in 1880, and has been kept in that position by the people ever since, as a mark of their appreciation of his efficiency and rectitude.

Frederick Newland is a native of England, having been born in that country November 5, 1836, his parents being Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland. During his early life he worked in the coal mines, and resided in his native country until 1855, at which time, accompanied by his mother and brothers (his father having preceded them), he emigrated to the United States and located in LaSalle county, Illinois. Two years later they removed to McDonough county, settling at Colchester. Here Frederick followed mining until 1861, then responded to his country's call and enlisted in company C, 16th Illinois infantry, and served three years. Upon being mustered out of the service he returned to Colchester and entered mercantile life as a clerk

with his brother. While in that capacity he was elected to the office of sheriff of the county in 1880, and at the expiration of his term of office was re-elected. As an able and efficient officer, Mr. Newland meets and merits the approbation of the law-abiding portion of the community, and has the respect of all. Politically, he is a republican, but counts his friends and supporters by the score in the opposite political party. He is a member of the Macomb lodge of Knight of Pythias, as is he also of the Grand Army of the Republic post of the same city. In January, 1862, Frederick Newland and Sarah E. Ingalls, a native of Illinois and the daughter of Daniel D. T. Ingalls, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of this union they are now the parents of six children, Jessie M., William N. S., Eleanor E., Emojean, Celia E. and Frederick I.

SURVEYORS.

Some of the prominent representative men of the county have several times been called upon to fill the office of surveyor. The first that occupied the position was Jesse Bartlett, who was elected in July, 1830. He was succeeded by James W. Brattle, 1832. Many of the parties who have held the office, are mentioned in some other connection, and it would be useless to repeat the same here. A list of them is however given with the date of their election, for a convenient reference: C. W. Bacon, 1835; S. A. Hunt, 1838-43; H. I. C. Averill, 1846-47; J. W. Brattle, 1848; W. H. Rile, 1849-51-53; C. A. Gilchrist, 1855; S. A. Hunt, 1857-59-61; A. J. White, 1863; J. B. Nickel, 1864; J. W. Brattle, 1865; S. A.

Hunt, 1867; W. J. Edie, 1869; James Shannon, 1871; B. F. Howard, 1875; Cephas Holmes, 1879-84.

CORONERS.

The following is a list of those who have filled the office of coroner in McDonough county, together with the date of their election: Peter Hale, 1830; Isaac Bartlett, 1830; John Woodsides, 1832; R. S. Lowe, 1834; John P. Head, 1837; C. G. Overton, 1838; B. B. Head, 1840-42; W. W. Clayton, 1845; John P. Head, 1848; L. Graves, 1850; S. H. McCandless, 1852; David Reece, 1854; J. H. Epperson, 1856; J. H. Swigart, 1858; Isaac P. Montfort, 1860; Jeremiah Sullivan, 1862-64; W. W. Head, 1866; J. H. Epperson, 1868; D. W. Campbell, 1870; W. R. Pittman, 1872; W. H. Wayland, 1874; G. W. Reid, 1876-78; C. F. Griffiths, 1880; R. Lawrence, 1882; J. Hindman, 1884.

James Wells Brattle was born in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, June 16, 1795. His father, William Brattle, was a native

of Wethersfield, Connecticut, as was also his mother, Hannah Wells. His people were farmers, but for many years James pursued the profession of a surveyor. He obtained his education in his native village, and worked on a farm and studied surveying while yet a young man. In the fall of 1829 he came west and located in Hancock county near Nauvoo. He laid out that town, and pursued the occupation of a surveyor in that locality until 1831, when he went to Carthage, the county seat, and was elected county surveyor. In 1836 he came to McDonough county, where he has since remained. He has laid out many towns, including the city of Macomb, which was re-surveyed and platted by him. Mr. Brattle has always enjoyed good health, and gives promise of living years to come. His parents died while he was yet young. He never married. He has always enjoyed the confidence and esteem of his neighbors, and his friends are numerous.

CHAPTER XIV.

THE COURTS OF McDONOUGH COUNTY.

Man, a finite being, is of a necessity, from his nature, an imperfect creature, and as such requires that laws, both human and divine, shall be enacted, with the penalties attached for their violation, for his government. Ever since the day

when our first parents, Adam and Eve, were placed in the garden of Eden, with the injunction to let the fruit of a certain tree alone, with the penalty for transgression attached, man has had to have some law to govern him, or he descends

to barbarism and rapine. Through a long line of law givers and legislators, we trace the laws of the present back to the decalogue, given to the tribes of Israel when they wandered in the deserts of Arabia, the underlying principles of which are the fundamental basis of all modern law. Circumstances and surroundings have changed since the days when that alone was needed, and the present complex and often prolix laws are the superstructure built upon the foundation of the "ten commandments."

The existence of laws implies the existence of courts wherein all questions of law shall be determined and interpreted. This fact, so patent, being determined, the framers of the state constitution instituted certain courts of justice, each with well defined powers. Changes have been made, from time to time, in the jurisdiction of these courts, but the rights of every citizen, of high or low degree, have ever been maintained.

Among the men who took a part in laying the foundation of this portion of the state of Illinois, there is, perhaps, no class that stands out more prominently than the members of the bench and bar, and McDonough county has had the honor of having contributed some of the ablest men to this portion of government. Of these, in their turn, it is now the pleasure of the historian to present a view. Many of the sketches of the talented men who have occupied the bench in some of these courts are meager, but, they having passed from this arena of active life, but little can be gathered respecting them, although no pains have been spared to make this chapter as full and complete as possible.

CIRCUIT COURT.

McDonough county, when organized, was a part of the fifth judicial circuit, which included all of what was known as the "Military tract," which covered the whole northern part of the state of Illinois, to the boundary line. At the time of the organization, Richard M. Young was upon the bench as judge of the circuit court, and issued the order authorizing the election of county officers and the organization of McDonough.

Before the newly organized county of McDonough had reported to Judge Young the result of the election of the county officers, the following document was sent by him to John Baker, circuit clerk pro tem.:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT } Set.

To all whom it may concern, greeting:

Know ye that I, Richard M. Young, circuit judge of the fifth judicial district of the state of Illinois, north of the Illinois river, and presiding judge of the circuit court in and for the county of McDonough and state aforesaid, in pursuance of the power vested in me by virtue of the tenth section of the act entitled "An act supplemental to 'an act regulating the supreme and circuit courts, approved January 19, 1829,' approved January 23, 1829," do hereby order and appoint that circuit court be held in and for the said county of McDonough, at such places as may be selected and provided by the county commissioners' court of said county, on the Thursday after the third Monday in June, and the Thursday after the first Monday in October, until different days shall be appointed by the legislature, or until I shall make another order to the contrary.

Given under my hand and seal, at Galena, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1830, and of the independence of the United States the fifty-fifth.

RICHARD M. YOUNG,
Circuit Judge of the Fifth Judicial Circuit of the State of Illinois.

On the opposite page of the sheet of foolscap on which this is written, is the following letter from Judge Young to the circuit clerk of this county:

GALENA, ILL., July 5, 1830.

DEAR SIR:—Supposing that the election of county officers in your county took place on the 3d day of July, as directed by the order issued for that purpose, I send you herewith, on the first page, an order for the holding of circuit court, for all legal and judicial purposes, will be considered as organized on this day (the 5th of July, 1830). As soon as you receive this order, and the county commissioners shall have provided a place for the holding of the circuit court, you will please set up public notices, in four of the most public places in the county, of the times and place of holding of the court, that all persons interested may have timely notice thereof. The order herewith transmitted, you will please file among the records of the court. All writs and processes will be made returnable at the place selected by the county commissioners at the times mentioned in the annexed order.

I am very respectfully, etc.,

RICHARD M. YOUNG.

P. S.—Please inform me by letter at what place the circuit court will be held, stating the quarter section, section, township and range on which the house is located, in order that I may have some knowledge of the relative situation of the different places of holding court in the new counties; also, who are elected county officers, and oblige.

R. M. Y.

In accordance with this order of the circuit judge as above, on the 17th of October, 1830, the first term of the circuit court was held in this county, at the house of John Baker, in the town of Washington, (now the city of Macomb), the temporary county seat of McDonough county. There were present, in attendance on the court, Hon. Richard

M. Young, circuit judge; John Baker, clerk, pro tem.; William Southward, sheriff. This term lasted but one day and but little business was transacted. The first grand jury in the county, selected by the county commissioners at their September session was present, and was composed of the following gentlemen: William Osborne, Joseph Osborne, William Garrett, Roland Lee, George Grace, William Hendry, William Stephens, Elias McFadden, John Barber, David Troxwell, Peter Hale, Nathan A. McFadden, John Carmack, John Wyatt, Sr., John Woodsides, William Deakins, Wright Riggins, Elijah Bristow, Caswell Russell, Abraham Gassett and John Vance. The petit jury in attendance, also, was made up as follows: Charles Shannon, William Shannon, John Wilson, James Vance, Jr., John Bridges, Thomas Bridges, Thomas Phillips, Nimrod Smith, Eli Osborne, Nicholas Campbell, John Massingill, Ephraim Mitchell, Enoch Cyrus, Nathan Bartlett, Russell Duncan, Reuben Harris, Jr., Ephraim Perkins, George Shell, William Job, Nathan Hume, Noble Owsly, and Larkin Osborne. Neither of these juries were called on to act, both being dismissed, as there was no business to be brought before them. The order of Judge Young, calling an election for the organization of the county, was ordered spread upon the records of the court, as well as an order in relation to the time of holding court.

Richard M. Young was a native of Kentucky, and was among the earliest settlers of Northern Illinois. In 1828, while a resident of Galena, Jo Daviess county, he was appointed as judge of

the fifth judicial district, and commissioned as such on the 29th day of January, 1829. He, in 1833, removed to Quincy, where he lived for some years. He remained upon the bench until 1837, when he resigned, having been elected to the United States senate for six years. After filling that office for the requisite term, Mr. Young, upon the 4th of February, 1843, received the appointment of judge of the supreme court, and sat upon the bench of this august tribunal until January 25, 1847, when he resigned, having been appointed commissioner of the general land office by President James K. Polk. It is said of him, that he ranked high in his profession, and his counsels did much toward shaping the policy of the state, in his day. He was generous in his feelings and liberal in his views, and hence stood high in the estimation of all who knew him. He possessed a liberal endowment of intellectual ability and literary and legal acquirements, and these and other qualifications admirably fitted him for the posts he was called upon to fill. Upon all with whom he came in contact he produced a lasting and favorable impression. His course while in the senate and at the head of the department over which he presided was such as to give him a national reputation, and his history is a part of the annals of the republic.

James H. Ralston was a native of Kentucky, and was elected by the legislature to fill the vacancy in the judgeship of the fifth circuit, caused by the resignation of Judge Young. He was commissioned February 4th, 1837, and remained upon the bench until August 31st, 1839, when

he resigned on account of ill health, and with the intention of emigrating to Texas. After a short sojourn in that state he returned to Illinois, and locating at Quincy, resumed his law practice. In 1840, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1846 he was appointed by President Polk, assistant quartermaster, United States army, and ordered to report to the commander of the Illinois troops then en route for Mexico. Discharging his duties faithfully while in that "land of chapparel," he returned home, and soon after moved to California.

Peter Lott was a native of New York, and was appointed to succeed Judge Ralston, the date of his commission bearing date of September 9th, 1839. He filled the position acceptably for the time appointed, and was elected and re-commissioned December 20, 1839, and continued in office until 1841, when he resigned. He subsequently acted in the capacity of clerk of the circuit court in Adams county, where he remained until 1852. He then emigrated to California, and was appointed superintendent of the United States mint, in San Francisco, by Franklin Pierce, president at that time, but was removed by James Buchanan, on his accession to the presidency in 1856. Mr. Lott then moved to Kansas, and died there in obscurity, and in limited circumstances.

Stephen A. Douglas was elected judge by the legislature in 1841, and continued in office till August, 1843, when he resigned, having been elected to congress from the fifth congressional district. He was born in the town of Brandon, Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813. His

father was a physician, and died early in life, leaving his widow and son in almost indigent circumstances. Stephen had but few opportunities for schooling, much of the living of his mother and himself depending upon the labor of his hands. He devoted this time of his life to learning the cabinet maker's trade, and spent some years at the business. His mother, finally, married again, and young Stephen, in 1831, accompanied her and his step father, to Canandaigua, New York. There he attended an academy and remained until the year 1833, when he came to Illinois, and taught school at Winchester, near the county seat of Scott county. This was a subscription school. Mr. Douglas employed his time evenings and holidays, in the study of law, and in 1834, he moved to Jacksonville, where he was admitted to the bar, and in 1834, he was elected attorney general of the state, though only 22 years of age.

He soon resigned that office to accept a seat in the legislature. On the expiration of his term in that body, he settled down to the practice of law in Jacksonville; where he remained until 1837, when he removed to Springfield, having been appointed register of the land office by President Van Buren. In 1839, he resigned this office, and the year following, was made secretary of state. In 1841, he was appointed, by the legislature, judge of this circuit. Mr. Clarke, in his history of the county says: "The circumstances under which he entered upon the duties of the office were sufficient to thoroughly try the force and scope of his abilities. The circuit was large—the previous incumbent of the of-

fice had left the "docket" loaded with unfinished "cases;" but he was more than equal to the task. He cleaned out the docket with that dispatch and ability which distinguished his subsequent course; and so profound was the impression which he made upon the people, that, in the first congressional election which occurred after he was established in his character as a judge, he received the nomination for member of the lower house of congress, and was elected thereto. Through the distinguished abilities which he displayed as a statesman, he received the appellation of the 'Little Giant,' and became the recognized leader of a great political party. In 1860 he received the nomination for the presidency, but owing to a division in the party, he was beaten by Abraham Lincoln, his competitor for the United States senate two years previous. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, and the subsequent withdrawal of the southern states from the Union, and the war following, Mr. Douglas took strong Union ground, and declared henceforth there could be but two parties in the county, patriots and traitors. In a few days thereafter he was taken sick and died on the 3rd of June, 1861, sincerely mourned by the whole nation."

Judge Jesse B. Thomas, was appointed to the vacant bench in August, 1843, and served in that exalted position until 1845, when he resigned. Shortly after this, in 1847, he was appointed to the supreme court as one of the judges, for the unexpired term of Judge Young. He held this office until December 4, 1848. A short time after this he died. He was a man of much culture and high

legal attainments, and discharged the responsible functions that devolved upon him, with credit and honor to himself and to the satisfaction of the people.

Norman H. Purple, was elected judge of this judicial circuit, in 1845, and served until May, 1849, when he resigned. He was a gentleman distinguished for high legal ability and executive talents, and it was greatly against the wishes of the people of the circuit that he quit the bench, but his professional practice was large and much more lucrative than the salary of the position, and he stepped down and out to the regret of nearly all who knew and appreciated his worth.

William A. Minshall, was a native of Tennessee, and was elected to the bench in 1849, and occupied it until the day of his death, which occurred in October, 1851. He was a man of sound attainments, and had attained eminence in his profession, and some notice, having served the people both in the general assembly and the constitutional convention of 1847. He was among the early settlers of this state.

Onias C. Skinner, was a sound, able lawyer, and upright jurist. He, on the death of Judge Minshall, was appointed his successor, and served until 1853, in May of which year he resigned. June 4, 1855, he was commissioned judge of the supreme court. While in this position he obtained considerable eminence. He resigned this office April 19, 1858.

Pinkney H. Walker was born in Adair county, Kentucky, June 18, 1815. His mother's maiden name was Martha Scott. His youth was passed in that portion of Kentucky, where labor is no more discreditable than it is in Illinois,

and until his seventeenth year he was employed upon his father's farm during the summer and attended school during the winter. In 1832 he became a clerk in a store and so continued until he left that state. In April, 1834, he came to Illinois, and settled in Rushville where he was engaged as clerk in a store. In March, 1838, he removed to Macomb and during the spring and summer gave his time to study at an excellent academy at that place. In the fall of the same year he commenced legal studies in the office of his uncle, Cyrus Walker. Under the careful training of such a master mind he made rapid progress and during the next year he was admitted to the bar after an examination by Judges Lockwood and Brown, of the Supreme court. He at once opened an office at Macomb with Thomas Morrison, and in 1840, formed a partnership with his uncle, his first partner having removed to Carthage. This co-partnership ended in 1842 by the retirement of his uncle from practice in the state. He continued to practice by himself in 1848, when he returned to Rushville, where he subsequently, in 1851, formed a partnership with Robert S. Blackwell. The law firm of Blackwell & Walker was dissolved in 1853, when the former removed to Chicago, and the latter was elected judge of the fifth judicial district, or circuit, comprising the counties of Schuyler, Pike, Brown, McDonough, Cass and Mason. His first election was to fill a vacancy, and he was elected over his competitor against heavy odds. In 1855, he was re-elected without opposition. He continued in this position to the great satisfaction of the bar and

people of circuit until April, 1858, when Governor Bissell appointed him to the supreme bench to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of O. C. Skinner. In June, 1858, he was elected by the people to fill the same position for the regular term of nine years, and in 1867 was re-elected. At both elections the political party to which he belonged was in a very decided minority, and the rival candidates were able men, but the verdict of the people was an attestation of his tried faithfulness, and for mere political consideration would not send an upright judge from the bench. He was a third time elected in 1876, retaining the confidence of the bar and the people to such an extent that he had no opposition. He served as chief justice from January, 1864, to June, 1867, and again from June, 1874, to June, 1875, and during the present term from June, 1879, to June, 1880.

Judge Walker died at his home in Rushville, on Saturday, February 14th, 1885, mourned by all the many who knew him. He was married June 2, 1840, to Susan, daughter of James McCroskey, Esq., a well-known and highly respected merchant, who died in Rushville in 1848. Of nine children born to them, four having gone before.

John S. Bailey was commissioned circuit judge of this circuit, June 24, 1858, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Walker, and occupied the position until July, 1861. A lengthy sketch of this eminent gentleman is given in the bar chapter of this county, he being still in practice in the city of Macomb.

Chauncey L. Higbee, was first elected

in 1861, and was thrice re-elected, and sat upon the bench until his death.

Chauncey Lawson Higbee was born in Clermont county, Ohio, September 7, 1821, and was the son of Elias and Sarah (Ward) Higbee. He received an academic education in the county of his birth, and came to Illinois in an early day and read law with Judge Sylvester Emmens, of Beardstown. He was admitted to the bar, in 1843, and the following year moved to Pike county, where he entered upon the practice of his profession, and was a citizen of that county until the day of his death. He, like others of the legal profession, became interested in politics, and, in 1854, was elected to the general assembly. Four years later he was sent to the state senate, and while serving in that body, was elected circuit judge. His first commission was dated July 1, 1861, and by successive re-elections, he was kept in that position until death removed him to another sphere. He was also a member of the appellate court. As a judge he is said to have had few peers in the state. His death occurred in December, 1884.

The present circuit judges are S. P. Shope and J. H. Williams.

Simeon P. Shope was born in Mississippi, but was taken by his parents to Ohio while yet an infant. In the spring of 1839 he removed to this state; afterwards read law with Judge Purple and Powell in Peoria, and on the 11th of June, 1856, was admitted to the bar. He first opened an office in Metamora, Illinois, remaining there but a short time, when he removed to Lewiston, in Fulton county, in which place he yet resides. For many years he has had an

extensive practice, not only in the counties of his own judicial circuit, but in Logan, Mason, and Cass counties he has had a large amount of business before the courts. In August, 1877, he was elected judge of this circuit without opposition. A polished gentleman, of affable manners, a thorough knowledge of law, quick preception and well known impartiality, together with good business tact and executive ability, he makes a model judge, and has the entire confidence and respect of the entire bar.

John H. Williams was born in Quincy, Illinois, April 12, 1833, and is the son of Archibald and Nancy (Kemp) Williams. His father came to Illinois from Kentucky in 1829, and settled in Quincy, where he entered into the practice of law, attaining much eminence. John H. Williams was educated at the Missouri State University, at Columbia, Boone county, but leaving at the close of his junior year. He read law with his father and C. B. Lawrence, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1855, and practiced law in Quincy until the fall of 1879, when he was elected judge of this circuit. He is known as a sound lawyer and able jurist and is conscientious, clear-headed and deliberate, and numbers his friends by hundreds.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

The gentlemen who have filled the office of state's or prosecuting attorney for the district of which McDonough county forms a part, deserves more than a passing notice. Like the judges they form a galaxy in which the citizens of the county may justly take pride.

The first incumbent of the office was

Thomas Ford, who served from the organization of the county until January, 1835. Possessed of high and noble qualities of manhood, a thorough student, a keen, energetic, untiring lawyer, of strict integrity and high and laudable aspirations, he was universally esteemed and respected. Afterwards became judge of the northern district, and when he became known over the state, he was chosen governor by a spontaneous movement of the people. He held this latter office during the Mormon war.

William A. Richardson, who served as states's attorney from January, 1835, until 1837. Mr. Richardson's personal merits and characteristics are too well known to the people to require any delineation. His predominating traits were courage, unyielding perseverance and unvarying adherence to the course to which he was committed. He had command of a regiment of Illinois volunteers, in the Mexican war, and in the battle of Buena Vista, his cap was carried from his head by a musket ball. At the close of the war he returned home, where his services were recognized and rewarded by a generous people by an election to congress. He was re-elected five times. His last election was in 1860. He was also appointed governor of Nebraska, by President Buchanan. This post he resigned after a year's service.

Henry L. Bryant served the people of this circuit as prosecuting attorney from 1837, to 1839, succeeding Mr. Richardson. He was a fine lawyer and a gentleman of many excellent qualities.

William Elliott, the state's attorney, served from January, 1839, till January, 1848. He was esteemed as a worthy

man, a warm friend and a good lawyer. He served in the Black Hawk war, and was wounded in a hand-to-hand conflict with a single Indian, whom he killed. He was quartermaster in the 4th regiment of volunteers during the Mexican war, and served through that campaign. He returned to Lewistown after the war, and soon died.

Robert S. Blackwell, the prosecuting attorney, was the successor of Mr. Elliot, and served from 1848 till 1852. Mr. Blackwell was one of the most distinguished lawyers in the state, and is the author of "Blackwell on tax titles."

Calvin A. Warren, was the next state's attorney at this court. He followed Mr. Blackwell in the office and served from May, 1852, until August, 1853. He was a fluent speaker, an able and successful lawyer, and a popular man.

John S. Bailey the incumbent of the office of public prosecutor, succeeded Mr. Warren in 1853, and filled the same with great credit until September, 1858, when he was raised to the bench.

L. H. Waters was appointed prosecuting attorney by the governor, to serve out the unexpired term of Mr. Bailey, who had resigned. Mr. Waters served until the fall of 1860, giving satisfaction to the people. In the following year Mr. Waters offered his services to the general government, and served a few months as lieutenant colonel of the 28th regiment Illinois volunteers. Resigning, he was commissioned to raise another regiment, which he succeeded in doing, and received the appointment of colonel. The 84th regiment Illinois volunteers, under his command, did much excellent service. Colonel Waters made a splendid officer,

and was highly respected by his officers and men. At the close of the war he returned to his home in Macomb, where he practiced his profession for about four years, when he removed to Missouri. He now resides at Jefferson City, the capital of that state.

Thomas E. Morgan, the incumbent of the office of state's attorney above, was elected in 1860. He was a lawyer of fine abilities, and stood at the head of the bar in this part of the state. He died on the 22d day of July, 1867.

S. W. James, the state's attorney, was a lawyer of more than ordinary abilities, and was one of the best prosecutors in the circuit. He enjoyed the respect and good will of every member of the bar. His term of office expired in 1872.

Crosby F. Wheat was first elected to the office of states attorney in 1872, and re-elected in 1876. He is at present one of the prominent attorneys of Macomb, and a sketch of him may be found in the chapter of this work relating to the history of the bar.

William Prentiss, the state's attorney from 1881 to 1885, is noticed at length in the chapter devoted to the bar of the county, he being one of the bright lights of that profession in Macomb.

H. C. Agnew, the present state's attorney, is a member of the Macomb bar, also, and a sketch of him is given in that connection.

DARK DEEDS.

Several heinous crimes have been perpetrated within the limits of McDonough county. Among the most famous are the following:

MURDER OF JOHN WILSON.

Some time in 1829 or 1830 Elias McFadden, his son David, and son-in-law Wylie McFadden, with their families came to McDonough county and made a settlement on the southeast quarter of section 1, of what is now Chalmers township. They are generally credited with being of a quarrelsome, overbearing nature, and nearly always in trouble with their neighbors. About the same time a man by the name of John Wilson settled on the adjoining farm. Wilson was a good-natured man, although generally credited with being bold and fearless, even to foolhardiness. These men were not long neighbors before the trouble began between them over some timber land lying near both of them. Threats passed between them, and finally, the necessity of killing Wilson having been seemingly settled on, all that was waited for was the opportunity. That this was a deliberate conclusion reached by these parties it is only necessary to point to the evidence, where it was shown that at the time of the murder, Wylie McFadden was in Rushville making inquiries of counsel there as to their liability should they kill Wilson if he trespassed on their land. Early in the month of November, 1834, there was placed in the hands of Wilson Montgomery, at that time deputy sheriff of the county, a writ of execution directing him to levy upon the property of Wylie McFadden to satisfy a judgment against him, in favor of Henton and Robinson, merchants then doing business in Macomb. Montgomery, in the execution of his duty, called upon John Wilson to accompany him with his team,

that he might haul away some corn that it was his intention to seize under the writ. Apprehending no danger, Wilson agreed to go. On their arrival at the place they were met by Elias McFadden, the father, who engaged them in conversation. After a short talk he walked with them to the north side of the house, and when he had got them in proper range, David McFadden, who was inside of the house, shot down Wilson without a word of warning. Mr. Montgomery hurried off to town and gave the alarm, when a crowd of excited people at once proceeded to the scene of the murder, and found Elias McFadden coolly repairing a fence. A short search for Wilson now ensued and he was found not very far away from the spot by Joseph P. Updegraff and others in a dying condition. McFadden was at once arrested, and search was made for the then unknown murderer. Searching the house, a rifle was found in the corner near the north window unloaded; a pane of glass was found broken out of the window; a book lying upon the sill, and the sash and book both powder-marked. The question now arose who committed the deed. Wylie McFadden was supposed to be away, and David was not known to be near. Searching, footsteps were found leading from the house in the direction of the residence of David McFadden, who lived just across the hollow on the west side. Following the tracks they were led to the door of David McFadden's house; and going in they found him at work on a shoemaker's bench, as entirely unconcerned as his father, and acting as innocently as though no cold-blooded murder had

taken place. He was at once arrested, and, in company with his father, brought to town and placed under guard, to await the result of the wound inflicted upon Mr. Wilson. Wylie McFadden, coming home the same evening, was likewise arrested.

Mr. Wilson lingered some days before death ensued, but the wound was mortal, and there was no help for him. On his death a preliminary examination of the prisoners was held before James Clarke, a justice of the peace, and the evidence above being elicited, Elias, David and Wylie McFadden were committed to the county jail to await the meeting of the circuit court. On account of the enormity of the offense the prisoners could not be allowed bail.

On the 15th day of November, 1834, the grand jury found a true bill of indictment against the three, and a few days afterward they were brought before the court; a change of venue was asked and granted, and two of the party, Elias and David, were taken the following spring (1835) to Rushville, Schuyler county, for trial. Wylie McFadden was discharged by the judge, there being no evidence against him.

George Wilson, Alfred Evans, Nelson Montgomery, Joseph Updegraff, J. W. Brattle, Moses Henton, William J. Frazier, William Bowen, Daniel Bowen, Perry Keys and James Anderson were each placed under bonds of \$300 to appear as witnesses in the case.

In May, 1835, the case was called in the circuit court at Rushville, and Elias and David McFadden, father and son, were placed upon trial for their lives. Richard M. Young presided as judge.

Cyrus Walker, one of the ablest lawyers of this state, was the prosecuting attorney. Upon Judge Minshall, of Rushville, who was the counsel for the defense, depended the task of trying to acquit his clients, and, failing that, to mitigate the sentence as much as possible.

The trial lasted for several days; Mr. Walker exerted all his powers to weave around the murderers a chain of unimpeachable testimony. Judge Minshall defended in a most admirable manner, doing all for his clients, that it was possible for man to do, but without avail. The latter in his speech charged the judge, the attorney for the people, and the jury, also, of not prosecuting, but persecuting his clients.

As was expected, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, and upon Judge Young devolved the duty of pronouncing the sentence of death. This was done, and in due time, upon a scaffold, erected in a hollow near the city of Rushville, Elias and David McFadden paid the penalty for the crime committed.

The following verbatim copy of the death warrant of the McFaddens is inserted in this place as a criminal curiosity. It and the bill of costs and expenses are now on file in the court house in Macomb:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, } ss.
SCHUYLER COUNTY }

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS:

To the Sheriff of said county, Greeting.

Whereas, Elias McFaden hath lately been indicted of the crime of murder by him done and committed in the circuit court of McDonough county and hath been arraigned tried and convicted in the circuit court of the said county of Schuyler, of the said crime in

due form of law; and whereas judgment hath been given in our said court that the said Elias McFadden shall be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and that execution of the said judgment be made and done upon the said Elias McFaden on Monday, the sixth day of July, A. D. 1835, between the hours of ten o'clock in the morning and four o'clock in the evening of said day, at some convenient place in the vicinity of Rushville, in said county, in the usual manner of inflicting punishment in such cases; and whereas execution of said sentence remaineth yet to be done: We therefore command you that you take and convey the body of the said Elias McFaden in safe custody to the place of execution on the said day between the hours aforesaid, and that you then and there cause execution to be done upon the said Elias McFadden in your custody, so being in all things according to the said judgment, and this you shall in no wise omit at your peril and return of this writ as to the manner you execute the same.

Witness, the Hon. Richard M. Young,
Judge of our Circuit Court, at
[SEAL] Rushville, this third day of July,
A. D. 1835.

HART FELLOWS, Clerk.

On the back of the paper, Sheriff Haydon made the following endorsement:

Executed the within as commanded at 2 o'clock P. M. July 6th, 1835.

THOS. HAYDON,
Sheriff of Schuyler County, Ill.

For serving, - - - \$5 00
Returning, - - - 12½

Accompanying this is the following bill of costs, each item marked with an "x," probably indicating payment:

BILL OF COSTS.

* List of persons acting as guard to the jail in Schuyler county during the confinement

of Elias McFadin, David McFadin and Wily McFadin:

From 31st May to 6th July in evening—

x Perry Keyes, two days and nights,	
No. 1	\$ 2 00
x Elijah Hayden, 15 days and nights,	
No. 2	15 00
x — Hamilton, three days and	
nights, No. 3	3 00
x Sam'l Green, 4 nights, No. 4 . . .	2 00
x Gwynn } 2 night, No. 5	1 50
x Phillips }	
x C. Smith, 8 nights, No. 6	4 00
x Robert Points, 6 nights, No. 7 . . .	3 00
x Wm. N. Traner, 12 days and nights,	
No. 8	12 00
x — Davis, 1 day and night, No. 9 .	1 00
x Wm. Boyd, 6 nights, No. 10	3 00
x John G. Taylor, 3 nights, No. 11 .	1 50
x James Means, 4 nights, No. 12 . . .	2 00
x Thomas Tyra, 4 nights, No. 13 . . .	2 00
x John Green, 2 nights, No. 14 . . .	1 00
x Silas N. Jones, 6 days and nights,	
No. 15	6 00
x Andrew Shiva, 1 day and night,	
No. 16	1 00
x L. W. T. Owenby, 7 days and nights	
No. 17	7 00
x Benjamin Gray, 4 days and nights,	
No. 18	4 00
x Janus Taylor, 1 day and night,	
No. 19	1 00
x — Bowen, one day, No. 20	1 00
x Mex Mellrose, 2 nights, No. 21 . . .	1 00
x Wm. Clemens, 2 nights, No. 22 . . .	1 00
x Henry Mear, 2 nights, No. 23	1 00
x Rufus Elsey, 4 nights, No. 24	1 00
x Furgason Graham, 4 nights, No. 25	2 00
x — Wampler, 1 day and night, No.	
26	1 00
x William Munson, 4 days and nights,	
No. 27	2 00
x John Norvel, 1 night, No. 28	50
x Christ. Johnson, 1 night, No. 29 . .	50
x Joseph Haskell, 1 night, No. 30 . . .	50
x George W. Penney, 1 day and	
night, No. 31	1 00
x John Dougherty, 2 nights, No. 32 .	1 00
x Theodore Laughlin, 1 day and	
night, No. 33	1 00

x Edwin Lougley, 2 nights, No. 34 . . .	1 00
x Robert A. Brastleton, 1 night, No. 35	50
x Seeley Owen, 6 nights, No. 36 . . .	2 00
x Luke Owen, 7 days and nights, No. 37	7 00
x Wm. Hayden, 11 days and nights and one day, No. 38	11 50
Total	\$102 10

I hereby certify that the above is a correct list of the names of the Persons standing Guard, and of the time of serving.

July 6. McDonough county Dr. to Thos. Hayden, S. S. C. Ill. for the higher of waggon to hawling prisoner to Gallows to be executed	\$2 00
To hawling planck & timber for gallows	1 50
To making two shrouds	1 50
To cords for hanging	1 00
To hawling corps 4 Miles in the country	2 00
Gallows	12 00
Executing and returning	10 25

MURDER OF JAMES DYE.

On the evening of the 27th of May, 1854, it was reported that James Dye, a wealthy farmer living in the western part of the county, had been murdered. The neighbors of the deceased, assembled and on investigation it was found that the report was true. He had been killed while lying in bed. An inquest held upon the body by S. H. McCandless, county coroner, resulted in a verdict rendered by the jury, that the deceased came to his death by violent and unlawful means, and that by the hands of his wife, Rebecca Dye, assisted by two accessories, David B. Burress and S. P. Ray. All three of these were arrested and thrown into the county jail to await a proper hearing before the circuit court.

On the 10th of October, following, the case was laid before the grand jury, who found a true bill of indictment against all three of the parties, but when the case was called in the circuit court, then in session, a continuance was asked, and granted until the next term of the court. At this term a change of venue was asked that the case of Daniel P. Burress to the court in Warren county, and that of Mrs. Dye to Fulton county, both of which were granted. There not being sufficient evidence against S. P. Ray, a *nolle prosequi* was entered, in his case, and he was discharged from custody.

At the April term of the circuit court in Fulton county, Mrs. Dye was placed at the bar and plead "not guilty." The trial lasted nine days, and was probably the most exciting one that ever took place in that county. The court room was crowded at every session. The counsel for the prosecution, or the "people" as the court terms it, were among the ablest of this section of country, consisting of Messrs Goudy, of Fulton county; Wheat, of Adams; and Schofield and Mack of Hancock. No less able were those of the defense, Messrs. Manning, of Peoria; Kellogg and Ross, of Fulton; and Cyrus Walker, of McDonough.

William C. Goudy opened the case, in an able manner, for the people. A full account of this speech would be interesting, but space forbids its insertion here. He said to the jury: "You are called upon to discharge the most solemn duty that ever devolved upon man, in the discharge of which involved the life or death of a human being. The evidence they had to offer was purely circumstantial. No living being was

known who saw the inhuman crime committed. But circumstantial evidence, in many cases, was better than positive testimony—the guilty mind always acts inconsistent with its innocence, and this marks out its own accusation. This is one of God's marks upon crime. To hunt out, follow up, and arrest a criminal are its daily uses. By its aid the police of our cities are constantly bringing to light and arresting the perpetrators of evil deeds, who would otherwise continue their crimes unmolested. The prisoner before you is indicted for the murder of her own husband. The deceased came to his death by a blow upon the head from an ax or hammer, or from a slung-shot in the breast, or from both. Three persons are named in the bill of indictment, but you have only to inquire as to the guilt of the prisoner before you. We expect to show acts and words between Burress and the prisoner that will show their connection with the murder, and bring to your mind uncontrovertable evidence of the prisoners guilt. Should we do so, you have but one duty to perform, and that we shall expect at your hands."

The opening for the defense was made by Cyrus Walker, of Macomb, one of the most brilliant lights that illumed the bar of this county. His remarks were substantially as follows, which will show the gist of the whole case:

"The arrangement has been made by the counsel for the defense that I should make the opening statement. I agree with the gentlemen that this is an important case. You, gentlemen, are to decide a momentous question. The Emperor of the Russias possesses no more

power over the life of his subjects than you have over the life of that lady. Her life is in your hands. You can hang her up between the heavens and the earth, or you can send her home to her children, from whom she has been torn by the iron rule of the law. You must expect the case will be somewhat tedious; the issues involved are such it cannot be otherwise. That woman before you, whose life you hold in your hands, is accused of an unnatural crime. The difference between murder and manslaughter has been fully and accurately stated to you by my friend, and it is in your province to find her guilty of either, if the evidence should thus convince you. Certainty, beyond a reasonable doubt, is required in all criminal cases—the law rejects preponderance. James Dye, the deceased, was a man between 70 and 80 years of age. He was married twice. By his first wife he had twelve children. Six years ago he was married to the accused, by whom he had three children, one at the breast at the time of his murder. On Saturday, the 27th of May last, he was found dead in his bed, shot through the breast, and his skull fractured just above the left eye. As is very natural in such a case, there was much anxiety to find out the perpetrators of the deed. Suspicion took the smallest circumstance and magnified it; and the natural disposition in every community to find out the cause—that restless, eager energy that seizes every point—directed attention toward the accused. I warn you, gentlemen, against such restless eagerness, against that suspicion that blights without investigation, and condemns without proof. There is no con-

test here, but as to who murdered Dye. James Dye was a large farmer, a hard working man. I am bound to do justice to the living. I must speak of the faults of the dead. The deceased was an honest, industrious man, but he sadly neglected the education of his children—their moral and intellectual training was unprovided for; while his great aim was to accumulate property. He had frequent quarrels with his sons, fights and law suits. These engendered a bitter feeling between them, which often led to violence. After the old man's death, the boys were active to show the prisoner's guilt—they charged her with the murder and hinted of circumstances to cast suspicion upon her. The old man died intestate. There was a large dower coming to the prisoner. They had various motives to induce them to be forward in settling opinions against the accused. Knowing their previous quarrels, they sought to divert suspicion from themselves, and have sought every means to throw the guilt upon the prisoner. The prosecution has stated the rules of evidence. I wish only to add, as the enormity of the crime increases, so the character of the proof should be more certain. There never was a greater error committed than that from the pen of Dr. Paley, when he said that circumstantial evidence could not lie. It was a fine theory, and having received the sanction of so great a mind, has been handed down as incontrovertible. One ounce of sober sense upon such a point is better than the speculative wisdom of the world. Remember, you are not to enquire who murdered James Dye, nor, if she didn't, who did? You are only to

decide as to the prisoner's guilt." This speech was considered one of his best efforts.

Some 80 or 90 witnesses who had been summoned were examined and cross-examined. As outlined by the above remarks of the attorney for the prosecution, it was endeavored to prove criminal intentions between Mrs. Dye and Burress, and that they, to carry out their designs, or to shield themselves, made way with the old man. They succeeded in making out a very strong case against the accused. The defense, on the other hand, brought forward witnesses to prove the good character of their client, showing how she many times acted as peace-maker between the old man and his sons; how the old man regarded her as worthy of all confidence, giving her all the money she wished for, and making her his "banker," as he said; how that, in nature, he could live but a little while, and that his intention was to leave all his property to the accused and her children; that the supposed facts, as set forth by the prosecution, was entirely inconsistent with the state of affairs as they existed. The witnesses having been all examined and all the evidence laid before the court, the case was ably argued by the opposing counsel with all the forensic eloquence that was at their command, and the case given to the jury, who, after being out some fifteen hours, brought in a verdict of guilty, but as at first they had stood four for acquittal, and eight for conviction, they compromised by sentencing the prisoner to five years in the penitentiary.

Mrs. Rebecca Dye was removed to the state penitentiary, but was pardoned out

by the governor of the state before the larger half of her sentence had been served, on account of uniform good conduct; and on the recommendation of the warden of the prison. She returned to this county, and taking up her residence in Macomb, lived there until her death, which occurred in 1874.

KILLING OF WILLIAM H. RANDOLPH.

On the 1st day of November, 1864, occurred one of the most terrible tragedies recorded in the annals of McDonough county. In July of that year the president of the United States issued his proclamation for an additional number of men for the United States service; and further ordered that if the call was not complied with by volunteers within 50 days from date of said call, drafting should be resorted to. Each state in the Union was divided into districts and sub-districts, and to each was assigned their just quota. A record of all enlistments heretofore made had been kept and each district properly credited with all volunteers reporting therefrom. McDonough county was in the ninth district, and Captain B. F. Westlake, of Mount Sterling, Brown county, was made provost marshal. On the 15th day of June, 1863, William H. Randolph, of the city of Macomb, received the appointment of deputy provost marshal, and was re-appointed September 28, 1864, commission to date from September 15, 1864. About this time notice was given to the various sub-districts in the county that upon the 6th day of October, the draft for the townships of Eldorado, Emmet, Hire, Sciota, Industry, Bethel, Lamoine, Chalmers, Scot-

land, Mound, Walnut Grove and New Salem, would take place at Mount Sterling, and requested that committees should be appointed from each township to attend the drawing to see that it was fairly conducted. According to notice, the draft took place and a list of drafted men immediately forwarded to Captain Randolph. Upon that list appeared the name of John Bond, of Hire township. Mr. Bond was duly notified, and failing to report according to the statute made and provided, was considered a deserter, and it became the duty of Captain Randolph to arrest him as such. Accordingly on the morning of the 1st day of November, 1864, he proceeded to Blandinsville for that purpose, arriving there a little before daylight. About sunrise, he met Bond in the saloon of Chris. Sappington, and to him he had come for him, and asked him to go peaceably with him to Mount Sterling. This Bond refused to do, saying that he would not go and fight for the niggers, and that the quota of his township was full, and it was unnecessary. Mr. Randolph told him he must go. Bond went out of the saloon, followed by Randolph, going over to the hotel of his brother James. Here they were met by Miles, another brother of John, who said to him, "Your horse is ready; it is time to take a ride." Mr. Randolph then placed his hand upon John's shoulder and told him he was his prisoner. Upon this, Bond drew his pistol, fired at Randolph, and then ran. The latter returned the fire, and followed him out the door, where they were again met by Miles, who also fired at him. Randolph then turned, and the Bond brothers jumped on their

horses and fled the country. Randolph was shot in four places, two mortal wounds being inflicted. He was taken to the house of a Mr. Hudson, where he died in about eighteen hours after being shot. Drs. Emery and Durant, of Blandinsville, and Jordan, of Macomb, were called in, and all that could be done for his relief was attended to, but all in vain. Coroner Sullivan held an inquest on the remains on the 3d of November, the jury returning a verdict that he came to his death at the hands of John Bond and Miles Bond, aided by James Bond and Tyler Ray, and that the act was without sufficient justification. The next day, the 4th, the remains were taken to Macomb, and interred in Oakwood cemetery, being followed to the grave by a large procession of sincerely mourning relatives and friends.

On the death of Mr. Randolph the citizens of the county offered a reward of \$5,200 for the arrest of the four accomplices in the murder, viz: John Bond, Miles W. Bond, James Bond, and Attila Ray. Of this amount Mrs. Randolph was to give the sum of \$2,000. At the March term (1865) following of the circuit court the grand jury found a bill of indictment against the four above named persons implicated by the coroner's jury. The indictment against Ray, we believe, was afterwards quashed.

As remarked, after having shot Captain Randolph, the Bonds fled the country, and the attempt made to capture them at the time was unsuccessful. Nothing reliable as to their whereabouts was learned by the public for several years. Frank E. Fowler, of Macomb, afterwards

of Galesburg, Illinois, then in the employ of the government as United States detective, determined, if possible, to effect their capture. The following is the account of the capture of Miles Bond, given by a letter from him:

"On Saturday, June 13, 1868, I arrested Miles W. Bond, near the town of Sonora, Hardin county, Kentucky, for the murder of deputy provost marshal William H. Randolph, on the first day of November, 1864. I had been on the track of Bond about three years, but when about ready to capture him 'he wasn't there.'

"Some three weeks before the arrest I located Bond at the above mentioned place, and proceeded to arrange for making his arrest, which had to be done very cautiously, as he had many relatives and friends watching my every movement. So I gave out that I was going to Massachusetts to visit relatives. The next you heard was a telegraphic dispatch from Louisville, Kentucky, that the arrest had been made.

"On arriving at Louisville, Bond being a desperate man, I secured the co-operation of an officer, and together we proceeded to the place of capture. Bond had just left his house and was crossing the road, at about 5 o'clock in the morning, when we came upon and immediately seized him and clasped the irons upon him, without giving him any time to make the least resistance. He was immediately hurried off, and arrived in Macomb, Tuesday morning, June 16, 1868, just three years four months and fourteen days from the day of the murder.

"Since the murder, Bond has been

wandering all over the country, his occupation being that of farmer, barber, miller, carpenter, etc. He took his arrest as coolly as could be expected. At first he had not much to say, but before arriving at Macomb he became quite talkative, giving all the information in regard to his life since he left the county. He had been living under the name of Samuel S. Walker. Shortly after arresting him I called him by the name of Miles, his given name, and he remarked to me: 'That is the first time in over three years that anybody has called me by that name.' "

At the October term, 1868, the case of Miles W. Bond was called, and, on motion of his attorneys, a change of venue was taken to Schuyler county, and his trial had at the May term of the circuit court of that county. L. W. James, prosecuting attorney, assisted by D. G. Tunnicliff, C. F. Wheat, L. H. Waters and J. C. Bagby conducted the prosecution, while S. C. Judd, S. P. Shope, W. H. Neece, Robert Walker and Henry Metz appeared for the defense. A number of witnesses were examined on both sides, and the case ably argued by the attorneys. The fact of the killing of Randolph by the Bonds was clearly proven, and not denied by the defense; in fact, the defendant himself did not deny the charge against him, and in the trial of his brothers, John and James, some two years afterwards, at Macomb, swore to the fact. The attorneys for the defense made the following points: First, There is no record of a draft having been made. Second, At the time of the arrest of John Bond the draft was filled. The object of the conscript law was to raise soldiers,

and consequently the force and object of the law was attained when the quota was full; after that the provost marshal had no right to arrest alternates who would have been dismissed if they had reported. Third, In attempting to arrest John Bond, he transcended his duties, and Bond was justified in resisting arrest. Fourth, Miles Bond, seeing the life of his brother in danger, by the law was justified in shooting his antagonist.

The case was ably managed upon both sides, and after a patient hearing, it was submitted to the jury, who brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

About the beginning of the year 1870, two men came to Macomb, having in charge John and James Bond, claiming to have captured them in Missouri, and claiming the reward offered for their apprehension. Doubt was entertained as to their story, it being generally believed it was a "put up job," the Bonds desiring to surrender, and had arranged with these men to come and deliver them up and divide with them the amount of the reward offered. It was therefore refused, and they only received about \$50 to pay their expenses.

At the March term, 1871, the case of John and James Bond was called, but on account of the absence of two important witnesses, the state's attorney, L. W. James, obtained a continuance till the next term. At the special term, held in July following, the case was again called, but in consequence of the sudden and violent illness of Captain B. F. Westlake, a material witness, a continuance was again granted to the people. At the September term all were found ready, and on Tuesday, the 26th day of

the month, the trial began, Judge Sibley, of the Adams' district, presiding. Only two jurors were accepted out of the regular panel. Ninety-two others were summoned and examined before the twelve could be obtained. On the completion of the regular number, the trial proceeded. For the people appeared L. W. James, prosecuting attorney, assisted by C. F. Wheat and D. G. Tunnicliff. The defense was represented by Messrs. Judd & Neece. The trial lasted for three days. Twelve witnesses were examined for the people, and five for the defense. Upon the points where both were examined there was no apparent difference in their testimony. The attorneys for the defense did not deny the fact of the killing, but based their whole argument upon the question of the illegality of the action of Mr. Randolph in the attempted arrest. They claimed that no such an officer as deputy provost marshal was recognized by the United States govern-

ment; that Mr. Randolph was acting without due authority, consequently he was a trespasser, and in laying his hand upon John Bond he committed an assault, and therefore the killing was justifiable in law. Mr. James, the prosecuting attorney, showed from the evidence that Randolph was recognized by the government, that he received pay in the discharge of his duties; that Bond thought him an officer; that the community all acknowledged his authority; and, even if authority was denied, the murder was not justifiable and could not be. The judge read quite a lengthy charge to the jury, and they retired about four or five o'clock in the afternoon. About four o'clock in the morning word was sent to the judge that a verdict was agreed upon, when he immediately called the court to order. The prisoners were sent for, and at this unreasonable hour a verdict of "not guilty" was rendered, and John and James Bond were allowed their liberty.

CHAPTER XV.

RAILROADS.

No factor in all the world's machinery has contributed more to the onward stride of civilization than the building of railroads; before the rush of the iron horse on his road of iron and steel, that which was desert wilderness, and

arid plain becomes, as if by magic, fertile garden and blooming orchard, the camp of the aborigine gives way to the city of his more progressive brother; the smoke curling from his wigwam door is replaced by that rising from the tall chim-

ney of the white man's factory; and human toil and drudgery becomes less and less necessary to maintain a bare existence, as the railroad, with its long trains winding o'er the prairies, brings to the pioneer who has preceded it, the welcome machinery which shall thereafter assist in the toil his poor hands have been forced to do unaided.

And though more than a score of years had passed over the heads of McDonough county's first settlers ere the first railroad pierced through her woods and prairies, yet her real prosperity and rapid advancement dates from that event.

Previously the settlers, or those who sold to them, were compelled to haul their goods from points so remote that it seems incredible at the present day, when goods are ordered and delivered at our doors from wholesale points within a few short days. And to market the stock and products of the soil required such lengthy drives and long hauling, as often render the small remuneration then received scarcely worth the trouble.

But McDonough county of to-day, like many other Illinois counties, does not want for railroad facilities. Thirteen out of the 18 townships of the county are penetrated by this greatest of all enterprises, and the balance have an easily accessible market for the productions of the soil at but a few miles distant. Three lines of railroads cross the county—the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and the Rock Island & St. Louis and Galesburg and Quincy branches of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad.

This latter road, then known as the Northern Cross railroad, was completed

from Quincy to Galesburg in the fore part of the year 1856, and was the first line of road to be constructed in McDonough county. As early as 1851, the subject of its construction occupied the minds of those who were favorable to the project, as a charter had been granted by the state for the erection of the same. It was proposed, under the provisions of the charter, to build a branch of the road through McDonough county, having its terminus at Clayton, in Adams county. However, the terminus was afterwards changed to Quincy. During the days of railroad excitement, the following extract is taken from a paper called the *Independent*, published at Macomb, by George W. Smith, as a criterion of the earnest work put forth by the friends of the project: "What is to be done in regard to the proposed road from Quincy to Macomb, and from here to Galesburg? The time for stopping to consider the policy of such an enterprise has passed away; and the benefits to be derived from such means of communication are held to be too self-evident to need any additional argument advanced in their favor, for who, say we, cannot see in the advanced price of land, in the advantage of a ready market, in the increased facilities of communication, in the spread of general intelligence, in the cheapened and quickened mode of transportation, a sufficient inducement to wish such an undertaking success, and say that its benefits are beyond dispute? Perhaps the facts of these truths being so plain and undeniable, has led to the lethargy and inaction of our people. But we must awake from our stupor; measures must be taken for

the securing of stock, of having the county become a stockholder to a liberal amount; of getting individuals, who need only the solicitation of some active friend of the road, to become deeply interested in its completion. Then, friends of the road, be up and doing; farmers of McDonough, your interests are at stake, see that you neglect them not; merchant and mechanic, your welfare, too, is bound up in this scheme—with it will come your prosperity, without it you must lose immensely! Then, again say we, let us all at work! Let our untiring zeal and determined efforts show that we desire what we need, and must have a RAILROAD."

Mr. Clarke, in his history of McDonough county, has the following in regard to the construction of the first railroad through this county:

Meetings were held for the purpose of creating an interest in the proposed railroad. On Wednesday evening, November 5th, 1851, Hon. Calvin A. Warren, of Quincy, and General Darnell, of Hancock county, addressed the citizens of Macomb upon this important subject. A committee was appointed to confer with the directors of the road, and at an adjourned meeting the next evening it was resolved to ask the county court to appoint an election at some suitable time, at which the people could vote on the question of taking stock in the road to the amount of \$50,000. At another meeting held December 1, substantially the same proposition was adopted, and on the second day of December, Hon. B. R. Hampton appeared before the county court and presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That we respectfully request the honorable county court in and for the county of McDonough and state of Illinois, to submit to the people of said county a proposition to vote for or against the county of McDonough taking stock to the amount of \$50,000 in the proposed railroad from Clayton to Galesburg, and that they be solicited to fix upon the third Monday in the month of March, A. D., 1852, for the purpose of taking said vote.

The court thereupon made the following order:

Therefore it is ordered by the court that the said proposition be submitted to the citizens of McDonough as requested in said resolution, and that the clerk of this court order an election to be held at the several election precincts in said county, on the third Monday in the month of March next, to take the vote of the county for and against the county taking stock in said railroad to the amount of \$50,000; and that the clerk issue the notices of said election in the time and manner required by law; and that said election be held and conducted in all respects as other general and special elections required by the statutes are held and conducted. It is further ordered that the resolutions and proceedings of said meetings be filed by the clerk.

The work now began in earnest. Hon. James M. Campbell, Dr. J. B. Kyle, B. R. Hampton, J. P. Updegraff, L. H. Waters, and others favorable to the road at once began the canvass. Mr. Campbell and Dr. Kyle traveled together, making speeches in nearly every school house in the county. Being in the dead of winter, travel was almost impossible, and had to be done on horseback. Still they were undaunted, and bound to secure the road, if possible. The opponents of the road were not idle in the meantime, but used every means in their power to influence the people against it.

At a meeting held in Industry, addressed by Dr. Kyle and Mr. Camp-



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bell, an opportunity was given in which to hear objections, when the Hon. Cyrus Walker boldly took a stand against the road, and, not content with that followed the gentleman to Pennington's Point, and in a speech of an hour's length, endeavored to show the fallacies of the arguments advanced in favor, and made many objections against the proposed improvement. The recollection of the gigantic failures of the state in its system of public improvement had not been forgotten, and Mr. Walker endeavored to show what might be the consequence should our county be so unwise as to vote the proposed aid. In answer to this plea, Dr. Kyle reminded him of the story of the woman who sent her little girl out to attend the fire in the old-fashioned brick oven, while she prepared the dough for baking. Not returning, the mother became alarmed and went out to look for her. The fire was burning brightly in the oven, but no child was to be seen. Hearing a cry of distress around the other side of the house, the alarmed mother hastened to the place, supposing her child to be in great danger. She found her weeping bitterly, and hastily inquired: "My daughter, what is the matter?" "O, mother," said she, "I was just thinking if I was a great big woman, just like you, and was married, and had a little girl, just like me, and while I was in the house making bread, I should send her out to fix the fire, and she should come out, with a smile upon her face, and crawl right into the fire, and get all burned up, what a terrible thing it would be!"

At another meeting held in Industry, as an illustration showing the flimsiness

of the opposition against railroads and other improvements, the doctor told how certain Germans and others living on the line of a proposed canal opposed it on the ground that they had a large amount of money invested in horses and wagons, and if the canal should be built, there would be no employment for them. The canal was built, and they found they could obtain just as much employment as before, and at better prices. Mr. Walker, in reply, spoke of the doctor taking to water, and boasted of driving him into the Miami canal, and stated that he would acknowledge that canals were a public benefit, but not so railroads. He was then asked why it was that no canals were now being built and railroads were being made throughout the whole land. This was not answered.

At a public meeting in Macomb, held in the court house, Mr. Walker remarked that he had been informed by a couple of prominent merchants in the town that one train of cars could carry away all the surplus products of McDonough county raised in one year, or that David Rall and Harry Perry, two well known teamsters in the town, could likewise remove all its surplus produce, carry it forty miles to a market and return it with all the merchandise required by the inhabitants. Such being the case, said Mr. W., what use have we for a railroad; of what benefit will it be? He further, if the audience desired to know the names of the two merchants he could give them; they were Jonathan H. Baker and John W. Westfall. Mr. Baker was a very strong opponent of the road, and in March, 1852, contributed an article to the McDonough *Independent* relating to

a pretended conversation overheard in the postoffice between farmer Bangs and one of the committee appointed to canvass the county in aid of the proposed road, in which the farmer has the best of the argument, of course.

At Blandinsville one of the speakers compared this section of country with that between Chicago and Galena, the latter country having a railroad, the former none. In one year from the time the railroad was completed between Chicago and Galena the country lying along its route increased in population 300 per cent., and in wealth 400 per cent., and asked if it could be accounted for in any other way than on account of her railroads. Del. Martin, a prominent citizen of the place, suggested it might be on account of that country being settled by the Yankees. Ever afterward the speaker made good use of Mr. Martin's reply to his question. When in a neighborhood composed principally of those emigrating from the south he would ask them if they would acknowledge such a conclusion was correct. "Have these Yankees," said he, "more enterprise than you?" Is that the way you account for this prosperity? No, sir; it all results from their having the advantages afforded by a railroad." When in a Yankee settlement, he would ask them if they could not see the force of Mr. Martin's reply. "These Yankees," said he, "understand fully the laws of trade, and naturally go where they will be sure of a good market for their products. In this they show their shrewd, common sense. Will you not follow and profit by their example?"

As the day of election drew near,

those favoring the road were fearful of the result. The county had not been thoroughly canvassed, and the people were slow to vote aid for any purpose. If the question could be brought squarely before them in order that they might see the advantages to be derived in the building of the proposed road, there could be no doubt of securing a majority of votes in aid of its construction. It was therefore resolved by friends to secure, if possible, a postponement of the election. A petition to that effect was presented to the county court, and that body, on the 6th day of March, 1852, revoked their former order for an election on the third Monday in that month, and made order for an election Saturday, May 22, for or against taking \$50,000 stock in the Northern Cross railroad.

Renewed efforts were now made by the friends of the road, who worked day and night, for its success. As a result there were 817 votes cast for, and 644 against issuing the bonds, a majority in its favor of 173. The *McDonough Independent*, in speaking of this vote, says: "It may not be generally known that old McDonough polled 200 more votes than at any former election. This vote should stimulate to action every citizen of McDonough, for it is a sure and certain index of the growing prosperity of our county. We venture the prediction that in 10 years from this date we will, in number, almost double the vote just polled. 'So, look out for the cars when the bell rings.'" This prediction was more than fulfilled in eight years, viz: In 1860 the vote of the county was 4,638, or more than three times the number in

1852. This shows the value of the road. A year or more passed away, and still no road. Its friends were almost in despair, and its enemies jubilant, the soothing phrase, "I told you so," was repeated over and over again to the friends of the road until it became almost monotonous. The difficulty in securing eastern capital was the only impediment in the way, capitalists could not realize it would be for them a judicious investment. The president of the road, Hon. N. Bushnell, made repeated visits east to secure this aid, but without success. The first contract made by the road with this county was to the effect that, in its corporate capacity, it should subscribe \$50,000 to its stock, issuing therefor its bonds, having 30 years to run, and bearing six per cent. interest. We presume arrangements were made with other counties on the proposed line of the road upon the same conditions. Mr. Bushnell found it utterly impossible to obtain money to complete the road upon such terms. The question now arose as to what should be done. Must the road be allowed to fail? Its friends said "No;" its enemies said, "How can you help it?" Individual subscriptions to the amount of \$52,500 had been secured in this county for the building of the road, thus showing that our citizens felt a great interest in the success of the enterprise. It must be borne in mind that at this time there was not to exceed 8,000 inhabitants in the county, and they were of the poorer class, and to them this was a large sum.

Arrangements were finally made with eastern capitalists upon conditions thought favorable by Mr. Bushnell, and

upon the 29th day of June, 1853, at a meeting of the board of directors of the road, held in the city of Quincy, the following resolutions were passed and certified to the county court of McDonough county, at a special session held in Macomb July 6, 1853:

Resolved, That in locating and constructing the railroad from Quincy to Galesburg, the faith of the company is hereby pledged that the location shall be so made as to make Macomb, in McDonough county, a point on the line.

Resolved, That in case McDonough county will, in its corporate capacity, in lieu of the \$50,000 already voted, subscribe \$75,000 to the capital stock of the company, payable in bonds bearing eight per cent. interest, the company will agree to pay until the road is put in operation the whole distance from Quincy to Galesburg, all the interest which may accrue on said bonds, over and above the \$3,000 annual interest which would accrue on the bonds already voted, so that no additional tax will be required in consequence of this increase of the county subscription. The interest thus advanced and paid by the company to be hereafter refunded out of the surplus dividends which may be declared on the county stock, after providing for the interest thereafter accruing on the bonds.

The board thereupon passed the following order:

Whereas, by an act of the legislature of the state of Illinois, entitled "An act supplemental to an act entitled 'An act to provide for a general system of railroad incorporations,' approved November 6, 1849," the several counties in the state are authorized in the manner therein provided to subscribe to the capital stock of any railroad company then organized or thereafter to be organized under any law of this state, to an amount not exceeding \$100,000:

And whereas, the court has been requested by a large number of respectable citizens and voters of this county to take the necessary steps to procure the vote of this county, at the earliest practicable period, for or against the subscrip-

tion by the said county of \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Northern Cross railroad company, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the railroad of said company from the city of Quincy, on the Mississippi river, to the town of Galesburg, in Knox county.

And whereas, it is the opinion of this court, and, as they believe, of a large majority of the citizens and voters of the county, that the early completion of said railroad is of paramount importance for the future growth, improvement and prosperity of the county; and that it is their interest and duty to aid by all reasonable means and to the extent of their ability, in raising the means necessary to secure the success of this important enterprise.

It is therefore by the court ordered, unanimously, that Isaac Grantham, Esq., the clerk of this court, be directed to give such notice as shall be lawful, of an election, to be held in the usual place of voting in the several precincts of said county, on Saturday, the 20th day of August, A. D. 1853, for the purpose of ascertaining the wishes of citizens, voters of said county, in reference to the subscription of said county of \$75,000 to the capital stock of the Northern Cross railroad company; for the purpose of aiding the construction of said railroad from Quincy to Galesburg; said subscription to be paid in the bonds of said county at their par value; and payable 20 years after their respective dates to the Northern Cross railroad company, or bearer, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, according to interest coupons to be thereto annexed; both principal and interest being payable in the city of New York; and said bonds to be issued to the said railroad company from time to time, in discharge of the regular assessments made on stock subscription, as they may fall due. Said election to conform to the provisions of the act mentioned in the foregoing preamble; and to be held and conducted in other respects, and the votes counted and returns thereof made, by the judges and clerks of said election, as in elections for state and county officers.

And it is also further unanimously ordered, that in case the citizens and voters of the county

at said election shall duly authorize a subscription by the county of the said \$75,000, to the capital stock of said railroad company, for the purposes aforesaid, that the former vote of the county to subscribe \$50,000 to the stock of said company, shall thereby be revoked, cancelled and annulled.

The friends of the road went immediately to work, the result being, when the vote was counted upon the evening of August 20th, there were 1,145 votes for and 285 against the stock. The city of Quincy, but a few days before, by a vote of 1,132 to 3, voted an additional \$100,000, making a total amount for that city of \$200,000.

By the contract with the Northern Cross railroad, the bonds and coupons given in aid of the said road, were made payable in New York. At the September term, 1859, of the board of supervisors, it was ordered that the coupons, due the following January, should be paid as usual. At the December term this order was rescinded, in consequence of a decision having been rendered by the supreme court of the state declaring that cities and counties have no right to make bonds issued in aid of railroads payable in the city of New York, and that counties and cities, by such decision, are not legally bound on contracts to pay moneys anywhere else than at the city or county treasury. Contracts made to pay such indebtedness elsewhere than at said treasury are void, as the statutes of the state of Illinois do not authorize cities and counties to make a contract payable at any other place than at their treasury.

In March, 1860, in the supreme court, or the United States district court, suit was commenced by Van Hoffman et al. against the county. At the June term

of the board of supervisors Hon. James M. Campbell was authorized to employ counsel, and, in the name of the county, to defend this suit. Mr. Campbell employed Messrs. Goudy & Waite, of Chicago, to take charge of the case. Before a trial was had the supreme court of the state, in a trial between Johnson vs. Stark county, in a great measure overruled and revised the above decision. On learning this, Messrs. Goudy & Waite advised Mr. Campbell to pay the judgment which would be rendered against the county in the case, and it was accordingly done.

In the fall of 1855 the iron horse made

its first appearance in the county, and by January, 1856, the road was completed to Galesburg, where connections were made with the Central Military Tract railroad to Chicago. From this date McDonough county has continued to make rapid progress, and we are fully convinced that no one regrets the aid rendered, though by the foreclosure of the mortgage on the road the entire amount of stock taken by the county, and by individual citizens, was lost. Property advanced rapidly in price, emigration poured in, new farms were opened, and a market was obtained for all surplus produce raised.

CHAPTER XVI.

AGRICULTURAL, OLD SETTLERS AND OTHER SOCIETIES.

The subject of the organization of a county agricultural society began to be agitated quite early in 1854; but it was not until the following year that the same was consummated. On the 16th of April, 1855, several of the citizens of the county, who were interested in the agricultural and mechanical arts, met at Macomb, for the purpose of effecting an organization, having for its object improvement in the same. W. J. Merritt was called to the chair, and S. K. Pedrick appointed secretary. Remarks were made by various persons, and the feasibility and importance of the proposed

organization discussed. A constitution and by-laws were then adopted, and the following officers elected for one year: Thompson Chandler, president; Joseph Lownes, William Brooking and S. K. Pedrick, vice-presidents; L. H. Waters, corresponding secretary; Joseph E. Wyne, secretary; and Joseph P. Updegraff, treasurer. An executive committee was, also, appointed, and books opened for membership. All these entered upon their duties at once, and the success being assured, a fair was announced to be held on the second Thursday in October, to continue two days,

and a list of awards made out. Thomas Camp, a practical farmer of the county, was engaged to deliver the address. The old college grounds were obtained for the purpose of holding the fair. In speaking of the exhibition, the *Macomb Enterprise*, of October 25, says:

"Our county fair exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The weather was delightful, and the attendance on both days was very large. What surprised us most was the number of articles on exhibition." Then followed a description of some of the most important, among which was Cy. Lawson's 800 pound pig, Broadus' plows, Harker's hay rake, Price's washing machine, Harris' churn, some "orful" pumpkins, potatoes, wheat, and the handiwork of some of McDonough's fair daughters." The officers were all continued, and a fair announced for Thursday and Friday, October 9 and 10, 1856. This exhibition was an improvement upon the other, and it has been remarked that all exhibitions since have continued to improve. The exhibition was held at the same place as the year before, but the ground was found entirely too small for the purpose. Thomas E. Brannen delivered a most excellent address, and all were well pleased with the success of the society. The next year, 1857, the fair was held in the pasture of Thompson Chandler, in the northwest part of the town. Like those previously held, the fair was a success in almost every respect, and it was determined that renewed efforts should be made to make the society efficient and permanent. The grounds were leased from Thompson Chandler, fenced and cleared for the purpose of holding the

annual exhibitions, in which the people all manifested considerable interest. The fourth annual fair was held on these grounds, which are now known as the old fair grounds, and was well attended.

For the first four or five years two days was all sufficient to exhibit the few articles placed on exhibition. After this the society required three, then four, then five days, and after that the entire week was required to satisfy the thousands who annually attended the McDonough county fair.

The society has been uniformly fortunate in its choice of officers. Thompson Chandler, the father of it, exerted himself nobly to make its exhibitions successful, and great credit is due to him for carrying it through the first years of its existence. Messrs. Joseph Lownes, J. P. Updegraff, William Pointer, Amos Dixon, and E. C. Knapp have each labored to promote the best interests of the society. Joseph Burton, as secretary, was an indefatigable worker, spending a great amount of time and money to bring the society up to its present high standard.

In 1867 the society purchased their present grounds just south of the city, on which they have made improvements, including price of land, of over \$10,000. They now own the finest and most convenient grounds in the state, and year by year, as their means will warrant, will continue to improve them.

For the past nine years the society has been singularly unfortunate, as all their fairs have been drowned out by rains. Six times they were held in the last week in August, and twice in the first week in September, to avoid this

but six times it commenced raining Tuesday afternoon, of each fair week, just after everything had been placed upon the ground. The society, of course, had all the premiums to pay, as they have done every year. During the most of the time of the rainy fairs, Dr. W. O. Blaisdell was president of the association, and they thinking perhaps he was the Jonah, C. V. Chandler was chosen in his place, but it is said that year it rained worse than ever. This of course would not do, so another gentleman was chosen, a strong church man, and no wheels of fortune or other gambling games were allowed upon the ground. But Jupiter Pluvius proved, again, unpropitious and the rains descended worse than ever.

The society have paid all premiums in full every year until 1884, and owing to their ill fortune are considerably in debt, but the managers are enterprising and plucky and hang on with the hope of making it a success. The present officers are as follows: J. B. Venard, president; George W. Barker, vice president; W. H. Hainline, secretary; and C. V. Chandler, treasurer; G. W. Reed, Joseph W. McIntosh, A. V. Brooking, James T. Rexroat and W. O. Blaisdell, directors. At the last meeting some discussion was had as to the price of the gate fee. W. S. Taylor favored 25 cents, Dr. Blaisdell insisted on it being kept at 40 cents. Captain Sam Frost made a speech favoring 25 cents, Captain Reed also favored the lower rate, J. W. McIntosh had heretofore favored the higher rate but now he felt disposed to favor 25 cents. Gardner Chandler also favored the lower rate; A. K. Lodge was the next gentleman to speak, and he insisted that

25 cents was the proper sum at which to fix gate fee. W. H. Hainline spoke on the pending question but did not indicate his preference as to the amount to be charged; George W. Barker expressed himself in favor of the 25 cent admission fee. A vote was taken and it was decided to make the gate fee 25 cents.

MCDONOUGH COUNTY STOCK ASSOCIATION.

In 1870, the McDonough county stock association was regularly incorporated, and held its first exhibition in July of that year. Exhibitions were also held in 1871 and 1872. In 1873 the association failed to have an exhibition, and the following year it united its fortunes with the agricultural society, and the two combined are now known as the McDonough county agricultural and stock association.

BUSHNELL AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the summer of 1879, several gentlemen feeling that a fair for the exposition of agricultural productions, and for mechanical implements more or less connected with husbandry, could be successfully operated at Bushnell, after a due canvass of the matter proceeded to effect an organization, under the name of the Bushnell Agricultural and Mechanical association. The following gentlemen were chosen as the first officers: Louis Kaiser, president; S. A. Epperson and George W. Solomon, vice-presidents; J. E. Chandler, treasurer; D. F. Chidester, secretary; S. A. Hendee, C. C. Morse, D. N. Wisherd, M. L. Walker, I. Hanks and James A. Gardiner, directors. Grounds were at once

procured and fitted up, and all preparations made for holding their inaugural fair. This took place on September 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1879, and was a pronounced success. The rate of admission being fixed at the popular price of 25 cents, caused many to attend that would not had it been higher. Everything passed off as pleasantly as possible, and this, the first fair of the association, will long be remembered. From the very start the fairs have been a success, but from the time when J. E. Chandler was made president, he with his push and enterprise more than doubled the interest in its welfare. Each year witnessed the annual gathering of the worthy agriculturists, artisans, merchants and professional men of the county, and each year all pronounced the fair superior to its predecessors. The sixth annual exposition was given on September 29 and 30, and October 1, 2 and 3, 1884, which was largely attended. The following is a list of the officers for the last year: J. E. Chandler, president; A. H. Roman, general superintendent; Ira Applegate, marshal; S. Raymond, superintendent of cattle; M. L. Walker, of horses; D. M. Bethard, of sheep; A. J. Tiger, of swine; W. C. Pinkley, of poultry; J. C. Cadwalader, agricultural implements; J. J. Campbell, of mechanic arts; A. L. Sparks, of farm products; T. F. Seibert, of manufactures; H. T. Clarke, of needlework; E. K. Westfall, of merchandise; J. B. Cummings, of fruits and flowers; B. F. Pinkley, of wines, dairy and culinary; Ed. C. Pierce, of fine art collections; P. R. Perrine, of birds and baby class. This fair was the most successful of any yet held.

OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the most enjoyable affairs is the reunion of the pioneers of any given locality. For the purpose of providing for stated meetings, associations of old settlers have been formed in almost every county throughout the length and breadth of the land; especially is this true in all the states west of the Allegheny mountains; states that have been settled within the present century. These associations have done, and are doing much for the preservation of historical events, and as such are surely commendable. The lessons of the past teach us the duties pertaining to the future. The fires of patriotism, the love of country or of home, is strengthened by a narration of such important events as tend to stir the blood or quicken to life those divine affections in man. Many a youth has chosen the life of a soldier from reading the accounts of the great battles and glorious deeds of an Alexander, a Hannibal, a Napoleon, a Wellington, or our own brave and noble Washington. The lists of statesmen have been augmented by the example of a Pitt, a Webster, a Clay or a Calhoun. Patriotism and love of country have been awakened by reading the sublime utterances of Patrick Henry, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen A. Douglas. The love of home, love of parents and kindred have been strengthened by oft-told tales of aged fathers or mothers, especially of that pioneer father or mother who toiled early and late, hard and long, in order to give their descendants the priceless boon of a home of plenty and of peace, of refinement and love for God and humanity.

The pioneers, in gathering together in these annual re-unions, seem to live over again the early days. Their eyes sparkle and they grow young as the fading reminiscences of other days are recalled. As well stated by a speaker—himself a pioneer—at a meeting in a neighboring county:

“You come together with varied emotions. Some of you, almost at the foot of life’s hill, look back and upward at the path you have trod, while others, who have just reached life’s summit, gaze down into the valley of tears with many a hope and fear. You, gray-headed fathers, have done your work; you have done it well; and now, as the sunset of life is closing around you, you are given the rare boon of enjoyment, the fruits of your own labor. You can see the land won by your own right arm, from its wilderness state, and from a savage foe, pass to your children, and your children’s children—literally “a land flowing with milk and honey;” a land over which hovers the white-robed angels of religion and peace; a land fairer and brighter and more glorious than any other land beneath the blue arch of Heaven. You have done your work well, and when the time of rest shall come, you will sink to the dreamless repose with the calm consciousness of duty done.”

Pursuant to a notice published in the papers, a number of the old settlers of McDonough county assembled at Campbell’s hall in Macomb on the 15th of July, 1869, for the purpose of renewing acquaintances, talking over old times, and organizing an Old Settler’s association for McDonough county.

The meeting was called to order by James M. Campbell, and on his motion Major John M. Walker was called to the chair. L. A. Simmons was appointed secretary, pro tem. Mr. Campbell stated the object of the meeting, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted, without debate:

Resolved, that each old settler of McDonough county, now present, give to the secretary his name, place of nativity, age, the date of his settlement in McDonough county, and the place of his present residence.

William S. Bailey offered the following resolution, which was on motion, adopted:

Resolved, That all persons living in McDonough county, who have lived in this state 33 years, may become members of the Old Settlers’ society.

The following gentlemen then came forward and presented their names, together with the information desired:

J. M. Walker, J. H. Campbell, W. C. McKamy, Samuel McKamy, Orsemus Harrington, Levi Hamilton, James M. Campbell, James B. Kyle, John Clarke, W. W. Bailey, J. W. Westfall, S. A. Knott, Loven Garrett, Silas Creel, Elisha Ferguson, Willis B. Gordon, R. H. Broadus, J. W. Brattle, H. T. Gilfrey, W. E. Withrow, James R. Simpson. Joshua Simmons, W. W. McCord, B. F. Naylor, William Pennington, Charles Creel, William Cannon, B. F. Martin, C. W. Dunsworth, John Friend, J. H. Atkinson, William S. Bailey, Joseph P. Updegraff, W. H. Hays, M. C. Archer, Joseph E. Wyne, David Clarke, James Clarke, J. A. Creel, James Willis, James Chamberlain, Samuel Dodds, Samuel

Wilson, Joseph McCroskey, and Abner E. Barnes.

On motion of James M. Campbell it was

Resolved, That a committee of three from each township in McDonough county be appointed, to report at the next meeting, a list of old settlers of this county, in their respective townships, the nativity and age of each; when they settled in the county, and their present residence. The said lists to contain the names of all persons, male and female, who settled in McDonough county prior to July 15, 1836.

In accordance with the foregoing resolution, the chairman appointed the following named gentlemen as the committees:

Eldorado township — Thomas Ausberry, H. Foster and William S. Campbell.

New Salem — Salem Woods, J. E. D. Hemminger and Richard Pennington.

Mound — Thomas J. Creel, David Kepple and William Jackson.

Bushnell — Samuel A. Hunt, William Hamilton and J. L. Anderson.

Prairie City — D. R. Hamilton and G. T. Livingston.

Walnut Grove — W. W. Stewart, D. Campbell and John McSperritt.

Macomb city and township — U. S. Hamilton, J. M. Campbell, J. B. Kyle and J. A. Creel.

Scotland — J. M. Walker, J. H. Campbell and James Willis.

Industry — T. J. Pennington, G. A. Taylor and D. M. Creel.

Bethel — Samuel Wilson, James Archer and John Dunsworth.

Chalmers — C. W. Dunsworth, T. B. McCormick and John Friend.

Emmett — H. S. Head, B. T. Naylor and George G. Guy,

Sciota — W. B. Clarke, John Logan and John S. Campbell.

Blandinsville — Harrison Hungate, R. Grigsby and Q. C. Ward,

Hire — Vandever Banks, Charles Martin and C. Hungate.

Tennessee — J. H. Atkinson, J. J. Lawyer and S. Cockerham.

Lamoine — John Weir, Charles Hill and John Twidwell.

A motion was made that the chair appoint a committee of five to draft a constitution for the Old Settlers' association, together with appropriate resolutions, with the request that they report at the next meeting. This being carried, the chairman appointed James M. Campbell, James B. Kyle, James W. Brattle, William S. Bailey and Joseph Updegraff as members of the committee.

Joseph E. Wyne was elected secretary of the society, a collection was taken up, and the assembly adjourned, to meet, in the same place, August 14, next following, at 1 o'clock P. M.

On the day appointed, many of the pioneers of the county appeared at the county seat, and after taking part in the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new court house, assembled at the hall and were called to order. The committee appointed at the last meeting for the purpose presented the following draft of a constitution, which was unanimously adopted:

Article 1. All citizens of McDonough county, who have resided therein 33 years, or who have resided in the state of Illinois 33 years, and who are now residents of said county, by giving their names, place of birth, age, and residence, become members of this association.

Article 2. The officers of the association shall be a president, a vice president for each township, a secretary and treasurer—whose duties shall be such as usually pertain to those offices—who shall be elected by a majority of the members present at each annual meeting, and shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

Article 3. The above named officers shall constitute an executive board, who shall have

power to call special meetings of the association, to fill vacancies in the offices, when any occur, and shall have power to transact any business in the name of the association which they may deem necessary during recess.

Article 4. The secretary shall keep a fair record of the proceedings of the association and executive board, in a book provided for the purpose, and therein to enter the full names of each member, place and date of birth, age, date of residence in Illinois, and date of residence in the county, present place of residence and occupation; he shall give public notice of all meetings of the association.

Article 5. The treasurer shall hold all monies of the association, and shall pay the same only on the order of the executive board, attested by the secretary, and shall annually report the same to the association.

Article 6. The vice president in each township shall be a committee to present the claims of the association to the old settler citizens, and obtain their names and forward for record of membership to the secretary.

Article 7. Any five members of the executive board shall constitute a quorum to do business after notice duly given of a call meeting of said association.

Article 8. The meetings of the association shall be held annually on the 29th of September, but the executive board shall have power to call special meetings at such times and places as they may determine.

Article 9. The executive board shall designate a badge of membership to be worn by each member at all meetings of the association.

Article 10. This constitution may be amended at any annual meeting of the association, or an adjourned meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

After the adoption of the above constitution, balloting for officers took place, resulting in the choice of the following: President, John M. Walker; vice presidents, Daniel Stockton, Frank Hammer, Robert Kepple, Charles Cheesbro, S. A. Hunt, D. M. Creel, J. H. Campbell, James M. Campbell, Daniel Crabb,

David Campbell, William Venard, J. Sullivan, William Naylor, W. B. Clarke, Charles Hills, Larkin C. Bacon, Vandever Banks and William Hardesty; Charles Chandler, treasurer; Joseph E. Wyne, secretary.

For many years annual meetings of the association were held, and a great deal of pleasure was the result of these reunions. Of late years, for some cause or other, these have been entirely suspended and the society has been allowed to slumber. The increasing years of its founders, the many removals by death of its members have all doubtless contributed to this end, but some hopes are entertained of its revival in the near future.

THE PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

[By W. H. Greene.]

This order, which was instituted for the social, mental, moral and material improvement of the agriculturist, and has accomplished so much for the farmers of the nation, and is still strong and flourishing in many localities, met with severe reverses in this county, in its business features, causing an indifference and neglect in maintaining the local organizations, and consequently that of the county. Many of the leading farmers of the county were active workers in this order and refer with pleasure to its prosperous days, to the early associations for social and mutual benefit, the many meetings of the subordinate and county granges and the great mass meeting celebration held at the fair grounds in Macomb July 4, 1873, which was the largest meeting of any kind ever held in the county—so

said the *Prairie Farmer*. The procession extending for four miles. Here 10,000 people listened attentively to addresses from C. C. Buell, W. H. Greene, A. Hanson and William Hunter upon the objects of the order and the benefits of united action. This immense demonstration was viewed with wonder and amazement by the people, and as a source of power by the politician who sought to gain favor or capture the new organization for his party. As an order, its principles prohibit the discussion of or interference with either partisan politics or religion. Still many of its members, as individuals, and very unfortunately for the order, were in favor of the new anti-monopoly party; and while many of the leaders of the old political parties knew better, some were sincere, and the cry was raised to break down or capture the Grange. The new anti-monopoly party, then mainly formed from the farmers' clubs, got the ascendancy by an alliance with the democracy who were persuaded to drop their party organization for the time, and the new party elected its officers in this county, among which were some grangers. At once it encountered the hostility of the republican party, and no doubt many sincerely believed the grange was political and secretly aiming to control politics. As master of the county grange for four years, and also of the local grange, I never allowed any discussion of partisan politics or religious sects.

The first grange was organized at Industry in the winter of 1872-3 with John Downen, master. He was the first deputy in the county; and soon followed Mound, Bushnell, Adair, Oakwood,

Friendship, Wiley, Bardolph, Maple Grove, Eldorado, Walnut Grove, Fandon, Hire, Scotland, Pennington's Point, &c.

On the 14th of February, 1873, 14 granges met, through delegates, at Industry, and organized the central association P. of H., of McDonough and adjoining counties. W. H. Greene was chosen master, and Mr. Halliday, secretary. The next meeting of the association was held at Bushnell, in Union hall, in the summer of 1873, and was represented by forty-two granges from this and every adjoining county, with the following officers: W. H. Greene, master; O. Crossan, secretary; executive committee, D. D. Pearce, Bushnell; Thomas Seaburn, Adair, and George Meadows, Industry. The association met quarterly, and after the Bushnell meeting, all others were held at the court house in Macomb, and so continued through 1873 and '4 until 1875, when the change in the national and state grange by-laws formed the county or fifth degree, Pomona Grange.

A good and strong organization was made from the association to the county grange, which existed from 1875 to 1879, holding its regular quarterly meetings, similar to the old association, but more systematic &c., forming a link between the local and state orders. Officers were elected annually. W. H. Greene was elected and continued as master, and Wm. Hunter treasurer, during the existence of the organization which ended in 1879, when the incorporated stock company, called the McDonough county Grange and Commercial agency, suspended on account of loss of funds by

its agent, T. J. Beard, who was unable, we believe, to account for some \$1,500 or \$2,000, in his hands as manager. W. M. Kirkpatrick, George W. Reid and T. C. Kirkpatrick, were secretaries during the time.

The county grange, composed of delegates and members from the various local organizations in the different townships, numbering at one time forty-two, met quarterly in the court house, at Macomb, for the discussion of various topics. From the programmes of December, 1873 and December, 1874, I note the following: Cheap transportation, L. F. Smith. Shall we keep an account of our business? G. W. Reid. Ought our farmers work more than ten hours per day? T. L. Bowen. Equality of prices, Thomas Bailey. What fruits shall we cultivate? D. D. Pearce. The encouragement of home manufactures, W. H. Greene. How shall we guard our interests against rings and monopolies? Jas. Manley. Farm management in rotation of crops, W. M. Kirkpatrick. Essay, the cultivation of the vegetable and flower garden, Mrs. W. H. Greene. I make a record of our work so the reader in future years may see the real work of the order in educating the farmer, it being, really, a farmer's institute. The stock company, was chartered Jan. 31, 1876, under the laws of the state of Illinois, on the application of the following commissioners, selected by the county grange, viz; Wm. Hunter, G. Furchtbar, Daniel Ferster, Jas. F. Bradford and William H. Greene, with a capital stock of \$3,080 with the privilege of increasing is to \$20,000. The purpose for which it was formed is

set forth in the charter as follows: "The object for which it is formed is for the purpose of dealing in agricultural implements, general household supplies and goods, dealing in and storing and shipping grain, dealing in live stock and shipping the same, and with power to sue and be sued.

The amount of each share shall be \$10. The number of shares shall be 308 with the privilege of increasing it to 2,000.

James Manley, E. N. Hicks, L. F. Smith, W. H. Greene and Wm. Hunter, were the first directors. John Myers was elected the second year in place of L. F. Smith, and the others re-elected each year. On the organization of the board, February 12, 1876, Jas. Manley was chosen president, W. H. Greene, secretary, and Wm. Hunter, treasurer, J. T. Beard was appointed agent. The company handled agricultural implements, groceries, hardware, &c. During the first eight and one-half months, a business of \$20,000 per annum was transacted, and the directors declared a dividend of 10 per cent. on stock and stockholder's purchases.

The second year the agent reported sales about as large as the previous year, but could not account for some \$1,500, and with failing health and at his own request, was discharged, and C. H. Friend appointed agent. With some bad debts made by the first agent, the business of the company was badly crippled. The directors individually furnished \$500 cash to continue the business, but found it impossible, and on March 15, 1879, an assignment was made. Thus closed an agency which had saved many hundreds

of dollars to the farmer, and might, under an efficient agent, have continued. Mr. Beard's loss and making bad accounts so crippled the company that the new agent, although efficient and strictly honest in the management, could only keep the business alive.

The McDonough county grange was among the first to send relief to the starving people of Kansas in December, 1874, having collected three car loads of flour, meal, meat, beans, dried fruit, etc., and sent their own men with the stuff, who arranged the distribution of the same, viz: W. H. Greene, Thomas Fulkerson and G. G. Venard. On their arrival at Topeka, Kansas, and reception by Gov. Stover and the state relief committee, they reported three car loads of provisions for the sufferers. The governor's office was filled with applicants from various counties for immediate relief, and great was the enthusiasm and joy expressed on that occasion. This was most opportune, arriving early, before the bulk of aid was received. It was a scene never to be forgotten, and occurred while the committee were devising plans to relieve the hungry and needy sufferers. Expressions of gratitude were made, and applause, loud and long, when Mr. Greene had finished his remarks, reporting the donation of McDonough county grange, Illinois. Every heart was full to overflowing, and the audience, for the time being, seemed melted in tenderness and in love and sympathy. We felt that it was indeed "more blessed to give than receive," and though the order seems to have finished its work here, it has educated the mind and prepared the people, perhaps,

for something to follow, we trust, and, like the Washingtonians, Sons of Temperance, &c., passed away, to let early ideas crystalize and form higher and enlarged efforts for the progress of truth and right. I cannot close this tribute of respect to the noble brothers and sisters of the order here without congratulation for the good work done and regrets for its close, and assure them of my sincere love and regard for every true patron, and will here record the names of some of the earliest and most active workers in the order: Foremost of them is John Downen, for four years overseer of the Illinois State Grange; William Hunter, James Manley, H. L. Ross, E. N. Hicks, F. F. Myers, R. McClure, M. F. Worley, G. W. Reid, T. C. Kirkpatrick, W. M. Kirkpatrick, D. R. Ferster, Milton Knight, L. F. Smith, J. Greene, Squire Logsdon, Job Marshall, G. G. Venard, Thomas Fulkerson, L. B. Mourning, Joseph Sullivan, Joseph Hindman, Ross Manly, J. W. Swartzbaugh, G. Furchtbar, and many others who have been pillars in the order in this county, and have worked nobly to assist their fellow farmers, remembering that amid all that is good and beautiful in nature, there is nothing that blooms with such lustre, there is no perfume on earth fraught with such fragrance as the flowers of good works and the sweet smelling savor of that pity which feels the wants and relieves the distresses of others.

NATIONAL GRAND ORDER ANTI-HORSE THIEF ASSOCIATION.

In September, 1863, a few citizens of Clark and Scotland counties, Missouri, and one other, from Iowa, met at Luray,

Clark county, Missouri, and framed the first constitution and by-laws and adjourned to meet at Millport, Knox county, Missouri, in October following, at which time a number of influential citizens of Scotland, Clark, Knox and Lewis counties of Missouri, and also of Lee, Van Buren and Davis counties of Iowa, not more than twenty in all, were present. The constitution and by-laws framed at Luray, were adopted at this meeting; the first election of grand officers of the A. H. T. A. was had, and were as follows: Major David McKee, G. W. P.; William Beach, G. W. V. P.; William Everhart, G. W. S.; Wm. Grant, G. W. T.; H. L. McKee, G. W. M. The meetings of the grand order were held at Memphis, Missouri, till October, 1871, when they met at Bonaparte, Iowa; sub-orders represented, 21; membership, 627; October, 1873, at Farmington, Iowa; sub-orders represented, 18; membership, 571. At this meeting Brother George Sansom was elected G. W. P., and served six years without intermission; October, 1875, at New London, Iowa; orders represented, 40; membership, 1,176; October, 1876, at LaBelle; orders, 64; membership, 1,932; October, 1877, at Augusta, Illinois; 96 orders; membership, 2,370; October, 1878, at Keokuk, Iowa; 113 orders; membership, 2,720; October, 1880, Keokuk; 176 orders; membership, 4,042; October, 1881, Keokuk, Iowa; the order was divided into state grand orders, the G. W. P.'s of the several states forming a national grand order which met at Palmyra, Missouri, September 20, 1882.

The Illinois state grand order sprung from the above national grand order, and

has jurisdiction over Michigan, Indiana and all territory south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi rivers. In October, 1881, the grand order, as it then was, had become too large to transact, with the proper dispatch, the business that necessarily came before it. This, with the fact that it was of a necessity too remote from many of the orders, indeed, it became necessary to change the grand order into district or state grand orders. The first annual session of the Illinois state grand order was held at Bushnell, in October, 1882, with G. W. Hays, of No. 44, G. W. P.; J. C. Mariner, of No. 44, G. W. S.; sub-orders represented, 27. At which meeting the following officers were elected:

G. W. P., A. L. Sparks, No. 44, Bushnell.

G. W. V. P., Wm. Patterson, No. 158, Jacksonville.

G. W. V. P., G. W. Rose, No. 1, Sonora.

G. W. S., L. B. Sperry, No. 124, Bushnell.

G. W. T., J. C. Cadwalader, No. 44, Bushnell.

G. W. M., M. W. Green, No. 45, Rushville.

G. W. D., Jacob Money, No. 44, Bushnell.

Delegate, W. C. Carlin, No. 58, Jacksonville.

The second annual session of the grand order was held in circuit court room, at Jacksonville, October 10, 1883, where the following officers were elected:

A. L. Sparks, No. 44, G. W. P., Bushnell.

Wm. Patterson, No. 158, G. W. V. P., Jacksonville.

L. B. Sperry, No. 124, G. W. S., Bushnell.

J. C. Cadwalader, No. 44, G. W. T., Bushnell.

S. D. Brown, No. 6, G. W. M., Assumption.

G. W. Rose, No. 1, G. W. D., Sonora.
Sub-orders represented, 32.

The next meeting of the grand order will be on the second Wednesday in October, 1885, at 10 o'clock, a. m., at Rushville, Schuyler county.

No. 124, A. H. T. A., is located at Sperry's school house, Mound township, McDonough county, Illinois. In 1878-79, horse thieves, house thieves, tramps, and cut throats got so bold and numerous in this vicinity that the law abiding citizens were almost compelled to take the law into their own hands, and mete out summary justice as law abiding men do, when the right authorities fail to protect their homes and property. As many as ten or eleven horses were stolen in the immediate neighborhood, in the space of a year and no one brought to account; houses broken into and women in their daily work, insulted or ordered around at the sweet will of the tramp. Such was the condition of things, when William Stines, Jacob Daney, D. B. Sperry, H. H. Nance, Milton Shrieves, John Smick, Jacob Zimo, David Doner, J. W. McDonough, Clarke Sperry, R. A. Adams, A. M. Sperry and others banded together and organized, under a state charter, what is now known as Subordinate Order No. 124, which now numbers upwards of 50 of the best citizens of

the Mound and adjoining townships, and it is a significant fact that not a single animal has been stolen from any member since the organization of the order. The order broke into an old nest of thieves for thieving done before the order existed, and one of the gang is now serving a four years term at Joliet, and another was pardoned out in 1881. But members of that same gang said they would rather have all the constables of the state after them than a single order of anti-horse thieves, as they never give up or compromise, and so perfect and simple is their organization by means of national grand order, state grand orders and subordinate orders, that within two hours after a theft has been committed, men (honest old farmers) may be put to work, or on the lookout, with full instructions in almost every township, county and state, in the Union, and it is only a question of time, when it, combined with the other detecting associates will make thieves and other law breakers seek other occupations.

The following is a list of the first officers of No. 124: William Stephens, W. P.; Jacob Daney, W. V. P.; H. H. Nance, W. S.; L. B. Sperry, W. F. S.; R. A. Adams, W. T.; E. W. King, W. M.; D. L. Donner, W. D. K.

The officers of the association for 1884-5 are as follows: R. H. Sperry, W. P.; C. E. Sperry, W. V. P.; William Sperry, W. S.; L. B. Sperry, W. F. S.; A. Hoagland, W. T.; P. W. Moore, W. M.; J. W. Emick, W. D. K.

CHAPTER XVII.

EDUCATIONAL.

Schools, of some sort, were established many years ago; but the eye of history has furnished no lens sufficiently powerful to enable us to determine when or where the first one was located. It appears like a fixed star, which is lost in the nebulae of mythology, and obscured from our vision in the vista of distance. Schools of astronomy were in operation in Babylon over 3,300 years B. C. An academy of scribes and philosophers was an existing institution in China a thousand years later. Schools of architecture, astronomy and magic were in operation in the time of Moses, among the Egyptians, and he was educated therein. Schools of philosophy flourished in Judea 2,000 years B. C. The schools of Greece date back to the siege of Troy. The first Roman school was a military academy, established 667 years B. C. How these schools were conducted, we have but little means of knowing. In many countries they were state institutions for the benefit of the royal court. The magic wise men, soothsayers and prophets of those ancient countries were not ignoramuses, especially gifted as many suppose, but were educated men—learned in the knowledge of their age—so as to fit them for royal counsellors. Most of these schools were kept secret from the masses, and as much mystery and won-

der were thrown around their inmates as possible. These were seats of the oracles and court prophets, without whose sanction kings rarely commenced or prosecuted any great enterprise. In the more republican nations, teachers gathered their students in groves, temples, market places, porches, or by the sea, and taught them by conversational lectures. Books were unknown. The art of printing slumbered in the then distant future. Even letters had not been born out of hieroglyphic characters. Education was confined to the royal retinue. The masses were ignorant, and purposely kept so, in order to insure subordination. It was realized many years ago that ignorance only would demand and submit to despotism.

After the discoveries of Gallileo, education made rapid strides toward popularization. He being repudiated and persecuted by the royal authorities, became the people's educator; and the progressive ideas by him promulgated, caused America and the Pacific isles to be discovered and settled—brought forth the art of printing, unfolded the protestant religion and infused a general spirit of research throughout Europe. After this the graded system began to be introduced into academies and colleges; but the common schools received but little benefit therefrom until within

the last half century, when Prussia took the lead in the enterprise. A committee appointed by the crown reported that "it was advisable to educate all classes, for the encouragement of piety and religion, in order to lessen the police force of the nation." Public schools were accordingly established for all classes. The common people flocked in, and it became necessary to erect new and more commodious buildings, and to provide an increased number of teachers. To meet this demand the graded system was adopted. It was found that where one teacher had but one grade of pupils, he could give instruction to about twice the usual number—be more thorough, and advance them much faster than by the ungraded method.

The German states, Switzerland, Poland and Massachusetts rapidly changed from the ungraded to graded system, especially in towns. In Switzerland and some other of these European nations, children are required to attend the public schools regularly; in default of which they are taken from their parents by the state, educated and bound out to learn a trade, or are put into the army. In some of the countries it has been found that the decrease in the cost of criminal prosecutions since education has been popularized, more than defrays the entire expenses of their public schools. In our own country, the history of education has been varied. Massachusetts and Rhode Island established public schools at an early day. In many places it was considered as necessary to build a house for their teacher as for their pastor. Situations were not put up at auction and knocked down to the

lowest bidder, as is done in quite too many cases at the present time; but the most discreet persons were selected and invited to take vacant places. In most of the colonies, no system of public schools were adopted. Here and there a private school, patronized by the rich, were all that could be boasted of. But in those colonies where public schools were sustained, and where education was most generally diffused throughout the masses, there liberty raised its first voice, and there the largest per cent of soldiers volunteered for the revolutionary army. It is a clear proposition that the American independence was the outgrowth of schools; yet strange to say, that after our fathers had endured every privation, after the bones of thousands of their sons and brothers had been left to bleed upon the hills and plains, where they fell in battle—when they came to form a constitution, they neglected to do anything toward fostering the very cause which gave birth to their desire to become free, and which alone is able to foster, sustain and perpetuate free institutions! Instead of placing the superscription of the liberty they had gained upon their school houses and colleges, which gave it birth, it was placed upon the copper cent! A proposition to establish a national university was voted down in the constitutional convention.

A naval and military school were established by the general government soon after the adoption of the constitution, where students are carefully taught the explosive power of gun-powder, and the precise distance a christian can shoot at his fellow christian and be sure to hit him, without a waste of ammunition!

Only three of the 13 original states made any provision in their first constitution for sustaining education. We must not neglect to mention the fact, that our general government has not always remained idle upon the subject of education. At the earnest request of our first presidents, section 16 of all new states was at length appropriated by congress for a perpetual endowment of public schools; and large grants of swamp lands were donated to many for university and school purposes. Many of the states adopted systems of public schools for the free education of all children of a suitable age. Still, in many other states, no system of free schools has been adopted.

In the early history of our country it was thought sufficient for males to learn to read and write, and for females to learn to read. In 1778, a teacher was driven from Connecticut for teaching girls to write, lest they form runaway matches. The great idea seemed then to enable all classes to read the scriptures. But as this country has advanced, as knowledge has increased, it has been found necessary to increase the sphere of the people's wisdom. It was found that unless education was made to keep pace with the rapid and ever-expanding progress of the country, vice and crime would keep pace with that progress. The pulpit has been found powerless to effect any permanent reformation in such a country as this, unless the heads of its people be educated as well as their hearts. It was found that the parents, ignorant parents, must be brought to move in this matter; hence legislation has been necessary, and lectures and

publications, and earnest working teachers. By the persistent efforts of these agents graded schools have been established in most of our towns, and to a limited extent in some portions of the country; still, at the present time, it would be easier to establish a mint, or even practical religion, than graded schools in townships of the rural districts.

Says one of the county superintendents of this state, in his report: "In the United States, nearly one person out of every 5,000, is annually convicted of crime; and among 200 convicts in 1856, only 73 could read or write. Thus while six-sevenths of our adults can read and write, three-fifths of our criminals can do neither. By careful investigation, it is found that of every 21 who cannot read and write, one is convicted of crime, four are received as paupers, seven are habitual drunkards, and the proportion of gamblers, rioters, etc., is still greater; while only one criminal adult out of 214, and but one pauper out of 400, who can read and write is found as an average. By pushing these statistics further, it is found that in this state, but a very small per cent. of the children at our state reform school, ever attended school punctually or regularly, if at all. Thus, it will be seen that parents, who allow children to grow up in ignorance, or to attend school at unseasonable hours, and at odd days, when no work or amusement presents itself to keep them at home, are training these children for houses of correction, for jails, for poor houses and for gambler's dens! They are instilling into these youthful minds, unsteady habits, and preparing them for

the reception of all sorts of vices, which swarm all portions of the country, like devouring wolves, seeking ever for their unsuspecting and unguarded prey.

Not only is it necessary to establish public schools, and for parents to cause their children to attend regularly and punctually, but the best and cheapest system of schools should be adopted. The experience of many of the most enlightened nations show the graded system to be the cheapest and the best yet devised, and hence ought to be adopted. As many grades as the number of children in any locality will warrant, is found to be the best and cheapest. In the rural districts, but one grade at present could be made profitable. Here let schools be established for the primary and intermediate pupils, for eight or nine months in the year. Parents generally are willing to spare children of these grades, and they had better be at school. In most rural districts, the larger ones can only be spared from three to five months per year. Let grammar schools be established for these, for that number of months during the colder season. One such school to every four or six districts would be found sufficient. The cost would be far less than under the present plan, and pupils would learn much faster. In towns, the graded system is pretty generally adopted. The following seem to be some of the principal points in its favor: It is the most thorough and rapid system; it promotes the most perfect discipline, hence cultivates more correct habits in pupils; it permits the selection of teachers peculiarly fitted to each grade, which renders it the cheapest system; it adopts a uni-

form system of text-books and course of study; it commands more respect from parents and pupils; it discourages irregular attendance at school; it gathers a larger number of the same grade together and creates more emulation in pupils; it gives more dignity to the profession of teaching; it does more toward preventing crime and immorality, and lays a foundation for usefulness in the after-life of students.

Many persons object to any system of public schools, because they say the childless rich have to pay taxes to educate the poor man's children. "Let every man educate his own children," they say. Let us see: Government is instituted to protect life, liberty and property—aye, to enhance the value and security of these, and to encourage goodness, virtue and the pursuit of happiness. It has already been shown that ignorance leads to crime and all sorts of vice, undermines free institutions, puts life in jeopardy, and renders property comparatively valueless. Now the wealthy man is indebted to the public schools for his wealth; strike these and their effects down, and his wealth would fall. The rich land owned by the Ethiopian or the Apache is nearly valueless, while the sandy hills of Wisconsin and Massachusetts are worth many dollars per acre; now it is the ignorance of the people that renders the one valueless, and education which renders the other of great value. Should the poor, who toil for their scanty subsistence, pay for the security and the means of rendering valuable the possessions of the rich?

The opulent constitute about one-third part of the community—and it has been

demonstrated that to educate their children in select schools would cost as much as to educate all classes in public schools; besides, how can the wealthy expect their children to retain their moral or social purity, unless they are surrounded by a moral community. Would they rather pay the taxes that these poor children may be educated and grow up to be useful citizens, or pay the same taxes to aid in prosecuting and punishing criminals, and live in a community of outlaws and vagabonds? In which community would their property be most secure? A certain congregation built a splendid church, with a beautiful spire towering high, and significantly pointing the people to Him, who dwelleth in immensity, and loveth and ruleth the vast infinity. They adorned it within and without—carpeted its aisles, painted its pews, its sides and its spire—but felt “unable” to pay for a ten-dollar lightning-rod, which an ingenious inventor offered to construct for them to protect it from the elements; but when the storm-god sent a thunder-bolt down that spire, shattering the structure to its very foundation, they found themselves fully able to expend several hundred dollars in repairs; in like manner these persons object paying a two-mill tax that their society may be protected from the inroad of vice, and their property from the thief and the burglar, but are ever ready to pay a ten-dollar tax to prosecute or execute criminals, who have become so for the want of an education, or a moral community to live in. The public then should educate all children at public expense, for the benefit of the public. These children will soon be men and women, will be good or bad

citizens, just in proportion as they are educated or left in ignorance.

The pioneer school houses of McDonough county, as was common in all new countries, were built of logs, and in some cases yet stand, rough cradles of learning that many distinguished men recall in the glamour that memory throws around their boyhood's days, as their only alma mater. These days are past and gone, and now, on every hill-top, the white frame school house rears itself, inviting the reluctant youth to follow the road to knowledge.

COMMISSIONERS OF SCHOOL LANDS.

When the county of McDonough was organized, in 1830, the office of superintendent of schools had not been, as yet, created. The only officer connected with the schools under the constitution of 1818 was the commissioner of the school lands, who had charge of the funds arising from the sale of the sixteenth sections donated in each congressional township for educational purposes. This officer was appointed by the county commissioners' court, who were empowered to fix the compensation of the same.

The first one to occupy this position was James Vance, Sr., who was duly appointed by the commissioners, at their meeting held on the first Monday in September, 1830. He was reappointed to the same office in September, 1831, and was instructed to loan all the money under his control at not less than 12 per cent. He held this office until in the latter part of 1835, when he was called upon to pay the debt of nature. A sketch of him occurs elsewhere, and a repetition here is needless.

On the death of Mr. Vance the commissioners of the county, at a meeting held on the 7th day of December, 1835, appointed Benjamin Naylor to the office of school commissioner. This gentleman held the position for several years. Mr. Naylor was identified with the official life of the county, and was one of its prominent citizens.

Some change in the law, in 1841, altered this from an appointive to an elective one, and in the election of that year Isaac Grantham was chosen to fill this office. He held the office for two years. Mr. Grantham having held the more important office of county clerk, is noticed in that connection.

In 1843, Josiah P. Gates was the next to fill the office, which he did but a short time.

In 1844, Charles Chandler was elected by the people of this county to this responsible office, and so well did he fulfill its duties, and to such degree were his efforts appreciated, that he was re-elected in 1845 and 1847, filling the same five years. A sketch of Mr. Chandler occurs in the history of the city of Macomb, further on.

At the election in 1849 J. O. C. Wilson was chosen to fill the office of school commissioner, and in 1851 was re-elected. He served the people in this capacity for four years.

John O. C. Wilson, (deceased), was one of the pioneers of this county, and a prominent citizen of Macomb at an early day. He was born in Philadelphia, July 12, 1804. When quite young he learned the trade of hatter, and worked at that business in different places. In 1827, he went to Kentucky

and settled at Lebanon, Marion county, and there followed his trade. In 1833 he came to this county and bought a farm near Macomb, and engaged in farming. The purchase consisted mostly of unimproved land, having on it a small cabin. With characteristic energy he went to work to improve this place, and there lived 18 months. He then rented it for a time and afterward sold it, the purchaser, among other improvements, erected a saw mill, but was unable to make the necessary payments on the land, and it reverted to Mr. Wilson. He meanwhile removed to the town of Macomb, and there a part of the time worked at his trade. The people soon ascertained that Mr. Wilson was the right kind of material for public places of honor and trust, and consequently he was called upon to fill many offices in the gift of the people. He was a number of times elected justice of the peace and school commissioner, and upon the organization of Macomb as a city, was chosen its first mayor. He was thus quite active, and prominent during the earlier days of Macomb. He died March 18, 1880. Mr. Wilson was married May 12, 1829, to Adeline Purdy, a native of Kentucky. By that union there were 10 children, five of whom are now living. Cincinnatus, married to Lucy Lane and living in Macomb; Lizzie A. who was married to O. F. Clark, (now deceased), now living with her mother. Cornelia who was married to Isaac Sellers, (deceased), who also lives with her mother. Robert Henry, married to Sallie Gray, and living at Lebanon, Kentucky; and Samuel P., married to Henrietta Ervin, and living in Macomb.

The widow occupies the old homestead, in the city of Macomb, which is a fine residence, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all.

J. R. Simpson, was elected commissioner of schools in 1853 and held the office two years.

Mr. Simpson was succeeded by T. E. Brannen, who was elected in November, 1855, and who held that position for one term. He was an attorney of the city of Macomb where he practiced for some years. In about 1857, he left that city, going to Missouri.

At the election held in November, 1857, J. C. Thompson was elected to the office of commissioner. In the following year the office of

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

was created in 1859, Mr. Thompson was chosen to fill that office and held it until the 1st of January, 1862. Mr. Thompson was, also, an attorney, partner for a time with L. H. Waters. A short notice of him occurs in the history of the bar of the county.

L. A. Simmons was the next to occupy the office of superintendent of schools, being elected to the same in November, 1861, and serving until September 11, 1862, when having removed from the county, the office was declared vacant, and a successor appointed. As this gentleman is already noticed under the head of county judges, it is needless to repeat in this connection.

John Barge succeeded Mr. Simmons, having been appointed in September, 1862, by the board of supervisors, to fill the vacancy. In the fall of 1863, he was elected to the same office and filled out

the term. Mr. Barge is now engaged in teaching in the city of Rock Island, Illinois, where he has achieved considerable success.

D. Branch was the next incumbent of the office of school superintendent, occupying the office for four years. He was elected in 1865, and re-elected in 1867. Mr. Branch came to this county in about 1861, locating at Prairie City, where he and his wife taught school. On his election he moved to Macomb, where he afterwards run the Macomb normal school, for which see further on in this chapter.

In 1869, L. H. Copeland was elected to this office, by a majority of 173, and held the same for one term of four years. Mr. Copeland is still a resident of this county, living in Macomb township.

John M. Dunsworth was elected to the office of superintendent in 1873. He was a native of Tennessee, born October 29, 1821. In an early day he came to Illinois, locating in Green county, where he remained for a short time, and then returned to his native state. After some years spent there, he returned to Illinois, coming direct to McDonough county and settling on a farm in Bethel township. Here he remained till 1850, when he went to California, and while there engaged in mining. In 1853, he returned to this county, and bought a farm on section 8, in Bethel township. He was married in July, 1869, to Mary Wallace, a native of Missouri, by whom he had one son, Ira, now living on the farm. Mr. Dunsworth held several prominent positions in the county, among which was that of supervisor. On the 29th of December, 1884, Mr. Dunsworth was called on to cross the dark and troubled

river of death, and his remains are interred in the cemetery in the township of Bethel.

H. A. Maxwell was elected to the office of county superintendent in November, 1877, and served the people in that position for five years.

Henry A. Maxwell was born near Cadiz, Harrison county, Ohio, October 28, 1845. His father, Thomas Maxwell, died in February, 1857. Two years after the death of his father, the mother, Ann Maxwell, removed with her family of seven children to Industry, in this county, where her parents, John and Mary Baymiller resided.

Henry A. Maxwell received a good common school education. From the time of his father's death, until he was 18 years of age, he labored on a farm, contributing from his wages to the support of his widowed mother and her family. In the mean time he vigorously pursued his studies, and in 1863 secured a certificate to teach school, teaching his first term during the winter of 1863 and the spring of 1864, at what is known as the Coloma school house in Eldorado township. He taught at various points within the county and located in Bardolph in 1874, where he still resides. His success as a teacher, together with the great interest he manifested in the institute and other educational work of the county, gave him prominence as an educator, and in 1877 he was elected county superintendent of schools of this county. Having served his term of four years, he was unanimously appointed by the board of supervisors to serve the odd year occasioned by the change in the law relative to the time of electing

county superintendents. His administration of the office was quite successful and the educational interests of the county were greatly advanced.

In 1883 he represented Macomb township on the board of supervisors and is now town clerk of his township. He also occupied the positions of village clerk and police magistrate of the village of Bardolph, and in addition is a notary public. Mr. Maxwell was married in September, 1867, to Mary E. Kee. Mrs. Maxwell was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, January 17, 1845, and is a daughter of William and Mary Kee, who emigrated to McDonough county in 1855. Her father died in July, 1882, and her mother resides at the old homestead in Eldorado township.

Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell have nine children—Ella G., born June 15, 1869; Inez A., born January 27, 1871; Thomas, born January 22, 1873; Frederic, born February 6, 1875; William A., born January 9, 1877; Walter Kee, born January 12, 1879; Harry V., born January 9, 1881; Anna M., born April 4, 1882; Bessie B., born February 14, 1884.

T. J. Dudman, the present incumbent of the office, was elected in November, 1881.

T. J. Dudman, who is now holding the responsible position of superintendent of schools of McDonough county, is a native of Illinois, having been born in Hancock county on the 19th day of September, 1850. His parents were Robert and Phoebe (Mills) Dudman, the former of whom was a native of the state of Indiana, and the latter of Pennsylvania. T. J. Dudman's early life was spent on a farm and in attending the district

schools in his locality. He subsequently attended the high school at Bowen, in Hancock county, after which he went to Carthage, Missouri, where he completed his education. After his graduation, he engaged in his profession both in Missouri and this state. He came to McDonough county in 1879, teaching his first school here at Colchester. Subsequently, he was engaged in the schools at Industry, and two years later found him principal in the normal college at Macomb. In 1881, he was elected to the office of county superintendent of schools. His efforts toward the improvement of the schools of the county, is duly appreciated by the people generally. There can be no doubt that to Mr. Dudman's unceasing efforts is largely due the high position which the schools of the county have attained. In politics he is a staunch democrat, as is he also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Also a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. In the fall of 1874, Mr. Dudman was united in marriage with Marietta Landson, and, as a result of this union, they have been blessed with five children—W. Ernest, Lewis A., Clarence A., George A. and Robert Loyd. Mr. Dudman is a very pleasant, genial gentleman, and, although a resident of McDonough county a comparatively short time, he has made numerous friends.

DEVELOPMENT.

McDonough, like nearly all new counties, in its infancy was not blessed with public or district schools, and the rising generation was limited to draw what knowledge they did attain from spasmodic attempts at subscription schools,

that were established wherever the population was large enough to warrant the attempt, and which sprang up, and died out, with surprising regularity. The rude log cabin, now viewed by so many of the eminent men of this country, with the glamour that memory throws around boyhood's halcyon days, was the only alma mater of many of them, and the foundations of the education of most of the members of the older resident families was laid in these rude cradles of learning. The 16th section of land in each congressional township, had, indeed, been granted to each county for educational purposes, but there was little or no sale for land and the government price, \$1.25 per acre, was all that could be derived from it, and the income was therefore but small. For some years the subscription schools flourished, but in 1837, a public school was opened in the city of Macomb, and under the tuition of Ellen Overton, served as the forerunner of the fine system of education for which McDonough county is well known. For many years the advance was slow toward public instruction, but gradually it won its way into the estimation of the people.

In 1876, there were in the county under 21 years of age, 14,890 persons. Of these, 10,878 are between the ages of 6 and 21, or of school age. There were enrolled, during that year, 8,059 pupils in the various schools, showing that 2,819 or a little more than one-fourth of the number of those of school age were kept altogether from the schools; but notwithstanding this, there were but 14 females and 13 males between the ages of 12 and 21 that were unable to

read or write. There were 156 school houses having a total value of \$160,420. There was raised for all school purposes during that year \$98,237, of which \$55,566 was paid to teachers; \$5,520 for new school houses; repairs and improvements, \$4,763; school furniture, \$1,933; fuel and incidental expenses, \$6,550; for bonds, \$6,219; interest on bonds, \$1,030; and a sum for other expenses which, added to the above, makes a total expenditure for school purposes of \$84,454, or an average of \$10.48 for each pupil enrolled. The average wages paid male teachers outside of Macomb, Bushnell and Prairie City was about \$43 per month, and female teachers \$33. The highest salary paid any male teacher was \$135 per month, the lowest salary, \$25. The highest paid any female teacher was \$50; the lowest \$20 per month. The number of first grade certificates granted during 1876 was 6; of the second grade, 352. There were 721 applicants for certificates, of whom 416 were females.

From the last report of the county superintendent, T. J. Dudman, for the year ending June 30, 1884, a number of items have been compiled, which will best show, in tabulated form, the present condition of educational matters in McDonough county:

Number of males in the county between the ages of 6 and 21.....	4,757
Number of females.....	4,634
Number of districts in the county.....	147
Number of graded schools.....	11
Number of ungraded schools.....	140
Number of male teachers employed..	79
Number of female teachers employed	225
Number of male pupils enrolled in graded schools	1,192

Number of females	1,378
Number of males enrolled in ungraded schools.....	2,522
Number of females.....	2,297
Whole number enrolled.....	7,399
Whole number of public high schools	2
Number of brick school houses.....	9
Number of frame school houses.....	142
Number of schoolhouses built during the year	4
Number of districts having libraries..	7
Number of volumes in same.....	327
Average monthly wages paid male teachers.....	\$ 47 44
Average for female teachers.....	29 80
Amount of district tax levy for schools	62,772 83
Estimated value of school property...	181,552 00
Estimated value of school libraries...	740
Estimated value of school apparatus	3,000
Number of first grade teachers' certificates issued.....	10
Member of second grade.....	143
Number of teachers' certificates to males	39
Number to females.....	114
Number of male applicants rejected..	15
Number of females.....	32
First grade certificates renewed during the year	2
Second grade certificates.....	24
Number of days spent in institute work	20
Number of teachers' institutes held in the county.....	15
Number of teachers attending all institutes	185

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

As to the financial condition in school matters, below is presented the account of the various township treasurers with the school districts, for the year ending June 30, 1884:

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 30, 1882.....	\$32,950 94
From distribution of trustees.....	11,534 39
Special district taxes received	57,918 69
From loans paid in.....	356 14
Tuition fees.....	166 50

From sale of school property	27 00
From district bonds for building.....	1,310 00
From treasurers of other townships..	817 25
Fees of transferred pupils.....	14 00
Rent	17 60
Borrowed	1,379 57
Delinquent tax and interest.....	250 60
Total	\$106,792 68

EXPENDITURES.

Amount paid male teachers in graded schools.....	\$7,715 70
Amount paid male teachers in ungraded schools	11,194 19
Amount paid female teachers in graded schools	15,054 45
Amount paid female teachers in ungraded schools	19,510 33
Paid for new school house built or purchased	3,531 96
Paid for school house sites and grounds	15 41
Paid for repairs and improvements ..	6,804 52
Paid for school furniture.....	1,131 91
Paid for school apparatus.....	78 45
Paid for books for poor children	13 20
Paid for books for district libraries..	59 15
Paid for fuel and incidental expenses	7,824 12
Amount paid clerks of district boards	194 40
Amount of interest paid on district bonds.....	283 33
Amount paid of principal of district bonds.....	2,111 64
Paid tuition of pupils transferred....	67 97
Amount paid treasurers of other townships	391 90
Amount of extra service, incidentals and interest.....	371 14
Paid borrowed money, etc.....	863 13
Total	\$77,218 90
Balance on hand June 30, 1884.....	29,320 78
Outstanding loans of district funds ..	253 00
Total	\$106,792 68

M'DONOUGH COLLEGE.

The first steps taken toward the institution of learning, that was known by the above name, was taken in 1835, when

the idea of establishing a college where more advanced scholars could receive instruction, began to agitate the public mind. Under the leadership of some of the progressive people of the county the project began to assume shape, and at the session of 1835-36 the general assembly was presented with a petition, numerously signed by the citizens of this county, praying for the passage of an act incorporating an educational institution to be known as the McDonough College. In pursuance with this the necessary act was passed by the legislature, and was approved by Governor Duncan on the 12th of January, 1836. The act of incorporation named the following gentlemen as trustees of the college: William W. Bailey, Charles Hays, Moses Henton, William Proctor, James McCroskey, Joseph Gilmore Walker, George Miller, John M. Walker, Saunders W. Campbell and Alexander Campbell. These gentlemen commenced work in 1835 by erecting the building, which was soon completed. A full college course was not established then, but schools of a high grade were held in the building. Rev. James M. Chase and Rev. Stafford occupied the building for several years with a select school, as the Schuyler presbytery, who were to have the control and supervision of the college, did not feel warranted in organizing the college course. In 1848 a judgment was obtained by McGinnis & Banks against the trustees of the college for work performed on the building, and under this the edifice was sold. The Masonic lodge of Macomb, knowing that the Grand Lodge of Masons of Illinois had in contemplation the foundation of

a Masonic college, purchased the building with the intention of offering it to the order as an inducement for them to locate the college at Macomb. At the annual session of the Grand Lodge, in the same year, Dr. J. B. Kyle, in behalf of Macomb Lodge No. 17, made a tender of it to that body, but it was declined with thanks, the Grand Lodge having decided that it would not engage in the enterprise, deeming it unwise and hazardous. It was then tendered to the Schuyler Presbytery on condition that that body would establish and maintain therein a school of high grade, which proposition was entertained and accepted. The old charter having lapsed or been forfeited, a new one was then obtained, in which James M. Chase, William F. Ferguson, William K. Stewart, T. S. Vail and W. R. Talbott were named as trustees. The Masonic lodge of Macomb then nominated Rev. Ralph Harris to a professorship in the college, which was ratified by the board of trustees on condition that Mr. Harris would take charge of the school and receive the the tuition fees as his salary.

Dr. Harris, who was both a clergyman and physician—although he did not practice the latter profession—accepted the offer, and the school was opened on the fourth Monday in November, 1849, and continued for two years under his control. He was ably assisted in his labors by Miss Ellen Phelps.

In the early part of 1851 it was determined to inaugurate a full collegiate course, and on the 11th of June, Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., was unanimously chosen by the trustees to fill the office of president of the college. He

was to enter upon the duties of the office at the beginning of the fall term in September, at a salary of \$700 per annum. A full college course was adopted, and the following gentlemen chosen as the faculty: Rev. William F. Ferguson, D. D., president and professor of mental and moral philosophy, political economy and evidences of christianity; Rev. Ralph Harris, A. M., professor of languages; Thomas Gilmore, tutor.

In September, 1851, therefore, the faculty entered upon their educational work, although President Ferguson was not formally inaugurated until the following March. One hundred and thirty-three students were enrolled in all the departments, during the first year. Mr. Ferguson occupied his chair until the day of his death, which occurred March 15, 1853. Rev. Ralph Harris, was, by the trustees, appointed president ad interim, until the next regular meeting of the board, and James W. Mathews was made teacher. At the regular meeting Rev. Ithamer Pillsbury was chosen president, and J. W. Mathews, professor of mathematics. On account of business engagements, it was impossible for Mr. Pillsbury to take charge at once, so Rev. John C. King was appointed president, pro tem. The latter entered upon the discharge of his duties and continued therein for a few months when he made way for the regular appointee. Under Professor Pillsbury's administration for a time, the college prospered fairly, but the synod of the Presbyterian church refusing to extend a helping hand to the institution as had been expected, it was found beyond the power of those interested, to carry it on, and

in 1855 it closed its doors, and the property reverted to the Masons, thus ending the career of a highly useful institution. The building after this passed into the hands of Dr. Beverly R. Westfall, by purchase. It was sought after by several parties who wanted it for residence purposes, but the doctor having the interests of education at heart, would not part with it unless it was to be used for an academy or high grade school. In pursuance with this idea he disposed of it, in 1865, to Professor D. Branch, for \$500 less than he was offered by other parties, under the condition that Mr. Branch would hold a collegiate school in the edifice for ten years. The professor agreed to the terms and in the same year a charter was obtained from the general assembly for the organization of

THE McDONOUGH NORMAL AND SCIENTIFIC COLLEGE.

Mrs. Branch took hold of the school, while her husband attended to the duties of county superintendent of schools, and it thrived apace. On the expiration of his terms of office, Mr. Branch gave it his personal attention and it became justly celebrated throughout a wide extent of country for the high rank taken by its graduates. In 1878, Professor Branch disposed of the school and removed from this state.

The school is now under the supervision and control of Professor Whitty.

WESTERN NORMAL COLLEGE, BUSHNELL.

In the spring of 1881, I. E. Wilson and C. F. Holcomb, being desirous of founding a normal college somewhere in the

state of Illinois, visited several large towns in the state for the purpose of finding a suitable location. Among the many places visited was Bushnell, and after taking into account all of its advantages, including the fact of its being a railroad center, which was easily accessible from all directions, it was finally settled upon as the future site of the Western normal college.

There was no college building, but the citizens generously secured and donated the use of the south public school building, then vacant, afterwards destroyed by lightning in 1882; also three halls in Cole's block, which, together with the Christian church, formed the college buildings. This was done with the understanding that if the college proved a success that they would give it substantial aid toward erecting a college building. The college was a private enterprise and therefore did not have the good will and nourishing care of any church or corporation, but notwithstanding this, the school opened July 20th, 1881, with about 15 pupils and four teachers in attendance. The number of pupils in attendance before the close of the term was about 20. The teachers were, I. E. Wilson, J. A. Lyons, E. P. Farr and W. E. Vaughan. Those not familiar with the circumstances, can hardly realize the difficulties under which the college labored, but before the year closed it had enrolled about 300 different students. About this time the proprietor, concluded to locate elsewhere; and the school was taken in hand by J. E. Chandler; and sometime in the latter part of 1882, the present site was purchased and the building begun, but

owing to the severity of the weather, the walls were raised to but two stories that fall. Early the next spring the work was taken up and the building was completed the following fall. To the erection of this building, the citizens again

contributed several thousand dollars. The college building proper is a commodious three-story brick, containing a chapel, a reading room, public and private offices, six recitation rooms, besides a chemical laboratory and 20 dormitory



Western Normal College, at Bushnell.

rooms. The upper floor of the Chandler block is occupied by the business, art and music departments. These, together with other buildings, under the control of the college give it ample room for the accommodation of a large attendance. The school sustains 10 courses, including classic, scientific, teacher's, business, preparatory, music, fine art, penmanship,

phonographic and telegraphic. One feature about the college, and one likely to increase its patronage largely, is the fact that it owns and controls boarding halls, where board is put at actual cost, the design being to make it merely pay expenses. In this respect it is working quite a reform, and is bringing the cost of an education within the reach of all.

During the present year (1885) the average enrollment has been about 100 students, and the college is in an exceptionally healthy condition, and bids fair to become one of the foremost institutions of the state. There are now seven members in the faculty, J. A. Lyons being the principal. The community and all those interested in the welfare and success of the institution are deeply indebted to J. E. Chandler, who contributed of his own private fortune and sustained it while passing through its early existence, and is but just beginning to reap his reward by seeing it break forth into a healthy growth.

A detailed account of the various public schools throughout the county are given under their proper head in the histories of the townships, towns and cities, further on, to which the reader is referred.

In early days schools were rare and poorly supported, but in these days the county is plentifully supplied with neat school houses, some of them elegant edifices, and a high grade of teachers are employed, and McDonough county can justly point with pride to her system of public schools, as the truest index of the intellectual cast of her best people.

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE BAR.

Horace Greeley once said that the only good use a lawyer could be put to was hanging, and a great many other people entertain the same opinion. There may be cause for condemning the course of certain practitioners of the law, but the same may be said within the ranks of all other professions. Such men should not be criticized as lawyers, doctors, or the like, but rather as individuals who seek, through a profession that is quite essential to the welfare of the body politic as the science of medicine is to that of the physical well being, or theology to the perfection of moral nature, to

carry out their nefarious and dishonest designs, which are usually for the rapid accumulation of money, although at times for more evil and sinister purposes, and which are the instincts of naturally depraved and vicious natures. None of the professions stand alone in being thus affected. All suffer alike. The most holy and sacred offices have been prostituted to base uses. And it would be quite as reasonable to hold the entire medical fraternity in contempt for the malpractice and quackery of some of its unscrupulous members, or the church, with its thousands of sincere and noble teachers

and followers, in derision for the hypocrisy and deceit of the few, who simply use it as a cloak to conceal the intentions of a rotten heart and corrupt nature, as to saddle upon a profession as great as either, the shortcomings of some of its individual members.

By a wise ordination of Providence, law and order govern everything in the vast and complex system of the universe. Law is everything—lawyers nothing. Law would still exist, though every one of its professors and teachers should perish from the face of the earth. And should such a thing occur, and a new race spring up, the first instinctive desire of its best men would be to bring order out of chaos by the enactment and promulgation of wise and beneficial laws. Law in the abstract is as much a component part of our planet as are the elements, earth, air, fire and water. In a concrete sense, as applied to the government of races, nations and peoples, it plays almost as important a part. Indeed, so grand is the science, and so noble are the objects sought to be accomplished through it, that it has inspired some of the best and greatest men of ancient and modern times to an investigation and study of its principles; and in the long line of great names handed down to us from the dim and shadowy portals of the past, quite as great men will be found enrolled as members of the legal profession as any other, and owe their greatness to a sound knowledge of the principles of law, and a strict and impartial application of them. Draco, among the first and greatest of Athenian law-givers, was hailed by the people of that province as a deliverer, because of his enacting

laws and enforcing them, for the preventing of vice and crime, and looking to the protection of the masses from oppression and lawlessness. It is true, that many of the penalties he attached to the violation of the laws were severe and even barbarous, but this severity proceeded from an honorable nature, with an honest desire to improve the condition of his fellow man. Triptolemus, his contemporary, proclaimed as laws: "Honor your parents, worship the Gods, hurt not animals." Solon, perhaps the wisest and greatest of all, a man of remarkable purity of life and noble impulses, whose moral character was so great and conviction as to the public good so strong, that he could and did refuse supreme and despotic power when thrust upon him, and thus replied to the sneers of his friends:

Nor wisdom's plan, nor deep laid policy,
Can Solon boast. For, when its noble blessing
Heaven poured into his lap, he spurned them
from him.

Where were his sense and spirit, when inclosed
He found the choicest prey, nor deigned to draw
it?

Who to command fair Athens but one day
Would not himself, with all his race, have fallen
Contented on the morrow?

What is true of one nation or race in this particular is true of all, viz: that the wisest and greatest of law-makers and lawyers have always been pure and good-men, perhaps the most notable exceptions being Justinian and Tribonianus. Their great learning and wisdom enabled them to rear as their everlasting monuments the Pandects and the Justinian Code, which, however, they sadly defaced by the immoralities and excesses of their private lives. Among the revered of

modern nations will be found, conspicuous for their great services to their fellows, innumerable lawyers. To the Frenchman the mention of the names of Tronchet, LeBrun, Portalis, Roederer and Thibaudeau, excites a thrill of pride for greatness and of gratitude for their goodness. What Englishman, or American, either, but that takes just pride in the splendid reputation and character of the long line of England's loyal lawyer sons? The Bacons, father and son, who, with Lord Burleigh, were selected by England's greatest queen to administer the affairs of state, and Somers, and Hardwicke, Cowper, and Dunning, Eden, Blackstone, Coke, Stowell and Curran, who, with all the boldness of a giant and eloquence of Demosthenes, struck such vigorous blows against kingly tyranny and oppression; and Erskine and Mansfield, and a score of others.

These are the men who form the criterion by which the profession should be judged. And in our own country, have we not names among the dead as sacred, and among the living as dear? In the bright pages of the history of a country, founded for the sole benefit of the people, who, more than our lawyers, are recorded as assisting in its formation, preservation, and working for its perpetuity?

The American will ever turn with especial pride, to the great Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Jo Daviess, Rufus Choate, William Wirt, Taney, Marshall, and hundreds of others, who reflected the greatest honor upon the profession in our own country. Among the truest and best sons of this state are her lawyers, and even in this county, some of

her most highly esteemed and most responsible citizens are members of this noble profession.

LAWYERS OF THE COUNTY.

The first resident lawyer to locate within the limits of McDonough county was undoubtedly William W. Chapman, who came to Macomb in 1832. He remained in the then little village some two or three years, when he took up his line of march westward, going to Flint Hills, as Burlington, Iowa, was then called. He was afterwards the first territorial delegate to congress from the newly organized territory of Iowa.

The next attorney to locate in the county was Cyrus Walker. He was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, May 14, 1791. He was taken, when an infant to Adair county, Kentucky, where he resided until 1833, when he removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, where he resided until the day of his death, which took place December 1, 1875, at the residence of Benjamin Simpson, in Scotland township. When the family first went from Virginia to Kentucky, settlers for 20 miles had to assist each other in house raising and log rolling, and for three years the father of Cyrus acted as a ranger, watching the movements of the Indians and warning settlers of approaching trouble. His circuit embraced several hundred miles of wild, unsettled country, and he was compelled to live almost entirely on game, and camp out at night. Several of the uncles of Cyrus Walker were soldiers in the revolutionary war. The old stocks were both Irish Presbyterians, all of them learned in the scriptures, and of

stern, unyielding wills. Cyrus was mainly self-taught, there being no schools in that section of the country at that day, and from his admission to the bar he took high position as a lawyer. At that time, in that part of Kentucky, the lawyers traveled the circuit on horseback, and were a merry mess. They were getting ready to attend the Burksville court when Billy Owens, a man of large ability, kind heart and a good lawyer, but rough and rather dissipated, saw that Walker was not with them, when he hunted him up, and inquired the reason, Walker told him that he had no money. Owens at once gave him \$15, and Walker went along, and was so successful that he paid expenses and took home \$37, a larger sum than he had ever at one time possessed; and as long as he remained in Kentucky, he was the leading lawyer of that county. Several years later, when Walker was at the head of the bar, Owens, being partially under the influence of liquor, made a bitter attack on Walker, during the trial of an important case, to which Walker made no reply, although at that day rather disposed to readily resent an insult. Some of his friends inquired the reason. Walker told them of the kind assistance of Owens when he so much needed help, and when it did him so much good; remarking that nothing Owens could say that did not affect his integrity would be resented by him. The next morning Owens made an apology to the court for his unjust remarks to Walker. Walker's motto through life was to never forget a friendship nor do injustice to any one. Mr. Walker was heard several times say that he regretted

the prosecution of the unfortunate young man that was tried, convicted and hung for a murder committed by him in Frederick, on the Illinois river. He always believed he could have saved the life of the young man if he had defended him; and while the case was an aggravated one, still Mr. Walker said that nothing could ever induce him to prosecute another man for murder, and he never did; but he defended and got clear a good many that deserved to be hung.

Mr. Walker removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1833, and lived there until his death. He never moved to Iowa, but he practiced there for several years. The partiality of Judge Douglas against him, as he believed, was the cause of his going to Iowa, and his large practice retained him there for several years. Mr. Walker had no taste for office. He served two terms in the Kentucky legislature during the great excitement between the "old court" and "new court," because he was the most popular man on the old court side in the county, and was forced by his friends in the contest on their ticket, and carried the county by a majority of 222, when no other man on his side could have carried it. After the formation of congressional districts in Illinois, based on the census of 1840, the JoDaviess district was largely whig with the Mormon vote, but a debatable district, the Mormon vote going to the democrats. Nearly all the counties in the district had whigs who wanted to be candidates, but they were willing to give way to Mr. Walker, if he would only consent to be a candidate. Walker was then in Iowa, attending the

courts, the last one being in Lee county, lasting several weeks. His trunk was full of letters from all parts of the district, urging him to allow the use of his name for congress. Amongst the letters were, at least two, from Joe Smith, and several from George Miller, then a Mormon bishop, but who had formerly lived at Macomb, and was, while there, a brother elder in the Presbyterian church with Mr. Walker. All these letters urged Mr. Walker to be a candidate to save the district for the whigs. Smith, in his letters, pledged the Mormon vote to Walker, if he would allow his name to be used, but would not agree to vote for any other whig. Mr. Walker had steadily refused to be a candidate, until he felt that his duty to the noble whig party required him to make the sacrifice; but when he entered into the contest, he was terribly in earnest and went into the fight with a will. It was well understood by Walker and his friends, that the democracy would not give up the Mormon vote without a great effort. One of the Backinstose's was sheriff, and the other clerk of the Hancock circuit court, and Douglas was a candidate for congress in the Adams district.

Mr. Walker went to Nauvoo. The next morning he called on Joe Smith, and told him that he released him from the pledges to give him the Mormon vote, but in turn asked honest dealing, telling Smith that if it was necessary for their (the Mormons) safety from arrest by the state authorities that he should vote for Hoge, that he would tell him so, and in that event he would at once go to Galena, and spend the balance of time before the election in the northern part

of the district. Joe said, with great vehemence: "I promised you the support of this church, and you shall have it. You stay here and meet Hoge on Thursday." Mr. Walker was worn out in the canvass, and not well, and he stopped with Joe. The joint discussion between the candidates took place, and everything indicated that Mr. Walker would get the united vote of the church. On Saturday the voters of the church, in city and county, were called together in the grove near the temple, where Hiram Smith made a speech of about one hour, urging the voters to vote for Hoge. It was a regular democratic speech, and appeared to have no influence. He was followed by Wilson Law in a bold, telling, whig speech in favor of Walker, and from the commencement until the end, he was cheered by the entire Mormon audience. At the close of the speech, Hiram arose, black and furious, stretching himself to his full height, and extending his arm its full length, said: "Thus saith the Lord, if this people vote against Hoge for congress on Monday, a greater curse would befall them than befell them in Missouri. When God speaks, let men obey," and immediately left the stand; the whole audience dispersed in silence. When Walker heard of Hiram's speech he was indignant, and was for leaving Joe's house, but Joe stopped him, professing to be furiously mad at Hiram, saying that he would himself make a speech to the people on Sunday morning, and he again repeated the pledge that Mr. Walker should have the Mormon vote. The next morning Joe did speak to the people just one hour, and no hour's speech

ever had closer attention. In that speech Joe passed the highest eulogy on Walker that was ever heard from man. He denounced politicians—declaring that Walker was not a politician, but an honest and a true man, that had been forced to be a candidate against his will. He denounced in the most bitter terms any member of the church who would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, and declared that if any one should do it, he should be cut off from salvation; said that he would vote for his friend Cyrus Walker, and commanded all to vote for the man of their choice without reference to what any one said; but in his hour's praise of Walker, and denunciation of any one that would consult the Lord about who they should vote for, he said: "Brother Hiram is the elder brother;" "Brother Hiram never has deceived his people;" "Brother Hiram loves this people;" "When the Lord commands, the people must obey," etc. The next day Joe did vote for Walker, and the balance of the Mormons voted for Hoge and elected him, as the Lord had commanded.

This is the real history of that campaign, so far as Mr. Walker was concerned. It was to him a campaign of mortification from the start. He was forced into it contrary to his wishes, and forced into it largely to get the Mormon votes; but after entering the contest he was denounced by whigs all over the district for trying to get the Mormon, and really lost more whig votes in the district than would have elected him, simply because it was supposed that he could get the Mormon vote.

Cyrus was the eldest of a large family,

and contributed largely to the education of his brothers and sisters, and to starting them in business. Probably no man ever gave a larger share of his earnings than did Cyrus Walker to the education of his brothers and sisters and relations, to the church to which he belonged, and to benevolent purposes.

In 1833 or 4, H. L. Bryant came to the incipient city of Macomb, and opened an office for the transaction of legal business. He was a native of New York, and quite an able man, although young. In 1837 he was elected to the office of state's attorney and served two years. In 1844 or 5, he left here, and having married a Miss Sanders, of Lewistown, settled in that town, where he at present resides. He had a brother here with him at one time, who was deputy clerk under James M. Campbell, who was admitted to the bar, but never practiced. He was a dissipated sort of man, and some time afterwards killed himself by jumping out of a window, at Lewistown, while in a fit of delirium, brought on by drink.

Judge Pinkney H. Walker, was for many years a resident lawyer of this county. In 1838 he came to Macomb, and in the fall of that year entered the office of his uncle, Cyrus Walker, to engage in the study of law. He made rapid progress, and late in the year 1839, was admitted to the bar. He opened an office and remained in Macomb in practice until 1846, when he removed to Rushville, but in the spring of 1848, returned, and remained until October, 1848, when he finally left to take up his residence in Rushville. Judge Walker held the position of circuit judge from

1855 to 1858, in this circuit, and is noticed at length in the chapter devoted to the courts of the county.

J. C. Thompson, now of Quincy, was for many years a resident of Macomb, and practiced law quite successfully. He came there in about 1852 or 3.

Louis H. Waters came to Macomb during the year 1849, and opened a law office.

Louis H. Waters was born December 22, 1828, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1830, his father and family removed to Kentucky. From Kentucky, the family in the spring of 1838, removed to Fort Madison, Wisconsin territory. Louis read law at Fort Madison, in the office of Miller & Williams, and in 1848 was admitted to the bar, and in 1849 removed to Macomb, McDonough county, where he opened a law office. For the first two years of his residence at Macomb he taught school most of the time, practicing his profession as opportunity offered. From 1851 until the commencement of the war, Mr. Waters gave his whole time to his profession and built up an extensive practice. In 1858, he was appointed by Governor Bissell, prosecuting attorney of the fifth judicial circuit, and in the discharge of his duties added to his reputation as a lawyer. Upon the inauguration of President Lincoln, Mr. Waters was offered the position of U. S. attorney for the territory of Nebraska, and visited Omaha with the intention of making arrangements to settle in that city, but on the breaking out of the rebellion in 1861, he deemed it his duty to go into the army. Governor Yates tendered him a commission in the 2nd cavalry regiment as ma-

jor, which Mr. Waters declined, but entered the service as captain of company D, 28th infantry regiment. In August 1861, he was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel of that regiment. In the spring and summer of 1862, he organized the 84th regiment infantry volunteers, of which he was colonel, was appointed commandant of the camp of instruction at Quincy. On the 23d of September 1862, his regiment was ordered to Louisville, Kentucky, and was assigned to a brigade in Buell's army, commanded by Colonel Grosé, 36th Indiana. He was with his regiment at the battles of Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, and at every engagement from Chattanooga to Atlanta. He was severely wounded in the right shoulder at Franklin on the 30th of November, 1864, and nearly lost the use of his arm thereby. The colonel was mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war. At the close of the war he received a commission as brevet-brigadier general. After the war he resumed his practice of his profession and on the death of Mr. Morgan was appointed by Governor Oglesby, prosecuting attorney for the fifth circuit. In 1869 he removed to Carrolton, Missouri, where he soon enjoyed an extensive practice. In 1878, he was appointed by President Hayes, U. S. attorney of the western district of Missouri, which position he held from February, 1878, until May, 1882. He resided at Jefferson City until the fall of 1879, when he moved to Kansas City where he now resides. Colonel Waters has been a republican since the organization of that party.

He was elected to the lower house of the Illinois legislature in 1854 as a whig. The colonel has been twice married. His first wife was Cordelia T. Pearson, by whom he had four children, three of whom, a son and two daughters are living. His second wife was Mrs. Annie E. Wylie to whom he was married in Covington, Kentucky.

Among the more prominent lawyers who have graced the bar of McDonough county, perhaps there has been but few in the past the superior of Louis H. Simmons, who came to the city of Macomb in June 1858, and opened an office. In the fall of 1859 he formed a copartnership with J. C. Thompson, which lasted three years, or until Mr. Simmons entered the army. Mr. Simmons was identified with the official life of this county and is noted at length in connection with the office of county judge, which position he held for four years.

BAR OF THE PRESENT.

The present members of the bar of McDonough county, who are in active practice, are recognized throughout the state as among the leading representatives of their profession. Indeed, some of them occupy exalted positions and have national and state reputations for astuteness and legal acumen. The following is a list of those who ornament the profession in question: William H. Neece, Damon G. Tunnicliff, William Prentiss, James H. Bacon, H. M. Shannon, W. A. Twaddle, Byron Pontious, Crosby F. Wheat, Charles I. Imes, H. C. Agnew, Jacob L. Baily, James M. Blazer, S. B. Vose, L. Y. Sherman, John S. Bailey, of Macomb; Abner E.

Barnes, Solon Banfill, J. T. Sanders, T. J. Sparks, George Fox, R. W. McKinney, of Bushnell; and Charles R. Hume and Frank Fuhr, of Blandinsville.

William H. Neece is the present representative from this district in the national halls of congress, and is noticed in full under that head in the representation chapter.

Charles R. Hume, of Blandinsville, is mentioned at length in the chapter entitled, national, state and county representation, to which the reader is referred.

D. G. Tunnicliff, in point of practice the oldest attorney at Macomb, is a native of Herkimer county, New York, having been born on the 20th of August, 1829. His father, George Tunnicliff was a native of New York state, and his mother, Marinda (Tilden) of Connecticut, the former of whom was a farmer and owner of several mills. Mr. Tunnicliff remained on a farm with his parents until after reaching his 15th year and then, in the capacity of a clerk, began a mercantile life. In 1849, he came to Illinois, located at Vermont, Fulton county, and engaged in general merchandising. In 1853, he commenced reading law, subsequently going to Chicago, where he read under Blackwell & Beckwith, but had previously been admitted to the bar at Rushville. In 1854, he removed to McDonough county, locating in Macomb, and entered into a partnership with Cyrus Walker & C. L. Higbee which continued until 1861, when Mr. Higbee was elected circuit judge. Mr. Tunnicliff then practiced alone until 1865, when he formed a co-partnership with Asa A. Matteson, under the firm

name of Tunnicliff & Matteson, and they continued to practice together for about ten years, when Mr. Matteson removed to Galesburg, Illinois, after which Mr. Tunnicliff remained without a law partner till in November, 1879, he became associated with James H. Bacon, his present partner. The firm of Tunnicliff & Bacon is one of the leading firms of the county, and does a general law and collection business. They have the largest law library in Macomb. Mr. Tunnicliff has been twice married. His first wife, Mary E. Bailey, a daughter of Colonel W. W. Bailey, died in 1865, leaving five children—Mary E., wife of W. L. Parotte, of Omaha; Bailey, George D., W. W., and Henry, since deceased. November 4, 1868, Sarah A. Bacon, a daughter of Larkin C. Bacon, became his wife. By this marriage, three daughter have been born to them—Helen, Sarah and Ruth. Politically Mr. Tunnicliff is a republican. He has no political aspirations, and, although his friends have elected him to local offices, he has steadfastly refused to qualify. He is a member of the Masonic council. He was an elector on the Grant presidential ticket in 1868, and on the 16th of February, 1885, he was appointed by Governor Oglesby, one of the justices of the Supreme court of Illinois, to fill the unexpired term of the late Pinkney H. Walker, deceased, a position he yet holds. The term will expire on the 1st of July, A. D., 1885. He is a candidate for election for the full term, but the district being largely democratic, and his opponent having received the nomination of his party, the result is uncertain.

William Prentiss and Jacob L. Baily were admitted to the bar at Springfield, at the same class, in June, 1878, and immediately formed a law partnership, which is to-day second to none in the county. They practice in all the courts of the state, and the district and circuit courts of the United States. William Prentiss was born in Davenport, Iowa, September 19, 1848, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Gapen) Prentiss. His great-grandfather, Staunton Prentiss, served as wagonmaster to General Lafayette during the Revolutionary war and was honored by a visit from that nobleman when he was on a visit to America, in 1824. William Prentiss, the elder, was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, born on 1815, and died at Vermont, Fulton county, this state, in January, 1854. His wife was a native of Pennsylvania. William Prentiss attended the common district schools of this and adjoining counties, during the winters and farmed during the summer months until he had reached the age of 15 years. He attended the seminary at Cherry Grove, near Abingdon, Illinois, a term or two, after which he entered the Normal school, near Bloomington, intending to take a full course in the model department, but broke down in health in two months, and was obliged to give it up. Not long after, however, he entered Knox college, Galesburg, following the scientific course, with the addition of the latin language. It was his intention, at the time, to pursue a full collegiate course, but after two years of study, his health again gave way, and he was again compelled to suspend his labors. In the spring of 1869, having but

a seeming slight chance of regaining his health, he removed to Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minnesota. He purchased some wild land in Cottonwood county, and opened a farm, and during the winters taught school. While there he was county school superintendent some three years. He also, commenced the study of law, without a teacher or advisor. He continued his labors upon the farm until late in the fall of 1875, and the following winter taught school and the next spring, having recovered his health, he returned to McDonough county. He now entered the office of J. S. Bailey, of Macomb, with whom he read law, and was admitted to the bar as above stated. Mr. Prentiss is by nature, studious and ambitious, and men of that character are bound to succeed in life, if health will hold out under the strain brought to bear upon it. He has been already honored by his fellow citizens with several offices which from the way in which he has filled them, gives promise of much better things in the future. In November, 1878, he was elected state's attorney to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of C. F. Wheat, and was re-elected in 1880. In May, 1881, he was elected mayor of the city of Macomb, under circumstances that reflect great credit upon him. The *By-Stander*, of May, 4, 1881, in speaking of it says: "William Prentiss, who has been elected mayor of this city, is a young lawyer of excellent ability, and at present, state's attorney for the county. He is a man of much personal popularity, and of the most steady habits, and one who has the capacity to make a good mayor. He made a splendid race in

which he won contrary to the expectations of nearly, if not quite all voters of the city. When Mr. Prentiss takes the office of chief magistrate of this city, he will be the first democratic mayor Macomb has had for the past 21 years, and the second it ever had." December 24, 1872, Mr. Prentiss and Elizabeth Helen McCaughey, of Fulton county, were united in the bonds of matrimony and the result of this union has been three sons, James Manly, Jackson McCaughey and William. Mr. Prentiss is a Mason, a member of the Blue Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter, and a member of the Knights of Pythias. In politics he is a democrat, and was a presidential elector upon that ticket in the campaign of 1884. Mr. Prentiss was a candidate before the judicial convention of the sixth judicial circuit as a candidate for judge, carrying with him the entire delegation of McDonough county, failed in getting the nomination by but five votes, although the real choice of the people of the district.

James H. Bacon, late of the law firm of Tunnichliff & Bacon, is a son of Larkin C. Bacon, and was born in Tennessee township, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 12th of August, 1856. He received his education in the McDonough county public schools, and also took a commercial course at Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, New York. It being his intention to engage in mercantile business, he accepted the position of clerk with George Bailey, at Macomb, but his health failing him for a time, he was obliged to give up the business. James' brother-in-law, Mr. Tunnichliff, suggested that he come into his office and read

law. He acted on this suggestion and was so well pleased with the study that he continued to a finish, and was admitted to the bar in 1879, ever since which time he has given his attention to that profession, as a member of the late firm. On the 17th of November, 1881, he was united in marriage with Louise M. Holland, a daughter of Leonard Holland, formerly a banker in the city of Macomb. Politically, Mr. Bacon is a republican, and has served as city attorney of Macomb for two terms. He is a genial, obliging gentleman, and has the reputation of being one of the foremost members of the McDonough county bar. As city attorney he gave entire satisfaction to the law-abiding people of the community. He is a member of the Knight of Pythias lodge of Macomb.

H. M. Shannon, one of Macomb's prominent legal lights, is a son of William and Mary (Miller) Shannon. He is a native of Illinois, having been born on the 6th of March, 1848, in Industry township, McDonough county, where he was reared on a farm. He received a good common school education and subsequently followed the profession of a school teacher. For sixteen consecutive winters he taught school, and during the summer season was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He commenced the study of law in 1876, and continued the same at intervals until the year 1880, at which time he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession. Being a faithful and conscientious worker, he has succeeded in gaining a large practice, which is constantly on the increase. In 1869 H. M. Shannon and Sarah

Brown, a daughter of Joseph Brown, of Industry, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Politically, Mr. Shannon is a democrat, always working with that party, but having no wish for political preferment. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, as is he also of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows' lodge of Macomb.

Among the prominent members of the legal profession of McDonough county, we will mention William H. Twaddle, who has been engaged in the law practice at Macomb since 1876. A son of William and Hannah (Hooten) Twaddle, he was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, on the 2d day of June, 1833. His parents removed to Illinois in 1844, and settled in McDonough county. After reaching a suitable age, William helped his father till the soil, and received a good common school education. He resided with his parents until he had attained the age of 25 years, when he purchased a farm in Bethel township, which he improved and still owns. He continued the occupation of a farmer until the fall of 1869, at which time he removed to the city of Macomb, and commenced reading law. He continued his studies for several years, and was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has ever since given his attention to the legal profession, now having a very extensive practice, which keeps constantly increasing. He is a very pleasant gentleman, and has many warm friends, both in Macomb and throughout the county. In politics he affiliates with the democratic party, and has been elected to local offices at various times.

Occupying a high position in the bar of McDonough county is Byron Pon-

tious, of Macomb, who was born in Ross county, Ohio, on the 25th of May, 1851. In 1853 his parents removed to Illinois, first settling in Fulton county, where they resided for two years, thence removing on to a farm in New Salem township, McDonough county, where they still reside. Byron assisted his parents on the farm, and attended the common schools until reaching his 20th year. He then attended Lombard university, at Galesburg, Illinois, one year, after which he engaged in the drug trade at Adair, which he carried on from 1873 to 1878. In 1876, however, he commenced the study of law, being admitted to the bar in 1880, and has since given his entire attention to the practice of his chosen profession, being located in Macomb. Although still a young man, he ranks high in the bar of the county, and enjoys a very lucrative practice. Byron Pontious and Ambrosia Woods, a daughter of Morillo Woods, were united in marriage on the 2d day of April, 1873. Two children have been born to them, a daughter and a son. The daughter, Arah, died at the age of 15 months, and the son, Ralph, is still living. In politics Mr. Pontious is a Democrat, but has had no political aspirations. He is a member in good standing of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

C. F. Wheat, the senior of the firm of Wheat & Imes, of Macomb, is one of the leading and most successful members of the bar of McDonough county, and, in regard to practice, is one of the oldest lawyers in the county. He is a native of the state of New York, having been born in Cayuga county, on the 11th day of April, 1835. His parents, Lu-

ther and Elmira (Marvin) Wheat, were both natives of the New England states. Luther Wheat followed agricultural pursuits, and thus C. F., was reared as a farmer. But this occupation was not to his liking, and, in 1858, he came to Illinois, first stopping at Quincy, where he entered upon the study of law. He made rapid strides toward mastering the intricacies of his profession, and, in May, 1860, was admitted to the bar. In 1861, he removed to McDonough county, and located at Macomb, where, in 1862, he commenced, and has ever since continued, practicing law, meeting with good success. On the 15th of October, 1882, he entered into his present partnership, and the firm has a practice second to none other in the county. February 1, 1865, C. F. Wheat and Mary A. Chandler, a daughter of Thompson Chandler, were united in marriage. Their union has been blessed with three children—Lucy A., Mary E. and Thompson. In politics, Mr. Wheat affiliates with the republican party, and has served the people as state's attorney and city attorney. Besides these, he has filled various local offices, at different times, always with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. The Knight of Pythias lodge of Macomb, counts him among its honored members.

Charles I. Imes, of the law firm of Wheat & Imes, although a young man, is one of Macomb's leading attorneys. He is a native of Illinois, and was born in Macomb on the 4th day of May, 1853, his parents being William L. and Ann (Ferguson) Imes. He received his education in the public schools of Macomb, after which he followed the profession

of a teacher for nine terms. He also served an apprenticeship in the blacksmith shop conducted by his father. Charles afterwards attended school at the Chicago Union college of law, and graduated from that popular institution in June, 1882. October 15, 1882, he formed a law partnership with C. F. Wheat, and has since given his entire attention to his chosen profession. The firm of which he is a member, has been eminently successful, and now enjoys a lucrative practice. Mr. Imes is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Knights of Pythias. He is an active member of the republican party, and is at present serving his second term as a member of the county board of supervisors.

Henry C. Agnew, son of Samuel and Mary (Wilson) Agnew, was born October 4, 1852, in Bethel township, McDonough county. He received his education in the common schools of McDonough and Warren counties. From 1870 to 1876 he engaged in teaching. In the fall of 1876 he entered the law department of the Iowa State university at Iowa City, where he graduated in June, 1877, and subsequently taught school, but since 1879 has followed his profession at Macomb. He is a republican in politics. In the spring of 1882 he was elected city attorney of Macomb, which position he held one year. In the fall of 1884 he was elected state's attorney, which office he now holds. Mr. Agnew is a man of no small ability, being a close student, logical reasoner, and forcible speaker. Commencing life a poor boy, he has,

by industry and perseverance, acquired a good education and established a well-merited reputation as an upright, able and successful lawyer. Samuel Agnew, deceased, father of Henry C., was born near the city of Buffalo, New York, July 12, 1820. He came to the state of Illinois in 1847, locating in Rushville, Schuyler county. In 1852 he removed to Bethel township, McDonough county, and continued to reside in said county nearly all the time until the date of his death, which occurred at Macomb November 7, 1879. He was a stone mason by trade, at which employment he worked during the most of his life. At the time of the building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad he was the master mason on the section between Plymouth and Avon. Mr. Agnew, the elder, was married at Industry, Illinois, December the 16th, 1849, to Mary Wilson, a native of Columbiana county, Ohio. The fruits of this union were eight children, four of whom, Milton P., Henry C., George T., and Josie A., are living. Mrs. Agnew lives in Macomb, and is now 63 years of age.

Lyman B. Vose, of the law firm of Vose & Sherman, is the son of James and Julia (Munger) Vose, and was born in McHenry county, Illinois, February 16, 1853. He came with the family to McDonough county in 1871, and settled at Prairie City, where he taught school. In 1878 he commenced reading law in the office, and under the instruction of Hon. William H. Neece, of Macomb, and was admitted to the bar in 1883, at Springfield. He has since followed his chosen profession as a member of the above firm, which was formed in 1882.

In 1879 he was united in marriage with Nettie McCandless, daughter of T. H. McCandless, and they have one daughter, Ione.

Lawrence Y. Sherman, the junior member of the firm, was born in Warren county, Ohio, on the 7th of November, 1859. Shortly after his birth the family moved to Illinois, and settled in McDonough county, where he was reared until 1867, when they removed to Effingham county, Illinois, where he resided until 1878, when he entered the McKendree college, at Lebanon, in the law department, from which he graduated in June, 1882. He then came to Macomb, and the present firm was formed.

James M. Blazer, son of John and Mary (Montgomery) Blazer, was born March 1, 1852, in the town of Industry, Industry township, McDonough county, Illinois, where his father now resides. His early life was spent on his father's farm. He attended the district schools, afterward attended school at Macomb, and subsequently took a collegiate course at the Illinois Western university, at Bloomington, Illinois, where he graduated in 1874. He remained with his parents for about two years, and assisted his father in tilling the soil. In November, 1875, he commenced the study of law, with C. F. Wheat as preceptor, and was admitted to the bar, after passing an examination of the supreme court, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, in June, 1877, and has since practiced law at Macomb. Since January, 1883, he has been a member of the firm of Neece & Blazer. Mr. Blazer was married November 20, 1878, to Allie Laughlin, of Bloomington, Illinois. They have one daughter,

Mary. Mr. Blazer is a republican in politics, and served three years as city attorney.

Jacob L. Bailly, of the law firm of Prentiss & Bailly, of Macomb, is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Bottenburg) Bailly, and was born in Vermont township, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 29th day of August, 1851. His parents removed to McDonough county in 1855, and settled in Eldorado township, where Jacob L. helped till the soil, and attended the common schools, until reaching his 19th year, when he taught school for one year. In 1871 he entered Oberlin college, at Oberlin, Ohio, and one year later attended the Northwestern university, at Evanston. After one year's attendance at the university, he again resumed teaching, which profession he followed for two years, after which he attended a law school at Lincoln one year, and then read law under William H. Neece. In June, 1878, he was admitted to the bar, and has ever since been associated in practice with William Prentiss, who was admitted to the bar at the same time, and they have been eminently successful in their chosen profession. Mr. Bailly affiliates with the Democratic party, but has had no aspirations for political preferment. In the month of August, 1876, Jacob L. Bailly and Lois C. Foster, a daughter of J. N. Foster, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of this union they have had one daughter born to them, Jessie P., a bright, winsome lass. Mr. Bailly is a Royal Arch Mason, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Macomb, in each of which he takes an active interest.

Jesse T. Neece, a practising lawyer at Macomb, is the eldest son of Hon. William H. Neece, and was born in this county, June 27, 1858. He graduated in 1874, at the high school in the city of Macomb, after which he spent two years in attending the Northwestern university at Evanston. He then returned to Macomb, and in 1879 began the study of law, in the office of his father. He was admitted to the bar by the supreme court, at Springfield, Illinois, June 12, 1883, and commenced the practice of his profession in connection with Neece & Blazer, at Macomb. Mr. Neece is a promising young lawyer and undoubtedly has before him a successful career.

The leading characteristics in the career of Major Abner E. Barnes, a prominent member of the McDonough county bar, have been his untiring industry and application in his legal studies and professional business, and his upright and honorable course in all his dealings. To these qualities he owes the success that has attended his professional labors. He was born in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 26th of March 1822. His father, Col. David W. Barnes, was one of the first settlers of Fulton county. He was born in Massachusetts in 1795, and came to Fort Clarke (now Peoria), Illinois, in June, 1820. He served his country in the war of 1812, and also during the Black Hawk war, being one of the party who drove that noted Indian chief into Iowa. After a busy and useful career, departed this life at his home, mourned by a large circle of friends. Major Barnes was the first white child born

in Fulton county, and was there reared and educated. In 1855, he began reading law under Judge Kellogg, at Canton Illinois, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He then came to McDonough county and located near Bushnell, and has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession (with the exception of his military life), and now enjoys a very lucrative practice, which keeps constantly increasing. Becoming imbued with patriotism, he enlisted in company I, 72d Illinois infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant, but shortly afterwards was promoted to the captaincy, he having had command of the company almost from the first. He was connected with the army of the Mississippi, serving in the 14th army corps, and was under General John A. Logan. In April, 1863, he was appointed major by President Lincoln, and after an unusually brilliant military career Major Barnes received his discharge in April, 1865. He then returned to McDonough county and located in Bushnell, now being one of the oldest attorneys, in point of practice, in that city. He has been a member of the city council of Bushnell almost continually since the organization of that city, and served two terms in the county board of supervisors. At present he is acting as one of the building committee for the new alms-house, and has done much toward forwarding the completion of that charitable institution. On the 14th of August, 1850, Major Barnes was united in marriage with Mrs. Rebecca Pumyea, nee Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, but who was reared in Fulton county, Illinois. She was a true wife, a

loving mother, and a consistent member of the Baptist denomination, and her demise, which occurred on the 1st of April, 1884, was truly mourned by her family and a large circle of friends and acquaintances. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes reared a family of three children—Mrs. Zerelda Doughty, Mrs. Serena Ward and Mrs. Kate Michaels. The major is a member of the Baptist church, as is he also of the Masonic fraternity and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He has a genial disposition and is well calculated to make friends. By close attention to his profession and good management he has made a success of life. He has always sustained a reputation for integrity and morality, and it is to such men that the prosperity of our state is attributable.

Solon Banfill, one of the prominent and leading attorneys of Bushnell, located in that city in 1868, and engaged as a teacher in the public schools. He followed that profession in Bushnell for two years, in Table Grove, Fulton county, for one year, in Eldorado township, in this county one year, and in New Salem township one year. Returning to Bushnell in 1873, he commenced reading law in the office of J. B. McConnell, which he continued for three years. He was compelled to labor and teach at interval to procure the money necessary for him to continue his studies. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1876, and for one year practiced law with Mr. McConnell. The succeeding two years he practiced alone. From 1879 to 1881, he was a partner with E. E. Chesney. In 1881, he engaged in the insurance business in addition to the practice of

law. From June, 1883 to May, 1885, he was of the firm of Banfill & Morse, collection and insurance agents, in addition to his law practice. Mr. Banfill was born of American parents on the 4th of September, 1844, while they were temporarily residing in Canada East, now Quebec. The family afterward settled on the Canada side, a few miles north of the state of Vermont. Solon, having purchased his time of his father, left the parental roof at the age of 19 and came to the state of Vermont, where he resided for three years as a farm laborer in summer and attended school in winter. He taught school in New Hampshire in the winter of 1865,–6; came to DeKalb county, Illinois, in May, 1866 where he taught school for two years and then came to Bushnell as heretofore mentioned.

Among McDonough county's leading attorneys, is Joseph T. Sanders, of the firm of Sanders & Chalmers, of Bushnell. He was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, on the 15th of February, 1812, his parents being Frederick and Margaret (Eubanks) Sanders, the former of whom was a native of England, and the latter of Wales. They reared a family of seven children, Joseph T., being the fifth child. In 1817, his father died and he was removed to Washington county, New York, where he was reared by his uncle to manhood and received a good common school education. During the years 1833 to 1835, he attended Lafayette college, at Easton, Pennsylvania, and in 1843 began reading law under George Miller, of Fulton county, Illinois, having removed to that county the previous year. He remained under Mr. Miller for two years,

being then admitted to the bar, after which he practiced his profession in that county until 1846, in which year he removed to Nauvoo, Illinois. He remained there four years, meeting with good success, then located in Henderson county, Illinois, and six years later returned to Fulton county. In April, 1862, he came to this county and located at Bushnell, being the first attorney in that city. He has ever since remained there, and has built up a good practice in the county. July 4, 1835, Joseph T. Sanders and Isabella McCrackin were united in marriage in Easton, Pennsylvania. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and her death occurred in August, 1837. Mr. Sanders was again married, June 27, 1839, to Dinah H. Beck, a native of Ohio. Their union has been blessed with four children. Mary H., Samuel F., Ruth L., and Joseph M. Mr. Sanders is a local deacon of the Methodist Episcopal church, having been a member of that denomination for over 50 years. During the years of 1872 and 1873, he served Bushnell as its city attorney.

Thomas J. Sparks was born in Clinton county, Indiana, on the 16th of August, 1843. His father, Joseph Sparks, was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in 1808. After Joseph had attained the age of 12 years, his parents removed to Ohio, where he learned the trade of a wheelwright. He then went to Indiana, remaining until 1845, and then removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he died July 6, 1876. He was united in marriage in Ohio, with Sarah DeFord, a native of that state but of French descent, being a second cousin of Napoleon Bonaparte. She departed this life on the 21st of

January, 1864, in Fulton county. Thomas J. Sparks was reared in Fulton county, where he obtained his preliminary education. In 1866-7 he attended Lombard university, at Galesburg, and in 1867-8, attended Howe's academy, at Mt. Pleasant, Iowa. He began teaching school when a young man, and followed that profession for some years. He first began study with a view of entering the legal profession, in 1864, having S. C. Judd, then of Lewistown, Illinois, now of Chicago, as his preceptor, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He then went to Central City, Nebraska, where he followed his profession for four years, meeting with good success. He then came to McDonough county, and located in Bushnell, where, in 1878, he resumed practice, and has a large and increasing business. He has been city attorney continuously since 1881. On the 21st of March, 1871, Thomas J. Sparks and Aggie Patton, of Wheeling, West Virginia, were united in marriage, and now have one daughter, Maud S. Mr. S. is a member of the Masonic order.

Robert W. McKinney, attorney, of Bushnell, has been engaged in practice for some 40 years, and since 1876 has been located at Bushnell. He was admitted to the bar in Franklin, Ohio, where he first began practicing his profession. Three years later, in 1845, he went to Canton, Illinois, where he engaged in teaching school for one year. From there he removed to Nauvoo, and in 1876 came to Bushnell as before stated. He was born in Brown county, Ohio, February 5, 1817, and was united in marriage with Mary S. Peck on the 15th of May, 1841. They are now the

parents of five children — Hannah E., Elizabeth R., William C., Charles E. and Robert M. Mrs. McKinney died in March, 1882.

George Fox, attorney and notary public of Bushnell, is a native of Ohio, and was born in 1850. When he was 15 years of age, his parents removed to McDonough county. He was admitted to the bar June 5, 1877, at Mt. Vernon, Illinois, and then began practicing his profession in Bushnell. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. On June 12, 1873, Alice D. Finley became his wife.

George S. Doughty, of the firm of Barnes & Doughty, attorneys, is a native of Atlantic county, New Jersey, and was born February 11, 1846. By trade he was a carpenter, which he followed until 1871, when he began reading law under Barnes & Sanders. He graduated from the law department of the state university, at Albany, New York, and was there admitted to the bar. The same year he was admitted to the McDonough county bar, and one year later returned to his trade. In 1880 he became a member of the before mentioned firm, and has continued practice ever since. October 31, 1875, he was married to Zerilda Barnes, a daughter of A. E. Barnes.

George S. Fuhr, practicing lawyer, located in Blandinsville, December 24, 1875. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, born May 28, 1849. He came to this county when 11 years old. He obtained his early education in the common schools and supplemented it by a course at the high school in Macomb. He began reading law in

that city and after five years study, was admitted to the bar in Springfield, in January, 1874. Since coming to Blandinsville, he has been editor and proprietor of what is now the *Democrat*, but is now devoting his time entirely to the practice of his profession.

Robert S. Randall was admitted to the bar in 1863, while a resident of Bushnell, having studied that profession in the office of W. H. Neece, of Macomb, and practiced for many years in the town of Bushnell. He is a native of Washington county, Missouri, born March 18, 1831. He remained at home until he was some 19 years of age, when he moved to Fulton county, Illinois. This was in 1850. He was engaged in teaching school and farming while there, and in 1857, came to this county, locating in Bushnell, and studying for his profession as above stated. He has entirely retired from practice at this date, and devotes time to looking after his opera house and other investments. He was married July 8, 1858, to Abbie Miner, and has one son—Henry L.

David Chambers, of the firm of Sanders & Chambers, is a native of Ohio, born November 22, 1846. When but seven years old, his parents removed to near Marietta, Fulton county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm till 1864. At this time he enlisted in the service of the United States, in company D, 127th Illinois infantry. In August, he was captured at Memphis, Tennessee, and was incarcerated in the rebel prison till March, 1865, at which time he was mustered out of the service at Springfield. He returned to Fulton county, and engaged in teaching school. He attended



Joseph E. Porter

the State Normal school at Bloomington two years, after which he engaged in teaching till 1881, at this time he entered the State university at Iowa City, Iowa, completing a law course there, and received degrees in 1882. Returning to Illinois, he was admitted to the bar at the Springfield supreme court, Judge

John Scofield presiding. His first practice was in Astoria for about six months, when he formed a co-partnership with T. J. Sanders, as above stated. He was married, to Mary Bevins, December 31, 1873, and two children—John M. and Nellie, have blessed the union.

CHAPTER XIX.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Voltaire has said that a physician is the most unfortunate of men, as he is expected to cure men, and keep them well, when they violate the very laws of their existence, every hour of their lives. Hence the life of the active practitioner in the healing art is no sinecure, at the best, as any one who has followed the profession can testify. Twenty-five to thirty years ago it was rather a serious matter to be a physician and to make the long and toilsome rides, through this then newly and sparsely settled country, when there were scarcely any roads, and no bridges, and the adventurous disciple of Galen was frequently lost on the wide prairie, and often floundered through sloughs. Often in the muddy days of spring or fall, he found, on emerging from some particularly miry place, that his girth was broken, or some equally important part of the harness damaged, and alone on the wide

expanse of wind swept prairie, with night coming on, he must stop and repair it, with fingers numbed with the cold and energies exhausted by a hard day's labor.

The medical profession is an honorable one if conducted in an honorable manner. John Quincy Adams called it "the most honorable of the professions." And one of our eminent physicians in speaking of it, uses the following words:

"The doctor certainly feels proud to relieve the pain and distress of his patients; to soothe the dying pillow, and to comfort the afflicted friends. But the people are sometimes imposed upon by pretenders, who claim to cure all the 'ills flesh is heir to,' and to raise the dead, but we think the days of miracles have passed—are there too many doctors, or has the profession lost all honor? The people seem to be growing weaker and wiser, but at the expense of vigor-

ous health—the system of cramming in school does not fit the young man for a useful life, nor the young woman to be a good staunch helpmate. Was the boy bright and clever, that was sufficient reason for the forcing and cramming him—so far, however, as that goes, the boys have a certain conservatism about them that prevents them from committing suicide by excessive brain work. The poor girls, with their finer organizations are the unfortunate victims. How often does the doctor have interesting lady patients, who talk beautifully, as they recline upon the sofa, but who, when married and mothers of a single child, probably are unequal to the task of a household, or the care of a family.

“Our great grandmothers got their schooling during winter months, and let their brains lie fallow for the rest of the year. They knew less of Euclid and the classics, than about housekeeping, and about how housework should be done, but they made good wives and mothers, and bore sturdy sons and buxom daughters, and plenty at that.

“From the age of eight to fourteen our daughters spend most of their time, in the unwholesome air of the recitation room, or poring over their books, when they should be at play. When released from school, within a year it may be she becomes engaged to some unwary youth, who, bewitched by her face, and charmed by her intelligence, sees not the frail body and butterfly down, he weds her, to find she has brought him a dower of ill-health, with a large outfit of headaches and spineaches. Unequal to the task, she at first tolerates, and then loathes the domestic ties; the trouble

follows, both are unhappy whether they remain together or not, or obtain divorces, and change mates, the doctor being a perpetual witness to the vices and follies, and their fatal results. Some may say doctors are opposed to education. Not so. But we do not believe in educating the mind at the expense of the body, thereby producing a weak and effeminate race of people. Therefore, less cramming in school, more out-door exercise, and riding on horseback and walking, also invigorates the body, develops the muscular system, strengthens the nerves, promotes the health and appetite, and is a great pleasure to the persons so inclined. Planting trees, shrubbery, and otherwise beautifying our homes, than which nothing can be more pleasing and satisfactory to ourselves, and to those who admire such things—and who does not?”

The people owe certain duties to the physician, and the physician owes certain duties to the people, and the way these duties are performed, stamps the standing both of the practitioner and the people.

In all ages of the world, among civilized and uncivilized people, the medical profession has been held in high esteem. Whether it be the learned professor, who has studied the science of medicine in all of its branches, or the “great medicine man” of the untutored savages, who from actual experience has made discoveries of the healing powers of herbs and roots, honor awaits him upon every hand, while the life and death of every human being is virtually placed in his keeping. The weary patient lying upon a bed of pain, and the no less weary

watcher by his side, wait anxiously for the coming of the "good doctor," and, on his arrival, note his every movement and every expression of countenance for a ray of hope.

The medical fraternity of McDonough county have, with few, if any exceptions, been an honor to the profession. They have ever been ready to respond to the call of duty. The winter's cold, the summer's heat, or the rains of spring and autumn, could not keep them back when the cry of distress reached their ears. Not a physician in the county, especially among those who settled here at an early day, but has experienced sufferings that would have deterred those in any other profession, in response to a summons to attend the bedside of a sick and suffering one. They have been compelled to cross trackless prairies, to face blizzards from the north, often with no hope of fee or reward, but only, if possible, to relieve those who plead for their care. All this has been done by the physicians of McDonough county without complaint. If the good deeds of the profession are not remembered by those who have received aid, a time will come when they will be collected.

In the following review of the medical profession in the various towns and cities of the county, some of the most prominent doctors, who have practiced only for a short time, will be noticed first, and then the representatives of the profession in 1885.

PHYSICIANS OF MACOMB.

The first disciple of the healing art that came to Macomb to locate, was a

Doctor J. L. Shuff, who was also the first in the county. He came here either in the fall of 1831, or the spring of 1832. He was of the old allopathic school, a regular graduate of Transylvania university, of Lexington, Kentucky, and a fair practitioner. This country proving entirely too healthy for him he only remained a short time, leaving here in the spring of 1833.

He was succeeded by Dr. Jason Duncan, a man of good attainments, who is now practising his profession in Knoxville, Illinois.

Dr. Charles Hays, one of the most eminent of the practitioners of the earlier days of the county, came to McDonough county in 1833, purchasing a farm in what is now Scotland township. In 1835, he removed to Macomb, and opening an office, entered upon the duties of his profession, and for nearly 40 years practiced in that village and city. This was no sinecure, for often he had to make long journeys across the prairies to see some suffering wretch, amid storm and snow, or rain and mud. He was a native of Virginia, born in 1790, but early in life moved to Kentucky, where he studied medicine under some of the best physicians of that time and state. He practiced some years in Kentucky, but came to this locality directly from there. He is spoken of as somewhat rough in his manner, but a most excellent physician. He died in Macomb, on the 21st of September, 1870.

Dr. W. A. Huston was a native of Indiana, and came to McDonough county at a very early date. He located first at Blandinsville, but in 1862 came to Macomb, and entered into practice. In

June, 1864, he entered the service of the United States government, as surgeon of the 137th infantry, and died on the 25th of June of the same year, at Memphis, Tennessee, just 20 days after the date of his commission.

Among the early physicians of the county was Doctor Meredith C. Archer. His father settled in Bethel township in 1832, where the future doctor worked at the anvil as a blacksmith. He was born in Casey county, Kentucky, in March, 1818. While engaged at his work, he studied hard and finally fitted himself for his profession. In 1860, he married Caroline Hotchkiss. He opened an office in Colchester, but removed to Macomb some time in the early thirties. He died in the latter city June 22, 1882.

The first physician of the homœopathic school to locate in the city of Macomb was Dr. R. H. McFarland, who came there about 1854. After practicing there for a time he removed to Prairie City, where he resided until the breaking out of the war, when his sympathies being with the confederate government, he removed to Kentucky, his native state. He is now a resident of Florida.

Following him, the next to practice medicine by the rules of this school was Dr. Beverly R. Westfall. He was born in Troy, Ohio, August 11, 1824. In 1846, his parents removed to this county and located upon a farm in Macomb township. Beverly came to Macomb the same year, where he taught school, and at the same time studied medicine. In 1847, he was united in marriage with Ellen Hays, daughter of Dr. Charles Hays, one of the leading physicians of the county, and returned to Thornton, Indiana,

where he had once lived and practiced medicine according to the allopathic school. In 1848, he returned to Macomb, and practiced as an old school physician, attending the Rush medical college, of Chicago, at the same time, and obtained a certificate of graduation. In 1855, after having given the subject much thought and a thorough investigation of the principles governing, the doctor changed his course of treatment, adopting the homeopathic method, which for many years he successfully practiced in Macomb, having a practice second to but few in the state, and extending throughout this and adjoining counties. As a physician he met with remarkably good success, especially after he adopted the homeopathic method of treatment, and no physician in this part of the state ranks higher in the profession, or among the masses of the people. In order to perfect himself in the surgery and become more thoroughly posted in the great improvements being made in the medical world, in 1867 he attended a course of lectures in Hahneman medical college, Chicago, and from that institution received a diploma of doctor of medicine.

Realizing the necessity existing for the improvement of our stock, especially the farm horse, Dr. Westfall was the first from the county to engage in the importation of blooded horses from the old world. In 1870, he crossed the ocean to France, and in that country secured four as fine animals as were ever imported into the country. In securing these horses, he experienced the good fortune in having them purchased and placed upon the vessel just a day or two

before the Emperor Napoleon issued his order forbidding any further exportation, and just before the war occurred which occasioned the overthrow of the empire. Again, in 1873, the doctor returned to Europe, securing three more equally as fine and perfect as those first imported. In this we have the beginning of the importation of fine stock from the old world, and an enterprise which has been taken up by others until McDonough county now ranks among the first in the state, with respect to blooded stock.

In the summer of 1884, Dr. Westfall and family removed to Spokane Falls, Washington territory, on account of the ill health of his daughter. He is a resident of that place still.

The third was a Doctor M. J. Chase, who remained here about two or three years, when he left. He is now engaged in practice in Galesburg, this state.

The next was a Doctor Baker, who came from St. Louis. His stay was not protracted, he remaining but a short time, going to Adrian, Michigan.

Doctor W. O. Blaisdell was the next in this school to locate in Macomb, and is still a resident of that beautiful city.

Dr. James B. Kyle, (deceased), was among the early physicians of the county, having come here January 10, 1835. He was a native of Ohio, and was born in Miami county, September 20, 1808, which at that time was a frontier county, of a frontier state. His advantages for obtaining an education were limited, for at that early day, the public school system was not the same as is now enjoyed. He nevertheless through industry, perseverance and personal ap-

plication, managed to acquire a good English education, so that he became, before arriving at his majority, a competent school teacher, and found employment as such, by means of which he was enabled to pay his expenses, while preparing for the medical profession to which he devoted his life. He read medicine for three years with Uriah Farquhar, at New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio; attended lectures at the Ohio medical college at Cincinnati; graduated at Kemps college, St. Louis, Missouri; practiced one year at Carlisle, and then came to this county. He was married to Sarah P. Rice, July 19, 1836. She is a daughter of Benjamin Rice, of Greene county, Kentucky. They had six children, three sons and three daughters. July 24, 1862, he was appointed surgeon of the 84th Illinois volunteer infantry, and remained in the service until his regiment was discharged, June 17, 1865. Such was his skill as a physician, that during his term of service, he was detailed both as brigade and division surgeon, and at one time had charge of one of the general hospitals at Nashville. With the exception of the time that he was in the army, and a short time at Monmouth, he resided, and practiced medicine in this county, and was esteemed as a first-class practitioner. Dr. Kyle was a kind hearted man, ever ready to minister to the afflicted. When called to the bedside of the sick he stopped not to inquire as to the probability of getting paid for his services. He went wherever and whenever humanity called, and the rich and poor fared alike at his hands. By this kind and humane course, pursued in his practice, he

doubtless lost many more thousand of dollars, than his estate was worth at the time of his death, and yet he always had enough, and to spare of this world's goods, and he left his family a handsome property. For 43 years, he was an energetic citizen of Macomb, always taking an active part in every enterprise which promised to advance the interests of the county. In 1852 he made, with others, an active canvass in favor of the railroad, making speeches in every precinct of the county, and the success of that measure was, in a great degree, owing to the able manner in which he presented the matter to the people. In political matters he always took an active interest, and was governed by his convictions of right, rather than by motives of policy or pecuniary benefit. He came to this state a whig, and continued to act with that party until it was disbanded in 1856, at which time he gave his influence to the support of Fillmore, and was a candidate of that party for congress. He subsequently became a republican, and continued to support the measures of that party through the remainder of his life. In 1861 he was elected mayor of the city of Macomb, and some years afterward represented the city on the board of supervisors, and was a member when the new court house was built. Thus it may be seen that Dr. Kyle was a man of considerable influence in this city and county, and his death, which occurred June 1, 1878, was mourned by a large circle of friends. He was buried in Oakwood cemetery with Masonic honors, having been a member of that order many years. His widow still survives him, and at this

writing (April, 1885,) resides in the city of Macomb.

Doctor Richard D. Hammond came to Macomb in November, 1862, and practiced his profession for several years. He was born in Claiborne, Monroe county, Alabama, on the 24th of July, 1826. In 1840 the family moved to Ohio, and in 1841 Richard entered the Marietta college, of that state, graduating therefrom four years later. After that he came to Illinois, and locating at Monmouth, Warren county, entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. Young. Afterward, entering the medical department of the University of Missouri, he graduated with honors in 1852. He opened an office in the village of Greenbush, Warren county, but in 1853 removed to Blandinsville, where he engaged in practice until coming to Macomb. After several years' labor in this field he returned to Blandinsville. In 1876 he met with a severe accident, being thrown from his horse which caused his death in a few years.

The medical profession is represented in Macomb at present by the following practitioners: Drs. Edgar Bolles, I. M. Martin, W. O. Blaisdell, B. I. Dunn, W. F. Bayne, P. H. Garrettson, R. Harris and E. S. Cooper.

Edgar Bolles, M. D., is a native of Sandusky county, Ohio, born January 12, 1837. He is a son of William K. and Sarah (West) Bolles, the former a native of New London, Connecticut, and the latter a native of Hillsdale, Columbia county, New York. They were both born in the year 1807, there being but a few months difference between their ages. When Edgar was but six weeks

old, thinking it for their best interest, his parents emigrated to Lagrange county, Indiana, traveling the entire distance in an old-fashioned lumber wagon drawn by oxen. In 1852, suffering greatly from chills and fever, characteristic of many districts throughout that malarious state, the family returned to the native county of Mrs. Bolles. Here they remained about a year, when they came west to Illinois in 1853, settling in Blandinsville township, and afterward removed to Emmet township in 1866.

The subject of this sketch passed his boyhood and youth upon his father's farm, acquiring strength of body and mind, which fit him for the discharge of the duties of his chosen profession. From the time he was old enough he labored upon the farm during the agricultural season and attended the district school in the winter time. As soon as he attained his majority he at once made preparations to attend the seminary at Blandinsville, an institution of some promise at that time. Here he pursued his studies for two years and afterward engaged in teaching and other employment until he had obtained means whereby he might prosecute the principal object he had in view from the first—the study of medicine. In August, 1863, he began to read medicine with Huston and Hammond, in Macomb. In the spring of 1868, he attended lectures at Long Island college hospital, Brooklyn, New York, where he remained during the term. He next entered the Detroit medical college, which was a more thorough and suitable institution, from which he received the degree of doctor of medicine and surgery, in the

spring of 1869. On graduating, he returned home, taught school another term and returned to Detroit in the spring of 1870, assisting Professors Weber and Jenks during the college term, in the chairs of anatomy and diseases of women and children. At the close of the term he concluded to remain a short time in Detroit, and entered the office of Dr. Jenks as assistant, reing with him some months obtaining the benefit of his experience. He then returned to Illinois in the fall of 1870, and located at Pennington's Point, in this county, where he continued practice until July, 1881, when he removed to Macomb, where he yet remains. By his many years of successful and continued practice he has attained an enviable reputation of being one of the foremost and leading practitioners of McDonough county, calling into demand his services almost night and day. The doctor was married May 15, 1872, to Fannie Penrose, of Macomb. Two children have been born to them, one of whom is deceased; the other, a son—Howard W. Mr. Bolles has always been exceedingly kind to his parents. During the sickness previous to his mother's death, she desired to remove to Macomb, so that she might be near her son for treatment, and accordingly the doctor purchased a neat residence for her comfort. A short time before her removal, in October, 1882, the hand of death removed her to the other shore, at the advanced age of 75 years. Four children survive her. Elizabeth, Louise, now the widow of Mr. R. B. Hammond; Edgar, and Margaret, wife of L. R. Colling. Mr. Bolles, Sr., now resides in Macomb, at

the place purchased by his son, Edgar. In politics Mr. Bolles affiliates with the republicans, having held several local offices of trust, but does not aspire to office, his practice requiring his constant attention. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity. In the career of Dr. Bolles there is an excellent lesson for young men. Inheriting not a dollar, and at the age of 21 without a penny to begin life, he worked his way for two years through a good high school, obtaining an education to fit himself for a teacher, which profession he adopted as a temporary expedient to enable him to obtain means to pursue a course of study for the medical profession. Entering a medical college, he soon graduated with high honors, and is now recognized as one of the leading physicians in the county. To enable him to accomplish all this he spent about \$2,000, every dollar of which he secured by hard labor. And yet there are hundreds, thousands, of young men who utterly bewail their fate, and say they can't advance. As a man he enjoys the respect of all who are acquainted with him; his social qualities commend him to all alike, and in the home circle he is kind and gentle in the extreme.

Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, one of the most prominent physicians of McDonough county, is a native of the town of Orland, Hancock county, Maryland, and was raised on a farm. In 1851, while yet a young man, he went to California and engaged in mercantile pursuits, but his affiliation for his old home in his native state at the other end of the nation, caused him to leave California five years later. After a few months spent in his

old home he again turned his steps westward, going to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he commenced the study of medicine. After undergoing a thorough course of study, he left Cincinnati and went to Mississippi, and also visited several other cities in the South in 1859. Dr. Blaisdell knew there was a rebellion brewing in the air, and being a strong union man he came North and located in McDonough county, Illinois, in 1860, and ten years later moved to Macomb, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession, and has met with marked success. The doctor keeps well up in his profession, and has the reputation—well deserved—of being the leading homeopathic physician in McDonough county. In the year 1865, Dr. W. O. Blaisdell and Ella M. Stilson, a native of Waterville, Maine, were united in marriage. Her death, which occurred in 1876, was mourned by the family and a large number of acquaintances. She left one child, Walter S., who still lives with his father. Politically, the doctor is an ardent republican, but does not aspire to political preferment.

Dr. I. M. Martin, one of the prominent physicians of Macomb, and the present city clerk of that city, is a son of J. M. and Henrietta G. (Westfall) Martin, and was born in the city of Macomb on the 9th of September, 1853. He graduated from the Macomb high school in the class of 1870, and the following year commenced the study of medicine, having Dr. B. R. Westfall as his preceptor. He continued reading medicine, and also taught school during the winter seasons, until 1875, in which year he entered the Hahnemann medical college, at Chicago.

The following year he went to Eyota, Minnesota, where he entered upon the practice of his chosen profession, and met with good success. Here he remained for two years, then returned to his native county, and, subsequently, again attended the Hahnemann medical college, from which popular institution he graduated with honors in the spring of 1881. He then returned to Macomb, and engaged in practice, and, although the youngest member of his profession in that city, Dr. Martin has a very large practice, which keeps constantly increasing. On the 5th day of September, 1883, Dr. I. M. Martin and Elsie Taylor, a daughter of Colonel Samuel E. Taylor, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of that union, they are now the parents of one son, Morris C. The doctor affiliates with the republican party, and is the present city clerk, this being his third term. He has faithfully and honestly discharged the duties of his office, and has succeeded in gaining for himself the encomiums of the adherents of both political parties. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workingmen lodges of Macomb.

R. Harris, A. M., M. D., now a resident of Macomb, is a native of Virginia, born in Charlotte county, April 6, 1812. His parents were Robert and Mary (Bailey) Harris, both of whom died when the object of this sketch was a child. In 1830 he went to Kentucky, in which state he received his classical and medical education, by personal application, supplemented by a course of instruction at Hahneman college, Chicago, from which institution he is a graduate.

He came to this county in October, 1849, and engaged in the ministry, taking charge of McDonough college, of which school he was principal a number of years. He was subsequently pastor of the Presbyterian church for a time. In 1855 he removed to Missouri, and returned to this county in 1861. In 1862 he went into the service as chaplain of the 84th Illinois volunteer infantry, but in consequence of poor health, came home. During his stay in Missouri he met with an accident which crippled him for life and was unable to endure the life incident to the army. In 1864 he practiced medicine at Warsaw, Hancock county, Illinois, and subsequently at Pittsfield, Mt. Sterling and other places. He returned to this county in 1878, locating first at Colchester. He is now by reason of age and infirmity unable to practice to any extent. He was first married to Martha P. Hughs who died shortly afterward leaving one child—Ella A., now living in Macomb. He was again married to Mary P. Wilson, May 31, 1837. By the second marriage there were ten children—James H., living in Macomb; William T., living in Iowa; Martha P., living at home; Ralph E., living in Macomb; John G., (deceased), Mary E., living in Iowa; Charles S., living in Prairie City; Sarah C., living at Mt. Sterling; and Dollie B., at home.

William F. Bayne, M. D., the oldest practising physician in Macomb, located there in 1854, and engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1861, he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and assisted in raising company B, 10th Missouri infantry, and was mustered into service as captain of said company. He partici-

pated in the battles of Iuka, Corinth, Jackson, Champion Hill, and the siege of Vicksburg, besides numerous skirmishes. He served nearly two years when he resigned on account of impaired health. Returning to Macomb, he went from there to the Rocky Mountain region where he staid several months for the benefit of his health. In the fall of 1864 he resumed his practice at Macomb and still continues the same. He was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, January 2, 1827, his parents being William and Barbara (Blankenbaker) Bayne. His father was a native of Kentucky, she being a daughter of Nicholas Blankenbaker, a soldier of the revolutionary war. The family came to Illinois in 1831, and settled in Adams county, and followed farming. Mr. Bayne spent his early life on his father's farm and attended such schools as the county afforded. At the age of 21 years he left home, and for two years worked at the carpenter's trade, then commenced the study of medicine, and also pursued his trade during the summer seasons. In 1853, he entered the Eclectic medical institute at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took one course of lectures, after which he practiced at Macomb. In 1869 he attended a course of lectures at the Electric medical college of Pennsylvania, from which college he graduated. Dr. Bayne has been married twice. In June 1851, to Martha A. Herndon, who died in March 1852, leaving one child which died soon after; and in October, 1854, to Lydia J. Fream, a native of Pennsylvania. By this marriage seven children have been born, two of whom are now living—George G., and Nellie. He is a

republican in politics, and has held several local offices, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. orders.

Dr. Benjamin Irvin Dunn, one of Macomb's prominent and successful physicians, is a native of Madison county, Kentucky, and was born July 21, 1822. His father, Nathaniel A. Dunn, was also a native of Kentucky; by trade a tanner, but his principal occupation was farming. The doctor's mother was formerly Sophia W. Irvin, a native of Rockingham county, Virginia, and the daughter of a Presbyterian minister. In the fall of 1825 his parents removed from Kentucky to Crawfordville, Indiana, then a small brush town with Indians all around, where they lived many years and died. Ten children were born unto them, seven of whom still survive (1885), two sons and five daughters. The doctor was reared on a farm and attended such schools as the country afforded at that early day. Subsequently he attended Wabash college, from which he graduated in 1845. Upon leaving college, his health being somewhat impaired, he returned to his native state and engaged in teaching school for a time. Though offered strong inducements by his friends to remain with them, being conscientiously opposed to living where the people claimed the right to hold their fellowmen in bondage, he returned to his home in Indiana and commenced the study of medicine in 1848, with Dr. James G. McMechan as his preceptor. In 1850 he entered Rush medical college at Chicago, from which institution he subsequently graduated and entered upon his life work with his

old preceptor at Crawfordsville. In 1852 he concluded to look up a new location, and with horse, buggy and medicine, shingle, etc., he faced westward ready to settle at such place as might offer success in business. Stopping a few days in Macomb, his attention was called to Middletown (now Fandon), where he commenced business. The result proved the wisdom of his choice, as his practice increased rapidly. In March, 1854, he removed to Macomb and engaged in the drug business with J. D. Yeiser until the 17th of May, when he was united in marriage with Lucy J. Craig, of Danville, Kentucky, who was here on a visit with her sister Mrs. Mary V. Yeiser. In the fall of 1854 he, in partnership with Isaac P. Monfort, bought the drug store of J. D. Yeiser and continued the business for the next four years in connection with his practice; then, selling his interest in the drug business to Dr. David Rice, continued his practice until May, 1864, when he enlisted as a soldier in the service of his country in company C, 137th Illinois infantry, and served as hospital steward and as assistant surgeon at Memphis, Tennessee, where, August 21, he was captured by rebel General Forrest, and being left in charge of the rebel sick and wounded, was released and permitted to return to his regiment. At the expiration of enlistment (October 30), he returned home with his health greatly impaired, but resumed practice as soon as able, which he still continues as health permits. The doctor is zealously interested in the Holstein breed of cattle, being the first to introduce the stock into McDonough county. The doctor is also a strong advocate of tem-

perance, as was also his father and all of the family. He considers his temperance work with as great satisfaction as any other effort of his life. The doctor is also a staunch republican in politics. He is an earnest comrade of the Grand Army of the Republic, post 103, Macomb, Illinois. He was from infancy carefully taught in the Presbyterian faith, with which church he and his household are connected. They have had ten children born to them, seven of whom are now living (1885), Charles A., Carrie C., Anna M., Eddie I., Effie L., Mabel V. and Lucy H.

Dr. P. F. Garrettson is a native of Illinois, and was born in 1847. He commenced reading medicine under Dr. John L. White, after attending college in Alton, this state. He afterwards attended the St. Louis medical college, and graduated therefrom in 1869. In April of that year, he located at Macomb, where he has since followed his profession. Elizabeth Van Pelt became his wife in 1869. He is a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the I. O. O. F., K. P., and A. O. U. W.

PHYSICIANS OF COLCHESTER.

Lewis Jeffries was the first physician to locate at Colchester. He came from Bethel township to this place, in 1857. His father was an old settler of the county. Mr. Jeffries remained here until 1867, when he removed to Macomb. The present members of this honored profession are Drs. W. H. Weir, B. F. Johnson, Chas. Howell and C. W. Fugate.

Dr. W. H. Weir, is one of the present members of the general assembly, and is treated of in that connection.

Dr. B. F. Johnson, of Colchester, was born in Morgan county, Illinois. In 1865 his parents removed to McDonough county, settling near Colchester. The doctor began the study of medicine in 1873, under Dr. W. R. Pitner, of Tennessee, this county. He attended Keokuk medical college two terms, graduating there. He began practicing in Colchester in October, 1879. He was married in June, 1875, to Mary F. Irwin.

The firm of Fugate & Howell, M. D's of Colchester, was formed March 24, 1884. Charles Howell, of the firm, was born in Scott county, Illinois, August 10, 1851. During 1881 and 1882, he attended the Keokuk college of physicians and surgeons. March 12, 1884, he graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons at Chicago, and a few days later became a member of the above firm. He is married to Hattie Young, of this county, and has one child.

C. W. Fugate, the other member of the firm, was born in Pike county, Illinois, August 27, 1840. He graduated from Rush medical college, Chicago, in 1864. He began practice in Mt. Pleasant, Illinois, but only remained there six months. He came to Colchester, McDonough county, in 1877, and, in 1884, formed his present partnership, and has a very good practice. July 12, 1865, he was married to Rebecca Baker, of Adams county, this state. They have two children, Lena E., and Ada S.

PHYSICIANS OF BUSHNELL.

The first medical practitioner to locate in the city of Bushnell, was Dr. George Scroggs, who came here in 1855. He re-

mained for many years, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. He is now living in Missouri.

Dr. Albert S. Clark, at one time a practicing physician of Bushnell, came to that place in 1856, when it was a straggling village, where he run a drug store in connection with his practice. He is a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born July 31st, 1823. In 1844, he began the study of medicine with Dr. R. Boyington, of Belvidere, New Jersey. He then attended the medical department of the university of New York, from which he is a graduate. He came to Bushnell, as above, being the second doctor in the town, and where he still resides, although he has to a great extent given up practice.

Dr. L. M. Markham was the next, coming to Bushnell during the winter of 1856-7. He also remained in practice here some time, dying while a resident of this place.

He was closely followed by Dr. F. S. Secor, who made his appearance here in 1857. He soon made quite a practice, and resided here until 1865, when he removed from the place, dying at Odin, in this state, at a later date.

Dr. D. T. Morgan was the next to labor in this profession, which he most successfully did until overtaken by death himself while a citizen of Bushnell.

Bushnell can now boast of a fine array of medical talent, prominent among whom are the following gentlemen: Doctors W. T. Beadles, James Kay, W. E. Haines, George Cowgill, H. M. Harrison and E. K. Westfall. The latter named gentleman having been elected and served as a member of the state leg-

islature, has been treated of in that connection.

William T. Beadles, one of the leading physicians of McDonough county, began practice in Bushnell, in March, 1866, where he has since practiced his profession. He is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, and was born January 23, 1836, his parents being Joel and Thely (McGee) Beadles, the former of whom was a native of Danville, Kentucky, and the latter of Harrodsburg, same state. Joel Beadles' death occurred during the year 1843, and his wife died in 1852. Dr. Beadles was reared in Fulton and neighboring counties, and, from 1857 to 1859, attended the Michigan university at Ann Arbor, the latter year of which time was spent in the medical department of that institution. A part of the above time he returned to Lewistown, Illinois, and read medicine under Dr. R. R. McDowell, of that city, for some eighteen months. But during that time he also attended McDowell's medical college at St. Louis, from which popular institution he graduated on the 29th of February, 1860. He then began practice in Fulton county, Illinois, and 18 months later, in the spring of 1862, entered the service of the United States as assistant surgeon 4th regiment, Illinois cavalry. After remaining with that regiment eighteen months, he was assigned as assistant surgeon of 1st battalion of 4th Illinois cavalry, which battalion was detailed as an escort for General Grant. After the fall of Vicksburg, the doctor was commissioned as surgeon, and during the latter part of his service was surgeon in chief of cavalry forces of the district of West Tennessee, with headquarters at Memphis.

He was honorably discharged January 26th, 1866. In the month of March, following, he located at Bushnell, as before stated. At present he is one of the surgeons for the Wabash railway company, his territory extending from Canton to La Harpe, and for the past 18 years has served as a United States pension surgeon. The doctor held the office of mayor of Bushnell during 1877, and has also been a member of the board of education. In the performance of the duties of the various offices to which he has been called, he gave entire satisfaction to the people he represented. On the 26th of August, 1865, Dr. W. T. Beadles and Tabitha Leeper, a native of Kentucky, were united in marriage. They are the parents of two children—Charles H. and Luana E. His wife died March 28th, 1885.

Dr. James Kay, of Bushnell, is a graduate of the medical department of the Ann Arbor, Michigan university. He located at Bushnell, in November, 1865, where he has since been engaged in practice. He is a native Kentuckian, and was born in August, 1829. His marriage with Nettie B. Bane, a native of Ohio, was solemnized in August, 1856. He is at present the president of the school board, and is a deacon of the Baptist church.

William E. Haines, M. D., located in Bushnell as a practitioner in April, 1880, and has succeeded in building up a very good practice. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born July 2, 1839. In the spring of 1861, he came to Vermont, Illinois, and enlisted the following October in company I, 11th Illinois cavalry. His discharge dates July 14, 1865. In

1867 and 1868, he attended the medical department of the Pennsylvania university, graduating therefrom in March, 1868. He then returned to Fulton county, where he practiced until 1880, then removing to Bushnell. Mary A. Starr, of Pennsylvania, became his wife in March, 1868. They have two children—Mary E. and Jennie.

George J. Cowgill, M. D., of Bushnell, came to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1854, and located at Bardolph, where he practiced until 1866, then removing to Bushnell. He is a native of Orange county, Virginia, and was born in 1805. In 1840 and 1841, he attended the Columbus, Ohio, medical college, from which institution he graduated in the last named year. He was ordained a minister of the M. E. church, in 1842. In May, 1827, Anna Gray became his wife, and they now have two children—Hannah and John F. Mr. Cowgill has been a member of the Masonic order since 1838.

Dr. H. M. Harrison, of Bushnell, is a native of Licking county, Ohio, and was born July 26, 1852. In 1854, his parents removed to Fulton county, Illinois, and two years later returned to Ohio. They again removed to Fulton county, in 1856, where the doctor was reared. He began reading medicine when 15 years of age, and graduated from the St. Louis medical college, in 1872, locating at Bushnell some years later, where he has since followed his profession.

PHYSICIANS OF BLANDINSVILLE.

Among the early medical men of this town, none stand out as prominently as Drs. W. A. Huston and John Hardesty.

The former of these afterwards removed to Macomb, and is treated of in that connection.

Dr. John Hardesty was born in Virginia, May 13, 1793. His mother's maiden name was Nancy Fowler, her family being one of the oldest in this state and having a number of representatives now living in this county. During the early life of John he lived and worked with his parents on a farm and in the common or subscription schools of his time laid the foundation of an education secured in after years by self-application.

When war with Great Britain was proclaimed in 1812, the patriotic feeling inherited from his sire caused him to enroll his name among his country's defenders, and, although young in years, he went forth, and during the entire campaign bore himself as become a hero. In May, 1811, Mr. Hardesty was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hungate, daughter of Colonel John Hungate, of Kentucky, by whom he had nine sons and three daughters. In 1818, he, with his family, left his Kentucky home for Illinois, and for six years resided in Hamilton county, removing from thence to Adams county, where he remained four years, when he came to McDonough county, arriving here on the 3d day of April, 1830, and securing for a home the southwest quarter of section 9, in what is now Blandinsville township in the neighborhood of the well-known "Job's settlement." With the exception of some three years spent in Missouri, he lived in this neighborhood until death called him away. Mr. Hardesty came to this county before it was

organized, and at the first election was one of three elected to fill the office of county commissioner, to which office he was several times re-elected. As one of the county commissioners, he assisted in laying off the town of Macomb. While a citizen of Missouri, Mr. Hardesty studied medicine with Dr. Johnson, of Savannah, in that state, and during his residence there, built up a large practice. On returning to McDonough county he continued to practice for some years. In this field of usefulness he achieved some success, bringing to bear upon the discharge of the duties of his profession rare common sense in the discernment of disease. Dr. Hardesty was called to his long home on the 3d day of September, 1875, and was buried near Hillsborough church, of which body he had long been a member. Elder J. H. Delano, of Blandinsville, delivered the funeral sermon, and his body was laid away to await the summons on the resurrection morn.

The medical fraternity is represented at present by Doctors J. H. Emery, W. M. Huston, J. M. Duncan, S. Thompson, and J. R. Gamble, sketches of whom are here appended.

J. H. Emery, M. D., was born February 5, 1834, in Richland county, Ohio. He is the second son of Henry and Olive (Jacobs) Emery, who moved from Ohio to this state in an early day and settled in Fulton county, Illinois. J. H. Emery lived on a farm with his father until he was of age, then he began teaching school and followed that profession for six years, giving good success as a teacher. He came to McDonough county in 1861, taught school six months near

Bushnell, then six months at Good Hope, where he became acquainted with Dr. Duncan. Studied medicine with him one year. He then attended medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa, and came to Blandinsville in 1863, where he has since resided, engaged in the practice of medicine. In the year 1864, he opened a drug store, and still carries on that business in connection with his practice. He has, also, engaged in farming and stock-raising to a considerable extent, and has a good farm admirably adapted to the latter, located three and a half miles west and south of Blandinsville, and contains 220 acres. He has several head of thoroughbred short-horn, grades, and other stock cattle on his farm. Dr. Emery was married in 1865 to Rhoda Hardesty, a native of McDonough county, and has by this union seven children. Olin P., James H., Otto, Roscoe D., Lois E., Daisy R., and Mamie. Dr. Emery has been successful both as a medical practitioner, druggist and as a stock raiser. Politically he is a supporter of the democratic party, as a citizen, he is popular and highly reputed.

William M. Huston, M. D., one of the most popular and experienced medical practitioners of McDonough county, was born August 6, 1829, near the city of Jacksonville, in Morgan county, Illinois. In 1830 his parents removed to this county and located on a farm. William remained at home, engaged in working upon the farm and attending the district school until he reached the age of 18 years. He was then sent to school in Macomb one year and subsequently, in Galesburg two years. In 1850 he commenced studying medicine and after-

wards attended the Eclectic medical college at Cincinnati, taking two courses of lectures. In 1853 he went to Monmouth, Warren county, Illinois, and there began his career as a physician, thence to Mexico, Missouri, where he remained 18 months, then returned to Illinois and located in Rushville. He continued there practicing his profession, from 1857 till 1861, then removed to Henderson county, where he engaged in farming in connection with his medical practice, remaining there until 1870, when he came to McDonough county and located at Blandinsville. He has been a resident here since that time, during which he has won a wide and enviable reputation for skill in his profession and has had, and is still in the enjoyment of an extensive and remunerative practice. He was married June 19, 1855, to Sarah Coleman, a native of Hopkinsville, Christian county, Kentucky. They are the parents of three children, all of whom are living at home. Doctor Huston is a member of the Masonic fraternity and politically a democrat.

J. M. Duncan, physician in Blandinsville, was born in this county, three miles northwest from the village, April 8, 1859. His parents were John and Margaret (Wright) Duncan. The former died March 4, 1873, in this county, and was buried in "Old Liberty" cemetery. The latter died in 1856 and was buried in the same place. J. M. remained at home with his parents until he was 21 years of age. He was educated in the common schools of the county, and has taught school in this state and Iowa and Missouri. In 1862 he enlisted in Captain Hume's company, 78th Illi-

nois volunteers, and served until the close of the war. He was among those of his company who were captured at Muldrose's Hill, Kentucky, was paroled, and spent nearly a year at Benton Barracks, St. Louis, before being exchanged. During his service he was for nearly one year hospital steward at Nashville, Tennessee. He also served for a time as quartermaster's clerk on Gen. Sherman's staff. At the close of the war he was married to Mary J. Cranshaw, of Henderson county. In February, 1866, he went to Texas and engaged in the practice of medicine, and returned in November, 1868, and was with Dr. Butler, of LaHarpe, for one year. He then entered a medical college at Keokuk, and graduated February 21, 1870. He then commenced the practice of medicine in Adams county, this state, and in 1871 and 1872 he attended a full course of medical lectures in St. Louis, and graduated with the highest degree. He continued to practice in Adams county until October, 1879, when he located in Blandinsville, where he has remained. In connection with his practice he has a drug store. Five children have been born to his family, four of whom are living. Arthur Q. was born August 14, 1866; Alta Belle, July 30, 1872; James Melvin, June 7, 1880; Sura Wilmerth, December 10, 1882. Ruby Mary, died July 25, 1871, at Marcelline, Adams county. The father of J. M., John Duncan, was one of the pioneers of the county, having emigrated from White county, Tennessee, in 1832, and settled in Blandinsville township, and followed farming until the day of his death. The family consisted of eleven children, nine boys and two girls: Mary

Jane, born October 5, 1825; Thomas B., born June 18, 1828; Elizabeth, born July 20, 1830; Charles, born February 5, 1832; William, born December 27, 1833; Joel, born October 6, 1835; John, born September 15, 1837; James M., born April 8, 1839; Benjamin F., born July 15, 1841; Harrison H., born December 11, 1844; Samuel B., May 6, 1846. Of these, eight are now living. Charles died in the mines of California, May 27, 1853; Joel died in this county June 20, 1857; Elizabeth died in June, 1879. James M. is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Dr. B. A. Duncan, well known throughout the county as an able physician, came to McDonough county in 1849, and located on the site of the present village of Industry, where he remained in full practice for 28 years, with the exception of the few months spent in the service of the general government, as private and hospital steward in the 128th Illinois infantry, a 100-day regiment. Dr. Duncan was born in Frankfort, Washington county, Pennsylvania, April 6, 1825. He at first studied medicine under the celebrated Dr. Alexander McCandless, of Pittsburg, and later at the medical college, of the same city, and of which he was a graduate. He was married in 1845, to Julia Standard, who died November 1, 1863. The doctor on the 8th of November, 1864, married Martha Merrick. On the 31st of March, 1877, Dr. Duncan left this world of trouble, for a better one, leaving a mourning family.

Dr. Sylvester Thompson, practicing physician, came to this county in 1867. He was born in Hancock county, March 27th, 1845. His parents were Nathaniel

and Rebecca (Spangler) Thompson. Sylvester remained at home working upon a farm until he was about 17 years of age, when he went to Abingdon college, where he remained some three years. He studied medicine with Dr. Reece, of Abingdon, for a time, then went to a medical school at Ann Arbor, Michigan, and then to Rush medical college, Chicago, graduating from that institution February 3d, 1869. After receiving his diploma he went to Missouri, practiced medicine some four years, and then took another course of lectures at the Missouri medical college, and returned to Blandinsville, where he has since resided. He was married September 17th, 1878, to Olive A. Alexander. They have four children.

Dr. John R. Gamble is a native of Ohio, born in Knox county, March 26, 1837. He came to this county in December, 1876. His parents are John R. and Lavina (Collins) Gamble. He lived with his parents upon a farm until 16 years of age, when he came to Douglas county, in this state, where he remained, farming, trading, etc., until 1860, when he commenced the study of medicine in the university of Michigan, and afterwards at Bellevue hospital, New York. He practiced medicine at first in Ohio, but since 1876 he has practiced in this county. He was married May 24, 1866, to Martha J. McVey. They have had six children, four now living, and all at home.

OTHER PHYSICIANS IN THE COUNTY.

Throughout the county, both in the smaller towns and villages and in some entirely rural districts, are located phy-

sicians, some of most excellent ability, and all of them able to cope with disease and death. Among these may be mentioned, Drs. E. N. Campbell, Abraham Hull, James R. Hull and S. F. Sanders, of Good Hope; Dr. V. Stookey, of Fandon; Dr. B. F. Irish, of Hire township; Drs. J. B. Knapp and H. B. Sikes, of Bardolph; Drs. D. M. Creel and G. G. Shannon, of Industry; Dr. J. B. LeMatty, of New Philadelphia; Drs. Henry and W. L. Kreider and A. M. Westfall, of Prairie City; and Dr. W. R. Pittman.

Ebenezer N. Campbell, M. D., a practicing physician at Good Hope, is a son of David Campbell, and was born January 8, 1849, in Walnut Grove township. He was reared upon a farm, the farm of his birth, and attended the district schools. At the age of 19 he went to Macomb and attended the Branch college, after which he spent one year at home. He then went to Good Hope and spent a year studying and teaching music, after which he went to South Bend, Indiana, and attended the National normal school, then returned to Good Hope and engaged in teaching. The following summer he attended another normal school at Binghamton, New York, then returned to Good Hope and followed teaching. Two years later he formed a partnership with his father and engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued two years, then sold out. He soon after began the study of medicine in the office of Drs. Wright & Hull, at Good Hope. During the winter of 1877-78 he attended his first course of lectures at the college of Physicians and Surgeons in Keokuk, Iowa, continuing his studies at Good Hope the follow-

ing summer. He returned to Keokuk in the fall of 1878, and graduated February 25, 1879. He began the practice of medicine April 17, 1879, at Walnut Grove station, McDonough county, where he remained until September, 1880. At that date he removed to Good Hope, where he has since been practicing his profession. Doctor Campbell has been very successful in his practice, and has already won an enviable reputation for his skill in battling with diseases. He has an extensive and increasing business. He was married September 11, 1873, to Sidney Monger, a native of Ohio, who was born September 11, 1855, and died April 7, 1875. November 5, 1879, Dr. Campbell was married to Emily F. Armstrong, a native of Kentucky, who was born August 3, 1852. By this latter union there are two children, viz: Homer M. and Winnifred F. Dr. and Mrs. Campbell are members of the Presbyterian church at Good Hope. He is a republican politically and has held the office of postmaster and other local offices. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Milan lodge, No. 617, and as a gentleman and citizen is popular and much esteemed.

Dr. Samuel F. Sanders, located in the village of Good Hope, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born April 16, 1845, and is a son of J. T. Sanders, a native of Pennsylvania, who now resides in Bushnell, this county. The doctor is the second of four children, and received his literary education at Abingdon, Illinois, at the Hedding college. He graduated from the college of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, in 1868, when he came to McDonough county,

settling at Good Hope, where he is still engaged in active practice. He also graduated from the Missouri medical college in 1872, and took a post-graduate course at Rush medical college, Chicago, in the spring of 1881. Dr. Sanders was married, in May, 1871, to Matilda A. Morris, a daughter of Thomas Morris, an old settler of Good Hope. They have been blessed in the birth of three children: Ula M., Frederick M. and Roy A.

Abraham Hull, M. D., also of Good Hope, was born in Licking county, Ohio, April 2, 1815, where he received his education, and attended the Granville college about two years. He began the study of medicine in 1839, with Dr. Green, now a resident of Decorah, Iowa, and Dr. Flowers, of Perry county, that state, remaining with each about a year. In 1842 he began practice in Fulton county, Illinois, and two years later entered the medical department of Kemper college, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1844. He then returned to Fulton county, and later went to Kansas City, Missouri, returning to Fulton county again in 1875, where he remained two years, when he came to McDonough county, locating at Good Hope, where he has since engaged in the practice of his profession. Dr. Hull was married on December 25, 1858, to Caroline Hezlep. Two children have been born to them—James R. and Libbie C.

Doctor James R. Hull, a resident of Good Hope, was born in Peoria county, Illinois, May 3, 1860. He entered the office of his father for the study of medicine, and in 1877 attended to courses of lectures at the Keokuk, Iowa, medical

college, from which he graduated in 1880. He settled in the village of Sciota, this county, where he practiced three years, when he went to Good Hope and engaged in practice with his father, where he still resides. He was married, September 9, 1880, to Chloe B. Warner. They are the parents of two children—Carrie B. and Fred W.

D. V. Stookey, M. D., Fandon, is a native of Lamoine township, this county, born August 19, 1851. He is a son of Benjamin Stookey, and was reared on his father's farm. He attended common school at Plymouth and business college at Quincy. He also attended the South Abingdon college for a short time. He began the study of medicine under Dr. D. J. Fugate, and attended the college of Physicians and Surgeons at Keokuk in 1881 and 1882, graduating there in 1883. He was a partner of Dr. Fugate for 18 months after returning from school. He was married in 1878 to Sarah Cecil. They have three children.

Benjamin F. Irish came to McDonough county in 1853, and settled near Fandon, and practiced medicine for three years, after which he removed to Colchester, where he engaged in farming four years, but lived about Colchester from 1856 to 1872. He now lives on the farm of Ebenezer Hicks and controls about 470 acres. His farm lies in Bethel township, where he owns one-half section of land. B. F. Irish was born and raised in Michigan and studied medicine with his father, Thomas Irish, who was then a practicing physician in Ann Arbor. He studied in the eclectic schools and has always practiced under that form of practice. At present he

does not do much in this line, only going on occasional visits among the neighbors as necessity compels. Mr. Irish has been twice married, the latter union being with Mary F. Hicks, a daughter of E. N. Hicks, of Hire township.

Dr. James B. Knapp was born in Cameron, Steuben county, New York, February 15, 1836, and is the son of William and Ann E. (Osborn) Knapp. His father was a farmer in Steuben county; he died in 1875. His mother died in 1865. His early life was spent in his native state, where he was educated. In 1857 he went to Shelby county, Kentucky, where he taught school for about two years, when he returned to his old home and commenced the study of medicine, with Dr. S. Mitchell, who was then a practicing physician at Cameron Mills, teaching school, however, during the first two years, he prosecuted his studies. In July, 1862, he came to Knox county, Illinois, and in August, 1862, he entered the army, enlisting as a private in the 102d Illinois infantry. In January, 1864, at Gallatin, Tennessee, he was made hospital steward, and while engaged in front of Atlanta in carrying the wounded of his regiment off the field, he was wounded in the right thigh by a piece of shell, which he still keeps as a memento. After receiving his wound, he was sent to hospital No. 2, at Nashville, Tennessee, where, when he became convalescent, he was assigned to the dispensary and acted as pharmacist. There were 5000 sick and wounded receiving attention at the hospital at this time. Upon the surrender of Lee, he secured his discharge, and returned to the state of New York. He had previously vis-

ited his old home while on furlough, and, in February, 1864, was married to Nancy J. Cronkrite, a native of Tyrone, Schuyler county, New York, daughter of Henry and Catherine (McDowell) Cronkrite. In the fall of 1865 he entered the medical department of the university of Buffalo, where he prosecuted his studies for five months, and in the spring of 1866 he commenced the practice of medicine at Townsend, Schuyler county, New York. He remained there but six months, when he went to Odessa, in the same county, and while residing there he continued his medical studies at Buffalo, graduating February 22, 1870. He continued the practice of his profession at Odessa until 1872, when he came to McDonough county, settling in Bardolph, where he has since continued in practice. In 1876, though having a large practice, ill-health compelled him to relinquish his profession in part, and with S. W. Dallum he bought out Gardner & Porter. In 1882 Dallum sold his interest to George Curry, and the firm became Curry & Co. They carry a stock of about \$2,000, consisting of drugs, groceries, and a small amount of hardware. He is a member of the Masonic order, A. O. U. W., and G. A. R. He has four children: Melville C., Charlotte S., James B. and George B.; the latter are twins.

W. L. Kreider, M. D., practicing physician at Prairie City, is a son of George and Barbara (Brown) Kreider, natives of Pennsylvania. George Kreider was a son of Christian Kreider, also a native of Pennsylvania, who died in 1849, aged 92 years. W. L. Kreider was born January 31, 1832, in Washington county, of

the same state, and removed with his parents to Fulton county, Illinois in 1835. They located on section 25, Union township. In the spring of 1856, Dr. Kreider came to McDonough county, and settled in Prairie City. He was married May 14, 1857, to Louisa C. Weaver, daughter of Jonathan Weaver, of Prairie City. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Carrie L., wife of Edward Johnson, of Ohio; Nettie M. and O. Winnie, living with their parents. The two others are dead. Mrs. Kreider and her daughters are members of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Kreider is a graduate of Rush medical college, at Chicago; and is well qualified, both by nature and education, for his responsible duties as a physician. He is popular and successful, and has an extensive practice. He is liberal in politics.

Henry W. Kreider, M. D., an early settler and prominent citizen of McDonough county, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, October 24, 1818. He came to this state with his parents, George and Barbara (Brown) Kreider, in October, 1835, and settled in Fulton county, where he remained until March, 1856. At that date he removed to McDonough county, and located at Prairie City, and engaged in the practice of medicine. He was married January 20, 1848, to Abigail C. Chatterton, daughter of Cornelius Chatterton, of Ohio, and by this union had one child, Ella M., now the wife of L. C. Hamilton, of Clarinda, Iowa. Dr. Kreider was the first physician to locate in Prairie City, and is yet in the enjoyment of an extensive practice. He is a graduate of Rush medi-

cal college, at Chicago. He has been for many years a leading citizen of Prairie City, and also of McDonough county. He was instrumental in raising the subscription for building the Prairie City academy, of which he was a trustee, and also a member of the executive committee having that institution in charge. He was at one time president of the Pekin & Mississippi railroad company. He held that office two years, and during that time raised \$260,000, local aid, to carry on the building of said road; also secured the right of way for 60 miles, and contracted for its construction, but on account of the panic of 1872, the enterprise had to be abandoned. He was president of the First National bank of Prairie City two years. He also established the first bank in this place. Thus has he ever been foremost in enterprise and public spirit, and has done much toward building up the educational and business interests, not only of Prairie City, but of this portion of McDonough county, a fact which is duly appreciated by all.

Joseph B. LeMatty, practicing physician in New Philadelphia, is a native of New Jersey, born August 18, in the year 1846. His mother died in New Jersey, but his father, Joseph LeMatty, is now living at Nauvoo. In early life he worked upon a farm; in 1867 he came to Bushnell and established himself in the business of a barber. While pursuing this business, he commenced the study of medicine under Dr. A. L. Hoover, and in 1875, went to St. Louis and attended the Missouri medical college, and graduated in all the branches of surgery and medicine. He com-

menaced practice in New Philadelphia, in the summer of 1877, and has ever since continued to receive good patronage. He married Mary B. Clark, a daughter of John A. Clark, a well known citizen of the county. They have three children—Minnie M., Annie and Daisy. Dr. LeMatty is a member of the Masonic lodge at Vermont, Fulton county, where for a brief period he resided.

George G. Shannon, M. D., practicing physician at Industry, was born in that town, October 26, 1850. His parents were William and Mary (Miller) Shannon, natives of Tennessee. William Shannon died in the spring of 1866, in this township. His widow still survives him. George G., remained with his parents and worked upon the farm until 23 years old. He then entered the medical department of the university at Ann Arbor, Michigan, where he was a student three years, graduating from that institution in the spring of 1875, after which he located in Youngstown, Warren county, Illinois, and commenced the practice of his profession. He continued there 18 months, then removed to his native town where he has since remained, with the exception of a few months in 1880, which he spent in attending lectures at the Chicago medical college. In 1879 he opened a drug store in Industry, which business he still carried on in connection with his medical practice. Although still young, Dr. Shannon has won an enviable reputation as a physician, and has an extensive and remunerative practice. He was married in December, 1875, to Ella Beaver, and has by this union, two children—Maud A. and Frankie.

D. M. Creel, M. D., is a son of Durham and Mary (Smith) Creel, native Kentuckians, who formed an attachment for each other while schoolmates in their native state. That mutual feeling of regard soon ripened into love, and at age of 19 years they united their destinies by marriage. Ten children blessed the union, seven sons and three daughters—Charles, Malinda, James, Martatie F. Cager, Silas, D. M., John, John and Sarah J. The doctor lived with his parents until of age—then attended school until 23 years old at Cherry Grove seminary, Knox county, and then taught school for six years. He was married in 1850 to Mary E. Standard of Industry township. He there engaged in farming and was thus occupied until May, 1855, when his wife died leaving two children. He then commenced reading medicine with Dr. B. A. Duncan, and subsequently attended medical lectures at Keokuk, Iowa. He was the second time married July 4, 1857, to Mary C. Adkinson, and in 1858 commenced the practice of medicine in Industry—where he is now engaged in his chosen profession.

A. M. Westfall, M. D., was born August 29, 1844, in the state of Iowa. The following year, his parents, Fielding L., and Malinda (Stapleton) Westfall, came to McDonough county and settled in Macomb where they resided until 1857. In that year they removed to Prairie City. The subject of this sketch was reared and educated in this county. He studied medicine with his father who was a physician. In 1864, he was married to Mary A. Murray, a daughter of William Murray, of Fulton county,

They have three children—Minnie A., Willard L., and Frank K. Dr. Westfall is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F.

Dr. William R. Pittman was born in Morgan county, this state, March 15th, 1832. He taught school and studied medicine at intervals until 1856, when he commenced the practice of his profession which he has continued ever since. March 12, 1857, he was married to Martha E. Bacon, who died May 10, 1876,

and June 12, 1877, he was married to Sadie Gridley. The doctor is the father of six children, Alice, who died in infancy; William, died at the age of seven years; James P. and Larkin B., both living; Edith and Maud, by the last marriage, both living at home.

A sketch of Dr. H. B. Sikes, of Bardolph, will be found in the history of that town, it not having been returned to us in time for insertion in this chapter.

CHAPTER XX.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

"You raised these hallowed walls, the desert smiled,
And Paradise was opened in the wild."

In touching upon the religious history, whether the field of the chronicler be extended to the broad expanse of the universe, or confined to the narrow limits of a state or county, there stands out on every page, predominant, the fact that the religion of any nation, of any people, of any age, is the foundation of its institutions, the source of its customs, and the one thing nearest the popular heart.

Let us go back no further than the dawn of the christian era—though the same conditions appear as clearly before as after that date; we find that for many generations after the birth of Christ, the records of religion comprise

the history of the times; later on, we find the religious wars of the crusades upsetting the equilibrium of the whole civilized world. Later still, we find the people of the old world, fleeing from religious persecution, flocking to America's gladsome shores, the one object urging them on to the casting of their lots in unexplored climes, being the desire and firm determination to worship God according to their own belief.

Thus we see, as early as 1562, the Huguenots, finding the practice of their religious belief in France impossible, settling Carolina's shores for no other purpose than to carry out this one pre-eminent trait of human character—free-

dom, at least for one's own religion; then, for like reasons, the Pilgrim Fathers taking up their abode on New England's rock-bound coast; then the Calverts and their followers, fleeing from the ban in England, are found in 1634, peopling Maryland, and taking up again, where it was broken off in their native land, the thread of their religion; and lastly, in our retrospect, we can see the Quakers, that peaceful sect, unable to worship in their quiet fashion at home, following the guidance of William Penn, and settling on that pleasant Pennsylvania grant which his foresight and wisdom had provided for them in the promised land—the new world. And is it any wonder that at this later day, and in this land of freedom, the descendants of those people still hold an elevated opinion of that for which their ancestors fought and bled, suffering the afflictions of martyrdom and banishment? Right here, among our own people, with all the rough edges of conflicting creeds worn away by the contact of years, it is not difficult to note the fact that a man's religion, or the want of it, is the underlying trait of his character, if his sentiments be fully aroused on that point.

So, mindful of this fact, in giving the ecclesiastical history of McDonough county, it will be the endeavor to treat of each sect independently, instituting no comparisons, but showing historical events as they occurred, and leaving it to the reader to draw his own conclusions and inferences.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF MACOMB.

The following excellent sketch of the history of this church, was prepared

for Clarke's "History of McDonough county," by Rev. Josiah Moore, at that time the pastor of the church. We make no apology for presenting it here, as it contains the whole matter.

The Presbyterian church of Macomb was the first of this body, and was organized June 9, 1832, two years after the county seat was located at Macomb, then a wild prairie.

As evidence that the hardships of the wilderness did not bleach the "true blue" Presbyterians, it is said that Rev. Romulus Barnes, then presiding at Lewistown, proposed to assist in the organization, but some objected because they feared he was not sound in the faith; and so they sent to Morgan county for Rev. William J. Frazer. Here, no doubt, is the first step which resulted afterward in the church becoming Old school.

The organization took place in the old log court house that stood near the north-east corner of the square. The following are the names of the original members, five men and nine women: Thomas and Jane Grant, Alexander Campbell and wife, John and Jane Harris, Patsey Naylor, Elizabeth Anderson, Ruth Wilson, Jane and Mahala Campbell, Sanders Campbell and wife, and Margaret Walker. The first elders were John Harris, Thomas Grant, Alexander Campbell and Sanders Campbell. This church at first included the fields now occupied by the prosperous churches at Camp Creek, Bardolph, Ebenezer and Good Hope, all of which are from six to eight miles distant.

Services were held in the log court house until 1834, when the first brick

court house was erected in the center of the square. This was used until a church building was erected, which was in 1835, or 1836, and on the site of the present edifice, on East Carroll street. This was a brick building, which in a few years had become so small that it was removed and a frame building erected, which was first occupied January 10, 1853, at three o'clock P. M. In 1867, this house was enlarged and remodelled at a cost of \$700, and in 1870, the entire structure was rebuilt and enlarged to its present dimensions, at a cost of \$4,458. The building is a frame, built in Gothic style, with two spires, one on each of the front corners; it is entered by a vestibule, in the center of the front end. A very good bell, weighing 900 pounds, hangs in the main spire, which rises from the southwest corner. The audience room is neat and commodious, well furnished and tastefully frescoed, and is capable of seating about 400 persons. The value of the church structure is \$8,000, and the value of the parsonage, which is located on East Jackson street, about \$1,600.

For want of documents we can only give statistics from 1865, or for about one-fourth of the church's existence. The membership in 1866, was 200. Since, 175 have united on profession and 120 by certificate. Removals and deaths leave the present membership 300. Adults baptized, 41; infants, 80. Contributions as follows: home missions, \$746; foreign missions, \$715; educating ministers, \$526; publishing and colporter work, \$185; building churches, \$370; disabled ministers and their families, \$180; freedman's mission, \$82;

sustaining permanent pastorates, \$54; commissions to assembly, \$163; congregational work—pastor's salary, sexton, repairs, etc., \$20,052; miscellaneous—American bible society, Sabbath school union, public charities, etc., \$1,629. Total, \$24,703, or an average of \$2,245.73 per year.

About a year after the organization, Rev. W. J. Frazer became stated supply for this and other points in the county until 1836, when Rev. William K. Stewart, of Vandalia, Illinois, was called as pastor. Mr. Frazer, and some of the people not satisfied with this move, attempted to get up a rival organization, but after a year or so, the effort failed.

Mr. Stewart remained as pastor until his death, which occurred on the 19th day of April, 1852; aged 52 years. He was a man of noble worth; an able minister of the gospel; a devout christian, and a valuable citizen. During the last year or two of Mr. Stewart's ministry, and owing to failing health, he was assisted by Rev. Ralph Harris, a professor in McDonough college, who, after the death of Mr. Stewart, became stated supply, and September 17, 1853, was elected pastor, at a salary of \$500 per year. He resigned the pastorate January 20, 1855, and Rev. Ithamar Pillsbury, president of McDonough college, was elected stated supply March 7, 1855, and February 23, 1856, he was elected pastor, at a salary of \$700 a year. April 10, 1859, he resigned the pastorate, but acceded to the request of the session May 2, to remain as stated supply till the election of a successor, which took place January 25, 1860, when Robert F. Taylor was elected as stated supply.

Mr. Pillsbury returned to Andover, Illinois, the first field of his labors in the west, where, after a short illness, and on the 20th day of April, 1862, he died, being in the 68th year of his age.

Mr. Taylor, failing in health, resigned before the close of the year. In 1862 he went out as chaplain of the 78th Illinois infantry. In January, 1861, Rev. Joseph Warren, D. D., was elected stated supply on a salary of \$800. Mr. Warren had returned from the foreign mission work in India. Rev. John H. Woods was engaged as stated supply November 5, 1862. October 29, 1863, Mr. Nesbitt was chosen stated supply. He commenced his labors about the first of February, 1864, but was soon elected pastor at a salary of \$800, and installed May 28th. April 11th, 1868, his salary was fixed at \$1,000 per year and a parsonage.

Rev. Peter Hathaway K. McComb, of Bloomfield, Pennsylvania, was chosen pastor February 28, 1870, at a salary of \$1,000. He resigned May 11, 1873, and on the 18th of May, Dr. J. Jamieson, by the direction of the presbytery, preached and declared the pulpit vacant. June 1, 1873, Rev. J. Moore, of Canton, Illinois, occupied the pulpit for the first time, and June 16, he was chosen stated supply, and October 2, 1874, was chosen pastor with a salary of \$1,000 and the use of the parsonage.

S. T. Davis was the next pastor, who was succeeded by Rev. H. S. Beavis. The following are the present officers of the church: A. Blackburn, William Hunter, J. E. Wyne, J. H. Provine, M. H. Case and J. H. Cummings, elders; O. F. Piper, A. P. Wetherhold, H. R. Bartleson, J. H. Fuhr and G. W. Bailey,

deacons; Geo. Reid, J. B. Venard and John McElrath, trustees.

The Sabbath school attached to the Presbyterian church of Macomb, has an average attendance of 150. A. P. Wetherhold is the superintendent. It was organized at the same time that the church was, and has a continuous existence ever since, a creditable showing that manifests the interest of the congregation in this "nursery" of the church.

Rev. Horatio S. Beavis, the present pastor of the Presbyterian church, at Macomb, is a native of Canada, born at Guelph, in 1848. He came to the United States during the year 1857, and since then has made it his home. He entered the ministry in 1870, the first four years being connected with the Methodist Episcopal communion, but at the expiration of that time he transferred his allegiance to the Presbyterian church. He has been pastor of churches at Vermont, Peoria and El Paso, prior to coming to this place, whither he was called in October, 1883. Mr. Beavis is a highly educated, intelligent gentleman, a most consistent christian, and a zealous worker in his Master's vineyard. The church, under his fostering care, is in a flourishing condition, and largely attended, both by the members of the congregation, and strangers in the city. He was united in marriage at Hamilton, Canada, October 20, 1881, with Emma Young, of that city.

BUSHNELL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

[By A. H. McGahan.]

The first organization of Presbyterians occurred in 1856, but as the records are not at hand, the exact date of the formal organization of the church can not be

stated. The minutes of Schuyler presbytery (O. S.) show that at the meeting at Monmouth, October 14, 1856, "a petition from certain persons residing in Bushnell and vicinity, for the organization of a church, was read, when, on motion, Revs. J. C. King and Thompson, and Elder S. H. McCandless were appointed to organize said church, if the way be clear, and report at the next meeting of the presbytery." At Mt. Sterling, April 3, 1857, "the committee nominated to organize a church at Bushnell, reported that two of the members met on the day appointed, and organized a church at that place with thirteen members and two ruling elders." At North Henderson, October 17, 1859, the minutes of the presbytery show that "the church at Bushnell, having become extinct, was stricken from the rolls. It seems that by the advice of certain members of the presbytery, the struggling church resolved to abandon their organization, and cast in their lot with the Reformed church, which was organized the same year, as both churches would be very weak if separate organizations were kept in the field. This state of things continued till the spring of 1868, when it was deemed expedient by a number of Presbyterians, already connected with the Reformed church, and others, who had not been connected with any Bushnell church, to again attempt the organization of a Presbyterian church, believing that there was an "open door" for the new church to enter in, and do service in the Master's vineyard. Accordingly, a petition was sent to the spring meeting of the presbytery of Warren (O. S.), at Monmouth, asking

for such an organization. This petition was signed by about thirty persons, most of whom were at that time members of the Reformed church. The presbytery appointed a committee, consisting of Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D., of Monmouth; Rev. C. Leavenworth, Rev. George Norcross, of Galesburg, and Elders Wier, of Monmouth, and Jackson, of Galesburg, to visit the field and organize a church, "if the way be clear." The first two members of this committee have since gone to their reward, and the third is now pastor of the church in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. The committee was composed of exceptionally strong, prudent, cautious, devoted men, who surveyed well the surroundings, and decided that the Master's cause would undoubtedly be advanced by the organization of the new church.

April 25, 1868, was the day appointed for the formal organization. The meeting was held in the Baptist church, which was rented for one year—to be used Sabbath afternoons, and at such other times as not needed by their own people. Twenty-one persons presented a certificate in a body from the Reformed church, of Bushell, and seven from other Presbyterian churches, making twenty-eight in all.

The church building was dedicated August 29, 1869, the dedication sermon being preached by Rev. J. T. Magill, then of Lewistown, Illinois. The church property originally cost about \$7,000. During the fall of 1882, \$1,000 was spent in repainting, replastering, papering, &c, and the next year a neat and convenient lecture room was added at a cost of \$725.

The church has had five pastors—Rev. R. T. McMahon, of the Wythe church, in Hancock county, was first invited to take charge of the church. He continued stated supply for two years, his services ending September 1, 1870. After a vacancy of a few months, Rev. Matthew Bigger, of Hamilton, Illinois, was called to the pastorate, and he remained until called up higher by the Master he served—falling dead in his study, December 21, 1872. Rev. Thomas Stephenson, of Farmington, Illinois, assumed charge of the church April 1, 1873, and remained its pastor until May 1, 1877. The church was without a pastor until January 1, 1878, when Rev. S. H. Parvin, of New Salem, Illinois, became pastor, and remained until April 1, 1884. On the 1st day of September, 1884, the present pastor, Rev. Harold J. Frothingham commenced his labors in this field. The reverend gentleman was a licentiate when he took charge of the church, and at a called meeting of the presbytery of Schuyler, December 10, 1885, was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry, and installed pastor of the church.

The original board of ruling elders, or church session consisted of Robert A. Adams, Robert Rea, Robert M. Scott and A. H. McGahan. John C. Cadwalader was added to the session May 7, 1871, R. W. Wheeler December 7, 1873, and W. A. Posey December 14, 1873. Mr. Posey was dismissed September 21, 1881, with three others to assist in forming the new Presbyterian church of Walnut grove. The session now consists of Robert A. Adams, John C. Cadwalader, R. W. Wheeler and A. H.

McGahan. The following brethren were elected, deacons May 18, 1873: D. A. McDonald, Wm. Tiedrick, F. M. Deuel and R. W. Wheeler. In August, 1876, W. R. Fowler was added to the board. November 2, 1879, the following additional deacons were elected: Richard Hire, B. F. Pinkley and Frank Sample. Messrs. Deuel and Fowler have removed from Bushnell, and Mr. Wheeler transferred to the board of elders, leaving the other brethren named as the present board of deacons. June 29, 1868, the first board of trustees was elected as follows: R. M. Scott, Joseph Neff and A. H. McGahan. The present board consists of J. C. Cadwalader, D. A. McDonald and A. H. McGahan.

The Sabbath school was organized in the fall of 1869, as soon as the new church was occupied. A. H. McGahan was the first superintendant and cashier, and has been re-elected each year since. The present membership is about 175. The present membership of the church is 150, death and removals having been almost equal to the present membership. The original membership consisted of the following persons: *John W. Adams, †Mrs. Minerva F. Adams, Robert A. Adams, Mrs. Carolina Adams, †Priscilla Adams, Mrs. Carrie Anderson, †D. H. Bodine, †Mrs. Harriet S. Bodine, †Mrs. Maria C. Hesler, A. H. McGahan, Mrs. Alice W. McGahan, Mrs. Eliza A. McGahan, †Mrs. Lydia A. Moore, *Joseph Neff, Mrs. Mary Neff, †Mrs. Jennie Odell, *Robert Rea, *Mrs. Hannah Rea, Frank Sample, Mrs. Rebecca Sample, †R. M. Scott, Mrs. A. K. Scott, †Mrs. E. A. Sieber, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Sperry, Wm. Tiedrick, *Mrs. C. Tied-

rick, †H. S. Wells, †Mrs. Frances Wells. Those marked * are deceased—those marked † have removed, leaving only 12 of the original members still on the roll of the church.

The church property cost in the neighborhood of \$7,000, and is generally regarded as the neatest church in Bushnell; it was erected under the superintendency of F. A. Cooley. The plastering was done by Shafer & Kuhn; the painting by Adams, Barrett & Travis; the frescoping by Jevin & Almini, of Chicago, and the stained glass windows by Geo. A. Misch & Bro., of the same city.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, GOOD HOPE.

At the fall meeting, in 1868, of the Presbytery of Warren, a committee was appointed, consisting of Rev. R. C. Matthews, D. D., Rev. R. T. McMahan, and Ruling Elder, M. Lichenthale, to visit Good Hope and organize a church, if the way be clear. Accordingly, said committee, except the elder, met at Good Hope, January 30, 1869, and after a sermon by Rev. McMahan, the chairman stated the object of the meeting. After consultation the committee proceeded to organize the church. There were received as follows: From the Shiloh Presbyterian church—James A. McClelland, Mary C. McClelland, Warren S. Bruce, James M. Hummer, Helen Ann Hummer, David Campbell, Mrs. Winnifred Campbell, Ebenezer Campbell and Mrs. E. Duel; from the church at Maccomb were the following—Joseph Rollins, Mrs. Harriet Rollins, Mrs. Jane M. Painter, Miss I. Ella Rollins, Aaron Bennett, and Mrs. Rosella Bennett;

from the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Walnut Grove—Mrs. Rebecca Brawdy, Miss Catherine Brawdy and Mrs. Matilda Morris. J. A. McClelland and Aaron Bennett were elected ruling elders, Joseph Rollins and J. M. Hummer, deacons; F. Cruzer, clerk and treasurer. In the fall of 1869 he was elected ruling elder, but was not installed. Rev. Thomas M. Hench was the first stated supply, and was subsequently chosen pastor, but was not installed. He was succeeded by Rev. A. F. Ashley, who supplied the church about two years, commencing in 1870. In December, 1873, Rev. I. T. Whittemore, took charge of the church, and in October, 1874, was installed pastor. The present pastor, Rev. L. C. Littel, of Rushville, holds services every two weeks. The present officers of the church are John Cochran, Allan Walker, W. J. Edie and P. Van Pelt, elders; M. H. Bush, J. A. Cochran and J. A. Brown deacons; J. A. Brown, A. A. Walker and W. J. Edie, trustees; P. Van Pelt, clerk.

The system of rotary eldership was adopted in December, 1875. The church edifice was erected in 1869, and is located on block one, lot six. It is a good frame structure, 40x60 feet in ground area, and cost about \$4,000, with a seating capacity of about 300. There is also a Sunday-school in connection with the church.

CAMP CREEK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The first services held by the Presbyterians in this locality was during the year 1832, and were held in log cabins, barns or in the open air. In 1839,

measures were taken to organize a church, which met with the success the subject deserved. At the request of the members of the Macomb church, residing on Camp Creek, the Schuyler presbytery appointed the Revs. William K. Stewart and Samuel Wilson to organize the church. In pursuance of this they called a meeting, and on the 25th of May, they met at the barn of Joseph McCroskey, and the congregation organized with the following members:—Saunders W. Campbell, Cynthia Campbell, Mary Jane Campbell, John W. Walker, Catherine Walker, Jane Tilford, Jane Walker, Sarah Scott, William Scott, Walton Scott, Allen Walker, Amelia Walker, John Clark, Nancy Clark, Hugh McLary, Elizabeth McLary, Harriet McLary, William McLary, Alexander Provine, Jane Walker, George Provine, Mary Provine, Mary McCroskey, Mary Walker, Maria Walker and Samuel McKamy.

On organization, Saunders W. Campbell, John Clark and Alexander Provine were elected ruling elders. Session then met and was constituted with prayer by the Rev. James Stafford, moderator. David Watson and Jane, his wife, presented letters and applied for membership, and were enrolled among the original members of the church, as were Samuel G. and Jane Henderson. On the 10th of November, following, Alexander Provine was appointed clerk of the session.

At a meeting held in January, 1843, it was determined to invite Rev. J. M. Hoge to preach to them, which invitation he complied with, in the March following, and was then called to the pul-

pit, to devote one-half of his time. He was installed on the first Thursday in October, 1843. At a meeting held at the cabin of Joseph Walker, on the 12th of January, 1843, it was agreed to build a house of worship, 30x35 feet in size on the ground, and 12 feet high in the clear. One acre of ground was donated for a site by Joseph McCroskey. The building was to be erected by subscription, but on account of lack of money, most of the subscribers paid in labor or material. It was almost entirely built of native lumber. Basswood logs were then split and legs put into them and they were put into the house for seats. The hardware used in the construction was a donation from the two merchants of Macomb, W. W. Bailey and N. P. Tinsley. The members furnished wheat, which was taken to Rushville, by John Clark, and traded for stoves to warm the house. In this house the presbytery of Schuyler held its regular session, in 1844. In 1846, Rev. Mr. Hoge removed to Arkansas, leaving the pulpit vacant. The first Sabbath School was organized in this church in 1844, by E. Spring. On the removal of Mr. Hoge, the church was supplied by Rev. James M. Chase, and in 1847, by Rev. William K. Stewart. In January, 1848, Rev. James M. Chase was employed to supply the church three-fourths of the time, and continued to do so until November, 1851.

The congregation and membership having increased largely, in 1850 an addition 12 feet wide and 35 feet long on the west side of the building was erected. November 1, 1851, Rev. William F. Ferguson was employed as pastor. On the 27th of September, 1857, the congrega-

tion extended a call to Rev. C. Leavenworth, at a salary of \$550, with a parsonage and stable on a lot containing three acres. The parsonage was then built, on his accepting. It was a neat, comfortable building containing six rooms, and had on the same lot a good stable. Mr. Leavenworth was installed pastor of the church on the 29th of October, 1857. This year the church determined to elect deacons instead of trustees, and Robert McNair, Alexander McLary and James C. Watson were the first elected. In 1859, Rev. Joseph Platt succeeded Mr. Leavenworth. During his ministry a schism arose in the church, that for a time threatened the integrity of the congregation, but was finally adjusted by a portion of the members withdrawing and forming a new congregation. In 1861, the present church edifice was built, on section 27, Scotland township, at a cost of \$1,800. It is 36x48 feet in ground area. The old one was sold for \$40.

It is beneath the dignity of history to descend to an account of the squabbles that will often arise in any body of people; suffice it to say, that the contest which arose in the church commenced in a dispute over the site of the proposed new church building, fomented by overzealous partisans of both factions. Some forty-two members separated from this church. After the separation, the first elders of Camp Creek church were John G. McGaughy, Alexander McMillan and Cyrus Walker. The latter gentleman was soon after chosen clerk. Rev. James G. Bliss was elected as stated supply, to succeed Mr. Platt, at a meeting held May 10, 1863, and nearly a year later, on

the 3d of April, 1864, the church decided on calling that gentleman as pastor, which was accordingly done. At this time the church had in full communion some 67 members. Mr. Bliss remained in the pastoral relation with this church until May, 1866, when he was succeeded by Rev. John Giffen. Under his ministrations the church thrived and grew, so that in 1868, there were 72 members in communion, although it had but 50 when he came here. He remained until October, 1869, when he was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Goodeson, who remained about one year, and was succeeded by Rev. P. W. Thompson, who entered upon his labors as stated supply, September 1, 1870. He was duly elected pastor April 2, 1871, and fulfilled that office until the fall of 1875. On the 7th of November of that year, Rev. J. G. Condit became the stated supply, and afterwards became the regular pastor. In the latter part of 1879, he removed elsewhere, and for a short time the church was without a minister; but on the 1st of December, 1880, Rev. B. Wall entered upon his duties as stated supply, and closed his labors November 18, 1883. He was succeeded by Rev. D. G. Bruce, January 13, 1884, who is the present incumbent of the pastorate.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, DODDSVILLE.

The following sketch of this branch of the church militant was originally prepared by Henry Black, and published in a former history of the county:

By request, Schuyler presbytery appointed Rev. William K. Stewart, James M. Chase and Elder Briscoe a committee to visit Doddsville, and, if the way was

clear, to organize a church. Accordingly, these brethren visited Doddsville, held services in the house of Andrew Walker, in that village, on the 29th day of July, 1843, and proceeded to organize a church of 17 members. The names of the original members are as follows: Andrew Walker, Ann Walker, Charles W. Walker, Rachel Walker, John M. Clark and Mirah Clark, Margaret Hodge, Rebecca Clugston, Isabella Clugston, Jane Clugston, Hettie McCoy, John Scott, Rachel Scott, Sarah Black, Maria Black, Thomas Shannon and Elizabeth Shannon. Andrew Walker was elected ruling elder. The next day, Sabbath, the sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered, and the church established. Of the original members, eleven were from near Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, four from near Urbana, Ohio, and two from Virginia. On the 17th of September, about seven weeks after the organization, Andrew Walker, elder, was called to his long rest. The following named ministers have served as supplies to the church: Revs. John Hoge, James M. Chase, John Marshall, Cyrus B. Bristow, Joseph H. Marshall, James T. Bliss, George A. Hutchison, Henry C. Mullen, Preston W. Thompson, and now, the Rev. H. C. Mullens. The Rev. Mr. Davis, a missionary of the New School branch of the church, also preached a short time. These were all stated supplies, except Rev. Joseph H. Marshall, who was a regularly installed pastor. The following persons were elected and served in the eldership: Andrew Walker, John M. Clark, John G. McGoughy, David R. Hindman, James McDavett, Elijah Hindman, John McMillan, Hugh L. Mc-

Goughy, Thomas Conner, Thomas McCoy, Henry Black, William Pollock, and John Colleasure. James Colleasure was elected, and would have accepted, but died before ordination. The following named persons were elected and served as deacons of the church: George Bair, William H. Black, Samuel C. Hoge, John H. McGrath and James Colleasure. The old church, vacated in 1876, was built in 1851, as far as inclosing was concerned, when it was taken possession of, but was not completed until the summer of 1855, four years after, consequently it was never dedicated as a house of worship. It cost about \$900. The first revival was in February and March of 1858, under the ministry of Rev. John Marshall, when 28 members were received—22 on profession and six on certificate. The second was under the ministry of the Rev. James T. Bliss, in January, 1867, when 11 members were received—nine on profession and two on certificates. The third was under the ministry of Rev. George A. Hutchison, December, 1867, when 11 members were received on examination. The fourth was under the ministry of the Rev. H. C. Mullens, in union with the Rev. Mr. Garner, of the Methodist Episcopal church, when six members were received on profession of their faith. This was in March, 1873. The fifth was in October, 1874. This meeting was under the direction of the Rev. Neil Johnston, an Evangelist, when God was pleased to pour out his spirit most copiously, 35 being received to membership on the profession of their faith in Christ. The church was organized with 17 original members. At the close of the Rev. John Marshall's minis-

try the number was 70; run down again by deaths and removals until only 46 actual members remained. After the revival of 1874 there were reported 80 members to the presbytery, which was the highest number the church ever attained—70 being the present membership. As near as can be ascertained, about 200 is the full number of memberships ever belonging to the church since the organization.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

Shiloh Presbyterian church was organized at the residence of Alexander Campbell, on section 16, in 1839, by Rev. James Chase, with 23 members, and was a branch of the Macomb church. For several years meetings were held alternately at the residences of J. G. Walker and Alexander Campbell. In 1852 a large school house, 22x32, was erected on section 8 of Walnut Grove township, which has subsequently been used for church purposes. When the township was re-districted into school districts, two miles square, the congregation purchased the building. The reason given for no church building ever being erected before this is, that the membership was so scattered that no point convenient for all could be selected. Members were living in Macomb township, as far north as the county line, and east and west several miles. At one time the church was prosperous, and had a large and interested membership, but when towns sprang up here and there in the surrounding country and new congregations organized, the members residing near, of course, left Shiloh and

united with the new church, nearer home. When the Bushnell church was organized, the members living east and near the town united there; when Bardolph was started, those living south left Shiloh and united there; and when Good Hope church was organized, but few remained in Shiloh church, so that in the spring of 1863, the membership being so small, the society disposed of their church building to John Pennell, for \$87, and united with the society at Walnut Grove, under the name of Walnut Grove and Shiloh Presbyterian church. Meetings are held in the hall over Fairman's store. The first elders of the Shiloh organization were Alexander Harris, J. G. Walker and Alexander Campbell. Among the first preachers were James Chase, Isaac B. Moore, David Monfort, P. W. Thompson and Joseph Platt.

PRAIRIE CITY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This society was organized at the house of George Kreider, on the 19th of September, 1841, by a committee appointed by the Peoria presbytery, consisting of Rev. William J. Frazier and Elder Parnack Owen.

The first members were: George Kreider, Barbara Kreider, Celinda Woods, Jane Jackson, Phebe Woods, James Reed, Samuel Mourning, Thomas Boyd, Mary Moore, Sophronia Schofield and Catherine Mourning.

The first officers were: George Kreider, elder; Samuel Mourning, deacon. Meetings were generally held at the barn of George Kreider in those days. When the school house was built at Virgil, services were held there, and so con-

tinued until Prairie City was laid out. At that time they had lumber and material on the ground at Virgil for a church. This was all removed to Prairie City, and the structure erected there, changing the name to Prairie City church. The building cost about \$3,000. The regular pastors from the organization to the present time have been: Preston W. Thompson, commenced in 1854; John S. Robertson, in 1868; John D. Howey, in 1871; Clark Salmon, in 1877; Wm. L. Boyd, in June, 1880. In November, 1884, Rev. H. Magill took pastoral charge of the congregation, and has continued to the present time.

The present officers of the church are: M. K. Sweeney, Chas. H. Kellough and James H. Wilson, elders; John E. Dunham, deacon. The trustees are: W. Kreider, Thomas Laird and Chas. H. Kellough. The present membership of the church is about 105, and the society is in a highly flourishing condition.

There is a Sabbath school in connection with the church, with over a hundred attending members. It was organized in 1856, and was for a time a union school, of the Congregational and Presbyterian societies, held at the church of the latter. After a few years, the Congregationalists withdrew, and it has since been conducted solely by the Presbyterians. The first superintendent of the union school was J. M. Chapman. After the Congregationalists withdrew, J. H. Wilson became the superintendent. He has continued in that capacity, with the exception of one year, up to the present time, and is the present superintendent. There are nine classes in the Sabbath School, with the following teachers: Rev.

A. Magill, Mrs. A. E. Bates, Mrs. S. E. Dunham, Mrs. S. A. Morrow, Mrs. A. E. Forsman, Mrs. M. S. Marshall, Julia E. Wilson, Mary C. Evert and Jessie Forsman.

The church has an organ, purchased at a cost of \$140. Mrs. M. S. Marshall is the organist of the church, and Sadie Wilson of the Sabbath school.

EBENEZER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP.

The church known by the above name was formed in the early part of 1861, by a large number of those who had seceded from the Camp Creek congregation. For a time after the rupture there were no meetings held, but an organization was soon formed, containing the following members: George W. Provine, J. A. Provine, Mary Provine, F. Campbell, Lucinda Knowles, Jane Allison, James Walker, Nancy Walker, Jeremiah Sullivan, Mary Sullivan, Jonas Lindsay, J. T. Lindsay, Margaret Cochran, A. H. Hill, M. C. Cochran, James Hill, Robert McNair, James McNair, Janet McNair Sr., Mary C. McNair, Elizabeth McNair, Milton Knight, Anna M. Knight, Samuel G. Henderson, Mary A. Henderson, Elizabeth A. Henderson, John Clark, Nancy Clark, S. K. Clark, Annie M. Clark, Jane Watson, E. F. Watson, M. C. Watson, J. F. Watson, M. H. Campbell, James Clark, Margaret Clark, James Littleton, Janet McNair Jr., Margaret Buchanan, Elizabeth Sullivan, Elizabeth Bailey, Alexander M. Campbell and John Littleton.

George W. Provine, John Clark, Jeremiah Sullivan and Robert McNair were chosen ruling elders, and G. W. Provine,

clerk of the session. On the 3d of August, 1861, a meeting of the members was held, at which it was determined to build a church, and they went at it with a will, all giving according to their circumstances. On the 13th of the same month the contract was let for the erection of a building 56x36, and 18 feet to the square. A vestibule and gallery 11 feet wide across the west end was provided for. The price agreed upon was \$2,000, and the building was finished in the first part of November, of the same year. It was dedicated to the service of God, on the 21st of December, 1861, and Rev. James M. Chase elected to fill the pulpit of the little flock temporarily. In January, 1862, James Walker, James Clark and J. A. Provine were chosen deacons. On the 25th of September, 1862, Rev. Mr. Chase was duly installed as regular pastor of the church, and continued in that relation until his death on the 10th of February, 1865. In the April following, James T. Bliss was elected stated supply, and occupied the pulpit until May, 1868, during which time a revival was held, and 30 members were added to the church.

In 1866, the society secured an addition to the church lot and erected a parsonage, two stories high, containing six rooms, at a cost of \$1,500. A barn was afterwards added, in 1872, at a cost of \$200. May 8, 1868, Rev. H. C. Mullen was installed as pastor of the church, at a salary of \$800 per annum, and remained until the spring of 1880. In 1874, there was another great revival and 39 members were added to the fold. In 1880, Rev. J. B. Baker succeeded Mr. Mullen as pastor, and remaining but one year,

was followed by Rev. J. S. Rankin, the present pastor. With a full membership of 80, the church is in a highly prosperous condition, and is accomplishing a good work in this community among the people of this denomination.

Rev. John G. Rankin, pastor of Ebenezer church, was born in Jefferson county, East Tennessee, March 31, 1821. At the age of 15 he removed with his father's family to southern Indiana, and three years later entered Mill Creek academy and commenced a course of study, with the ministry in view. After two years the family removed to Iowa, and for one year he studied with the Episcopal clergymen of Burlington, Iowa. In 1843 he entered the sophomore class in the Mission institute, established by Dr. David Nelson, near Quincy, Illinois. He graduated from that institution in April, 1845; entered Lane theological seminary in September, of the same year, and graduated May, 1848. He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Cincinnati, May 5, 1847, and was ordained by the presbytery of Schuyler, September 13, 1849. He was first settled over the Presbyterian church of Warsaw, Illinois, in September, 1848, and remained in that relation nearly 18 years. He was also in Carrollton, Greene county, Illinois, 10 years, and at Monticello seminary, near Alton, between two and three years. One year at Ferguson, a suburb of St. Louis, Missouri, and one year pastor in Centralia, Illinois. He commenced preaching to Ebenezer church in May, 1882, removed his family into the parsonage in November, 1882, and has since ministered to the church and is still its pastor.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
MACOMB.

The church of the above denomination in the city of Macomb, was organized at a meeting held on the 7th of November, 1851, by Rev. W. S. Campbell, in conjunction with Elders Levi Hamilton and John B. Stapp. At that time the following persons came forward as members of other churches, and signified their wish to form a church of this communion: William Stapp, Hiram Russell, Elizabeth Russell, Sarah Anderson, Mary Cannon, Jerusha Garrett, Ann Jones, Margaret Hale and Mary Smithers. On due organization the congregation held services until Saturday, June 19, 1852, when at a meeting held for the purpose, William Stapp and Hiram Russell were elected to the office of elders. The former, who lacked ordination, had that rite administered by the Rev. W. C. McKamy, and received their charge from that gentleman. The first meetings were held in the court house. Among the clergymen that ministered to this congregation were many in its first years as irregular supplies, but in July, 1858, the congregation procured the service of Rev. E. Canaday, a regularly ordained minister, as regular pastor. This gentleman remained with the church, in the ministerial capacity, until October 16, 1859, when he resigned. Brother J. H. Bates was employed by the congregation to preach to them once in four week, in March, 1860. After about a year this service ceased and the church depended on the various supply preachers until in March, 1862, when Rev. Samuel Richards was called to the pastorate. This

gentleman was soon succeeded by Rev. J. W. Stapp. In 1866 Rev. J. W. Cleaver was the pastor. The church flourished greatly up to this time, but from some unexplained cause the congregation diminished in numbers and finally disbanded. The congregation had erected a neat and commodious church edifice in the fall and winter of 1857-58, which was dedicated on Sabbath morning, March 28, 1858. The record of the church says, in speaking of this interesting occasion: "The house was filled to overflowing, and many persons left for want of room. Before the sermon there was money enough raised by subscription and cash to pay off all debts against the church house. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. S. T. Stewart. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. John B. Hubbard; a solemn time. The sacrament of the Lord's supper was administered at 3 o'clock p. m. The attendance was very large, and great solemnity prevailed over the entire congregation. The session met and invited Rev. S. T. Stewart to act as moderator pro tem." The elders at that time present, were J. A. Chapman, Hiram Russell and P. Hamilton. When the congregation finally broke up in 1866 or 1867, the house was sold, and the denomination had no church in Macomb for many years. The church was reorganized in May, 1884, as the record states: "After our harps had been hanging on the willows for over 20 years, during which time many of the members of this congregation had removed from the field, while others had gone to their rewards above, leaving a few who would make spas-

modic efforts for life." Rev. B. W. McDonald, of Lebanon, Tennessee, preached two weeks during the month of March, 1884, but having to go away, Rev. Thomas Potter came by request, and continued preaching some seven weeks, when he was regularly employed as pastor. In November, 1884, he was succeeded by Rev. R. W. Norris, who is the present pastor. The present officers of the church are: R. W. Norris, moderator; Hiram Russell, T. J. Caldwell, Loven Garrett and Anthony Thornton; and A. Thornton, clerk.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF
ARGYLE.

This church was organized January 19, 1834, by Rev. C. P. Jewel. The organization took place at the residence of John McCord in the southwestern part of Emmet township. The first ruling elders were John McCord and E. Durant. Wm. McCord was appointed clerk of the session. The ministers who first supplied this congregation with preaching were men who were willing to make sacrifice for the cause of Christ, often traveling many miles from different parts of the state to reach their places of preaching.

Until recently this congregation was known as Bersheba but it is now changed on the presbyterial record to that of Argyle. The first camp meeting was held near the place where the church was organized, in the year 1838, and was conducted by Rev. Peter Downey, Cyrus Haynes, John Crawford and William McKamy. The church held its meetings at the place of organization until the year 1854, when it was transferred

to Argyle, its present location, in the southeastern part of Hire township. The church edifice which was erected in 1853, was held for several years jointly by the Cumberland Presbyterians and Baptist's, but now belongs to the former. G. W. Welch, one of the early settlers of Illinois, did more than any one else for the construction of this house of worship. Knowing well the value of religious influences in a community, he gave of his means liberally for the building fund, and also for the support of the Gospel. He was one of the ruling elders and held this office until his death. He also superintended the first Sabbath school, organized in the spring of 1855, at Argyle, in the new church. James C. Bowles, who came from the state of Tennessee, and located near the church was the second superintendent of the Argyle Sabbath school. He held this position for a number of years and was an efficient worker both in the Sabbath school and church.

Among the numerous ministers who have labored at this place we mention here the names of T. K. Roach, Rev. Carter, J. W. Cleaver, John Crawford, J. L. Crawford, Milo Hobart, Frederick Naunce. Rev. J. W. Stapp was pastor of the church most of the time for 20 years and was instrumental in doing great good. He was very successful in revival work, and also in pastoral work. Many were converted under his ministry at Argyle and at various other points in Rushville presbytery. His life and work will live on to the end of time and his name will long be remembered by those who knew him, to be a true servant of the Lord.

Rev. David Hogan took charge of the congregation March 1, 1875, and remained for four years in which time the parsonage was built. C. P. Duvall had the pastorate of this congregation in 1883. Rev. J. L. Riley was the last minister who had charge of this congregation; he began preaching in November, 1883, and continued until January, 1885. The present ruling elders of the church are Allen Murray, A. T. McCord, John W. Russell and Scott Rodgers; deacons, E. A. Welch and Albert Welch. Just east of the church edifice the cemetery is located where many loved ones are quietly resting in the silent city waiting the resurrection, at the last day. The old time honored church house is growing older still and needs to be replaced with a new building, which we believe will be erected at no distant day. Many precious memories of the past are linked in with the history of old Argyle. The pure doctrines of the gospel have been extensively preached here and a wave of influence has been set in motion that is destined to go on through all time.

Rev. McKamy is the only one of the old preachers now living. He lives in Industry township.

Rev. J. T. Murray, of this church, was born in Marion county, Kentucky, on the 29th day of April, 1847, and when but one year of age, came to Illinois with his father. He was educated in the rudimental branches in the district schools, and labored on the farm until 1867, when he entered Lincoln university, Logan county, Illinois. In the spring of 1868, he returned to the farm, where he stayed until in October, of the same year, when he began teaching

school. The school where he played the pedagogue for the first time was in Tennessee township. In February, 1869, he made a trip through Kansas and Missouri, returning to his home in March, about a week previous to the death of his brother, W. D. In the fall of 1869, he entered the Normal school, at Macomb. In the spring following, he resumed his labors on a farm and in the school room, being engaged in agricultural pursuits in the summer, and in the winter teaching school. He entered the ministry, joining the presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of Rushville, in August, 1877, and was licensed by that body in February, 1881, to preach the gospel. He took charge of the Point Pleasant congregation, Warren county, March 1, 1880, and continued preaching there for four years. He is now engaged in the missionary work, a branch of church work, which he entered upon in the spring of 1884. Mr. Murray has enjoyed considerable literary reputation, having, in 1876, written the "Voyage of Life," in four parts, viz: Childhood, Youth, Manhood and Old Age. He has also written and published in the various county papers, several meritorious poems, among which are those entitled, "Life on the Farm," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "The Bright Side of Farm Life," and "The Messenger Bird." "Meditations in the Graveyard," and the "Home of Love," were contributions of his two religious journals.

WEST PRAIRIE CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was originally organized at "Sixteen" school house, where

meetings were held until the erection of the church. Meetings were also held in the school house of district number three, Eldorado township, by another little band. At the close of the rebellion, Rev. James Russell, who had served as a chaplain in the army, was employed by these and other congregations, and by his earnest labor, he united them, and urged the building of a church edifice, which was done in 1867, at a cost of \$3,300. The building is a neat frame, about 33x50. It is located upon the southwest corner of section 9, Eldorado township. Rev. James Russell was the first pastor. He was followed by Rev. McClellan. The present is Rev. J. M. Crawford.

INDUSTRY CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This congregation was organized at the house of Thomas Adkisson, November 3, 1843, with the following members: Nathan Compton, Sarah Compton, John Compton, Sarah Adkisson, William C. McKamy, Mrs. O. H. McKamy, Jane P. McKamy, Elizabeth McKamy, John McKamy, Margaret Campbell, Tom Pollock, Elizabeth Osborn, A. J. Osborn, Stephen Cockerham, Rachel Cockerham, Martha Bridges, Walter Mean, Joseph Peck, Martha M. Berry, and A. H. Berry. Nathan Campbell was then elected elder. The congregation was first named Grindstone. Shortly after the organization, meetings were held in S. Cockerham's house. After this the camp grounds were used, which were on the farm now owned by Washington Vail. In 1845, a union church house was erected, which, at present

stands unoccupied one mile and a half east of Industry. This building was used until the one occupied at present was erected. This structure is 36x51 feet in dimensions, and was built in 1857, at a cost of \$2,500. It is located on the northeast corner of Hickory and Downing streets. This edifice was dedicated in 1859. The first occupant of the pulpit was Rev. John Carter. The trustees at that time were: T. J. Pennington, Dr. B. A. Duncan, J. C. Bridges, U. Begthol, and M. Baymiller.

GOOD HOPE, CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The society bearing this name was organized on the 28th day of April, 1838, at the house of Levi Hamilton, on section 5, Macomb township, by Revs. Peter Downey and Cyrus Haynes, and Elder John McCord, who constituted the committee of Rushville conference, appointed for that purpose. Meetings were held at the house of Mr. Hamilton for several years, until a church building was erected, not far from his house, about 2½ miles southeast of Good Hope. It was then known as Walnut Grove church. The original members were Cyrus Haynes, Mahala Haynes, A. H. Berry, M. M. Berry, Michael Vincent, Levi Hamilton, Malinda Hamilton, Mary Stapp, J. B. Stapp, Corger Creel, Charles Creel, Parthena Creel, John Campbell and wife, Durham and Mary Creel. For about twenty years its ministers served as stated supplies. Prominent among these were Rev. Cyrus Haynes, Peter Downey, Rev. Wier, William S. Campbell, E. Knowles, T. K. Roach and J. W. Stapp. In 1859, Rev. J. W. Car-

ter was installed pastor, and served for nine years. Following him were T. S. McClure, Rev. Richardson, J. H. Morgan, J. D. Foster. The first church building erected was burnt down, probably the work of an incendiary. Another structure was erected on the same site. This building was removed to Good Hope in 1875. Rev. J. Riley, of Danvers, was the last minister of the gospel who officiated here. At present the congregation has no preacher. There are about 50 members enrolled on the church books. There is a Sunday school of about 60 scholars, of which Andrew Allison is superintendent. The value of church property is about \$3,500.

SUGAR CREEK, CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Meetings of this congregation were held in the Foster neighborhood as early as 1836. In that year, at the residence of A. J. Foster, the Rev. William C. McKamy was ordained a minister of the gospel, being the first minister ordained in the county. Meetings were held off and on in groves, dwellings and school houses until 1865 or '66, when the present church structure was erected. It is a good frame, about 36x48 feet, and cost \$3,000. It stands on section 2, of Eldorado township. The elders are Wm. D. Foster and Samuel J. Foster. I. N. Foster is clerk. The membership at present is about 60. The present preacher is J. S. Crawford.

FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, MACOMB.

In 1832, the famous pioneer of Methodism in Illinois, Peter Cartwright,

preached the first sermon in Macomb, according to the tenets of belief of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. The same year he succeeded in organizing a society in that place, which is yet in existence.

Meetings were held in the old court house until 1835, when a very respectable brick building was erected on ground given by Hon. James M. Campbell, on the site of the present church edifice, on Lafayette street, north of Carroll.

In 1847 the church building blew down, when services were held conjointly with the Presbyterians, in their church building. A very earnest union revival was held by the two congregations, in this church, which resulted in bringing many into it. The church building was rebuilt in 1848.

In 1854, the circuit heretofore rather large, was divided, leaving Macomb only two appointments, viz.: Wolf Grove and Spring Creek. During this year the church building again blew down, but the faithful members were not discouraged, only the more determined, and soon set about to erect another and larger building. One 40x70 feet was built this time and dedicated in 1857. T. M. Eddy, editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate*, delivered the dedicatory sermon. During the interval spent in rebuilding, services were held in the Christian church and in the court-house.

By 1858, the congregation had become so large as to require the undivided time of the pastor, and consequently Macomb was set off as a separate station.

The church building in 1875 was rebuilt and refitted at a cost of \$4,076. A

very tall and beautifully proportioned steeple towered far above the building, but not long after the new edifice had been dedicated—Bishop Simpson preaching the dedicatory sermon—and during a most violent storm the spire was blown down, causing some damage to the front walls. Immediately the debris was cleared away, and a cupola of less pretensions was erected. The value of the church building, which is a neat and commodious brick structure, is \$10,000. A large bell is swung in the cupola.

On the corner of Lafayette and Calhoun streets, and just to the north of the church, is the parsonage, a good frame residence worth \$1,200. The following gentlemen have served as presiding elders in this circuit since the organization of the church: Revs. Peter Cartwright, Michael Taylor, Peter Atkins, N. G. Berryman, John S. Barger, R. Haney, John Morey, Milton Bourne, H. Summers, A. Magee, W. H. Hunter, W. D. Underwood, Henderson Ritchie, G. M. Irwin, B. E. Kaufman, G. J. Luckey, J. G. Bowlin, and the present incumbent, M. C. Bowlin. The following is the correct list of the various pastors who have had charge of this church: Rev. H. Summers, T. N. Ralston, P. R. Boring, William Window, D. B. Carter, Enos Thompson, John R. Richmond, Chauncey Hobart, E. Tracy, John Morey, R. W. Clark, William Hindall, Freeborn Haney, Samuel Pillsbury, H. Hadley, George Whitmore, Seth Ford, B. Courtwright, B. C. Swartz, B. H. Courtwright, J. B. Quinly, William M. Clark, S. S. Robinson, W. H. Jackson, James Taylor, C. P. Brooks, Allen Head, W. S. Smith, W. J. Beck, Milton Bourne, Benjamin Applebee, An-

drew Miller, P. T. Rhodes, William Wilson, G. R. Palmer, A. D. McCool, William Watson, J. H. Rhea, J. C. Rybolt, Henderson Ritchie, Peter Warner, Mr. Zimmerman, B. D. Dennis, L. B. Kent, M. A. Head, G. W. Arnold, C. W. Ailing and H. A. Tullis, the present pastor. The present officers of the church are the following mentioned: S. Smith and Alexander M'Kown, class-leaders; R. H. Broadus, J. T. Adcock, P. McClellan, H. K. Smith, James Venable, C. W. Slade, D. H. Hampton, G. E. Kelley and Amos Scott, stewards; James Venable, secretary; H. K. Smith, treasurer; Alexander Holmes, A. T. Vawter, B. D. Ingram, A. K. Lodge, A. Munger, S. Smith, and C. W. Slade, trustees.

In connection with this church is a large and thriving Sabbath school, of which the following is a list of the officers: M. Kennedy, superintendent; A. K. Lodge, assistant superintendent; Mrs. G. E. Kelley, lady superintendent; Sadie Knapp, secretary; S. Smith, treasurer.

SECOND M. E. (COLORED) CHURCH, MACOMB.

This society was organized in September, 1876, by Rev. Jacob, of Galesburg, with the following members: Alexander Garner, Mrs. Shoots, Miss Rachel Anderson, Miss Walker and Milton Daniels. For some time meetings were held in the old Baptist church on North Lafayette street.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF PRAIRIE CITY.

This class was organized in 1856. Services were held at first at the residences of Thomas Brinks and John Griffin. Then a school house was erected just

south of where the Presbyterian church now stands. Rev. George Havermail was the first pastor who preached in this place. The flock at first consisted of the following members: David, Catharine and Margaret Griffin, Thomas and Nancy Brink, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Goldsmith, Ebenezer and Sarah Sanford, D. K. Hardin and wife, Rufus and Samantha Benedict, Mr. and Mrs. Elijah Hoyt, John Carrier and wife, Erastus Carrier and wife, Andrew Burr and wife, Sylvester Davey and wife, and James Dickinson. Rev. Havermail, the first preacher, was a young man, who took his tools with him when he went to college, and worked at his trade of carpenter while gaining his education. From 1856 to 1860, besides Havermail, Revs. Alexander Fisher, William Watson, N. Lewis and Jesse Craig served as pastors. Mr. Fisher was a popular minister, but he did not remain long in the pastorate. Mr. Watson was a young man, a faithful worker, and was much respected. Mr. Lewis did not serve long. Jesse Craig was a pleasant, agreeable man to all. He is now in Vermont, Fulton county. William Underwood came in 1861. He was well known in this part of the country. He was followed in October, 1864, by John C. Rybolt. He served one year, and was followed by A. Bower. He is still in this conference. He was a pleasant man, and a logical speaker. W. J. Beck came in 1867. He was a good preacher, and well liked. He is now connected with the Des Moines, Iowa, conference. He was succeeded by J. D. Heckard. Mr. Heckard was probably the most eloquent preacher who ever presided over the congregation, and

was, besides, a very jovial man. While at Watseka, afterwards, he was kicked by a cow while milking, and died from his injuries. D. S. Main took pastoral charge in 1869. He is still in this conference. He was succeeded by A. Magee, in October, 1872. A sketch of him will appear in the history of Prairie City. A. S. Atherton was next, coming in 1875. He has since retired from the ministry, and is farming in Missouri. G. Wiley Martin came in 1877. He is now a presiding elder in a thinly settled portion of Nebraska. The next pastor was E. C. Wayman. He is now in Kankakee district, and has Zion and Verona churches in charge. J. H. Sanders became pastor here in October, 1881. He is now engaged in farming near Iowa Falls, Iowa, having been incapacitated from preaching on account of throat troubles. S. P. James, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Sanford, coming in October, 1883. The church building was erected in 1858, at a cost of about \$1,500. The amount was raised mostly by subscription. Among those donating: Moses Hand gave \$200; D. K. Hardin, \$200; David Griffin, \$200; Alexander Fisher, \$200; Rufus Benedict, \$150; Ebenezer Sanford, \$200; Sylvester Davey paid, in work and money, about \$50. The amount first raised was not sufficient, and the donors increased their subscriptions, Mr. Hand giving altogether about \$400. The ladies also raised money by holding entertainments and giving suppers, and paid a great deal towards the furnishing of the church. The parsonage was erected in 1859, at a cost of about \$800. It is located across the street from the church. The tax-title to the land on

which it stands, was donated to the society by Moses Hand. The first trustees were: Moses Hand, Andrew Burr, L. I. Washburn, D. K. Hardin and Alexander Fisher. The officers at present are: A. Mead, Milton Hay, S. Davey, John Kreider and J. N. Belleville, trustees; A. Mead, A. Magee, John Kreider and S. Davey, stewards; A. B. Cooper, class-leader. The church has hardly as many members as formerly, though a good degree of interest is manifested. A. Magee and A. Mead are local preachers, and speak alternate Sundays, the regular pastor only preaching at night. A Sabbath school was organized a short time after the building of the church edifice. Ebenezer Sanford was its first superintendent. A. Mead now holds that position, and has for a number of years. He has the school in good condition.

Rev. S. P. James, who now fills the pulpit at the M. E. church, of Prairie City, was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, November 9, 1842, and is a son of A. F. W. and Rebecca C. (Price) James. His father removed to McDonough county in 1869, and died in Sciota township in 1880. S. P. spent his boyhood days in Maryland, and in 1861 went to Washington, and was engaged in the quartermaster's department of the army. He was thus employed until 1864, when he came to this county, where many of his relatives resided. He located at Bushnell, and commenced the study of dentistry with his brother, J. A. After becoming proficient in the profession, he formed a partnership with his brother. In January, 1866, he went to Vermont, Fulton county, and opened a

dentistry office. He became a local preacher there, and decided to give up his profession. He was a local preacher from 1870 to 1875, and in the latter year served as supply to the Macomb circuit. His ordination as elder occurred on October 4, 1880, at Fairbury, Bishop Hurst presiding. His first charge, after filling the supply on the Macomb circuit, was at Pleasant Mound, this county. He was next assigned to Rarita, Henderson county. After this he served at Good Hope until coming to Prairie City, in October, 1883. He was married in Baltimore, Maryland, on July 12, 1866, to Martha E. Lynch. They have two children—William A. and Walter G.

GREENWOOD METHODIST CHURCH, MACOMB TOWNSHIP.

The people of this denomination in this vicinity first met for worship at the Scottsburg church, in 1857. At that time they were under the supervision of Blandinsville circuit. In 1858, they were taken into the Pleasant Mound circuit, and began to hold meetings in the school house of District No. 2. Services were held in that building till 1875, when the church of the United Brethren was erected. They worshipped in that edifice until their own was completed, later in the same year. On Sunday, December 19, 1875, the dedication sermon was preached by Rev. J. G. Evans, president of Hedding college, Abingdon. The building is 32x48 feet in ground area, and was erected at a cost of \$1,836.07. The first trustees were: Abram Switzer, D. Chidester, J. B. Bieber, A. C. Ford, H. H. McElvain and L. H. Shriver. The first preacher was Rev. Benjamin F.

Applebee, a minister of good ability and highly esteemed. He formed the class, consisting of 15 members, and labored one year with the flock. Since his time the following have preached: C. Springer, George Havermail, William Underwood, William Frizzell, Peter Warner, H. H. Crozier, —Mark, Jacob Mayhews, D. S. Mains, A. Bowers, B. C. Dennis, J. Ferguson, J. W. Frizzell, B. E. Kaufman, H. K. Metcalf, J. Pugh, J. E. Taylor, Peter Garrison, Thomas J. Pearson, J. A. Sandess and Melton Haney. T. P. Henry is the present minister. O. M. McElvain has taken the place of J. B. Bieber as trustee.

M. E. CHURCH, EMMET TOWNSHIP.

The building of this congregation is located on the northeast corner of section 19, and was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$2,500; size, 26x50 feet in ground area. The church was dedicated in February, 1866. The society was organized and held regular meetings in groves and school houses some 15 years previous. The land on which the present building is located was generously donated to the society by George Guy. The first regular pastor of the congregation was Rev. Stephen Brink, who staid about two years. The following were among the first members: George G. Guy and wife, James Guy, Catharine Duncan, David G., B. F., Martha, Rebecca J., Harrietta and A. E. Guy, Eli Murray and wife, John B. Murray and wife, Ingabo and Martha Carmack, Riley P. Pennington and wife, James Bradley, Francis Atkinson, James Griffith and wife, Mrs. Emily Wilson and Mary J. Newell. George G. Guy was the first class leader,

and held that position for a number of years. He resigned in 1876, since which time his son, B. F., has been class leader. The present pastor is V. C. Randolph. A Sunday school has been carried on during the summer seasons, until recent years, since which time they meet both summer and winter. George G. Guy was the first superintendent, who was followed successively by Eli Murray, William Knight and the present incumbent, R. T. Ballew.

STICKLE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The congregation in Emmet township known by the above name was organized in 1845, with the following members: Abram Stickle, Sr., Susan Stickle, Jacob Stickle and wife, George Stickle and wife, William Stickle and wife, Abram Stickle, Jr., and wife, William Twitchell and wife, Nicholas Post and wife, Andrew Wyatt and wife, George Eyre and wife, Robert Fleetmiller and wife, Mrs. Mary Henley, Mrs. Elizabeth McCrary and Robert Stickle. They worshipped for about ten years in the school house, near the site of the present church edifice, which was erected in 1854 or 1855, on the southwest quarter of section 11. The building is 30x45 feet in ground area, and was erected at a cost of \$1,700. It was named in honor of Abram Sickel, Sr., now deceased, who was the prime mover in the organization of the same. There is a present membership of about 50.

BLANDINSVILLE M. E. CHURCH.

The first religious services of a public character that occurred in what is now Blandinsville township were held

at the Hays school house, three miles east of the city of Blandinsville. Peter Akers, John S. Barger, Chauncey Hobart, John Morey, David Oliver, J. Kirkpatrick, J. B. Quinby, W. J. Smith, U. J. Giddings and others held services here at various times. The first preaching in the town of Blandinsville was in a school house, since moved, and now occupied as the post office. It was at the Hays school house, however, that the first society of this denomination was formed. The following is a list of the various pastors who have filled the pulpit of this charge, from the organization of the church, in 1854. J. S. Cummings, 1854; W. J. Beck and J. Cowden, 1855; B. E. Kaufman, 1856; H. Presson and B. E. Kaufman, 1857; H. Presson, 1858; G. W. Miller, 1859-60; B. B. Kennedy and V. M. Dewey, 1861; B. B. Kennedy, 1862; H. H. Crozier, 1863; S. Brink, 1864-65-66; J. C. Millington, 1867; John Luccock, 1868-69; B. E. Kaufman, 1870; B. E. Kaufman and T. J. Pearson, 1871; B. F. Tallman, 1872; B. F. Tallman and G. N. Dorsey, 1873; B. F. Tallman and A. C. Calkins, 1874; G. B. Snedaker and W. B. Alexander, 1875-76-77; T. P. Henry, 1878-79-80; B. C. Dennis, 1881; C. W. Ayling, 1882; W. W. Carr, 1883; C. Springer, 1884-85.

There is a membership of nearly 300 at this time connected with Blandinsville charge. The church edifice in Blandinsville is a beautiful structure, in good repair, and reflects credit upon the congregation and community.

THE M. E. CHURCH OF BARDOLPH.

This church was first known as that of Wolf's grove, and was organized at the

house of Jacob Kepple, in the spring of 1837, by the Rev. Mr. Thompson, through the influence of William H. Jackson, a local preacher, one of those sturdy pioneers who not only desired to open up this beautiful country for settlement, but to sow the good seed of the Gospel in the hearts of his neighbors and friends. The church or class, as originally formed, contained but five members: W. H. Jackson, Ann Jackson, Margaret Kepple, Elizabeth Kulp and Harriet Vincent. Mr. Jackson was elected class leader. Preaching was held at the log cabin of Jacob Kepple, once in four weeks, on week days, as the circuit was so large that the preachers had to preach every day in the week, and often twice a day, to make their rounds in four weeks. It was very often a very long time between appointments, but these self-sacrificing circuit riders rode horseback or traveled on foot, carrying their saddle-bags containing their library and wardrobe. Their salary was very small, \$100 being the usual salary allowed them, and often half of this was never obtained.

Religious services were held at the cabin of Mr. Kepple for some two or three years, and after that for six or eight years at the house of Wm. H. Jackson. After that, services were, at first, held in the school house, about a quarter of a mile south of the present site of Bardolph. After a few years the meeting place was removed to the school house on the southwest quarter of section 24, in Macomb township. Here it remained until about 1855, when Bardolph being laid out, the church was removed to the newly erected school house in that place, where it remained about a year or so. Its name

was changed about this time to that of Bardolph Methodist Episcopal society. The school directors, having objections to the holding of services in the building, a room in the village was rented by the society, for the purpose of having services. This they held for a few months, when the members of the Presbyterian church tendered them the use of their church building, which they gladly accepted.

In the autumn of 1866, the Cumberland Presbyterians and this congregation united in the erection of a church edifice, which was known by their united names, in which services were held on alternate Sundays. For 10 years this continued, and finally, in 1883, the Methodist congregation purchased the interest of the Presbyterians in the structure, and now own and occupy it themselves. The building is a neat and commodious specimen of church architecture. Like all other old churches of this denomination, they have had a number of pastors, but it is believed that the following is a complete list, with the date of service, the first, however, being circuit preachers, with appointments at this place. Beginning with the first, we have Rev. Mr. Thompson, who served one year; Rev. Mr. Mobley, one year; Rev. C. Hobart, two years; Rev. Mr. Pitner, one year; Rev. Mr. Troy, one year; Rev. J. Walters, one year; Rev. C. J. Houts, one year; Rev. T. J. Oliver, one year; Rev. B. F. Applebee, one year; U. J. Geddings, two years; Rev. Mr. Hindle, a part of a year which was finished out by Rev. Freeborn Haney; Rev. W. J. Beck, one year; Rev. B. F. Swarts, one year. The next was Rev. Barton Cartwright and

Rev. J. B. Quimby, who together had appointments on this circuit. They were succeeded by Rev. John Morey, who served one year; Rev. Milton Brown, one year; Rev. James Taylor and Rev. John P. Brooks, one year; Rev. W. H. Jackson and Rev. Sharrod Robinson, one year; Rev. Mr. Hadley, one year; Rev. W. J. Beck, one year; Rev. Mr. McCool, one year; Rev. B. F. Applebee, one year; Rev. W. F. Steward, one year; Rev. John Windsor, one year; Rev. Creighton Springer, one year, and Rev. Mr. Brown, one year. This brings it down to the building of the church in 1867. From that time forward the pulpit has been filled by Revs. B. E. Kaufman, D. S. Main, James Ferguson, A. P. Hull, Jacob Mathews, John Reed, P. S. Garretson, J. W. Frizzell, T. J. Pearson, H. K. Metcalf, J. A. Souders, B. C. Dennis and T. P. Henry, the present pastor.

Special revivals have been held at various times with wonderful results, among which may be mentioned some of the principal ones. One was held in the school house south of the site of Bardolph, in the winter of 1851, by Rev. James Taylor, the pastor, assisted by Revs. John P. Brooks and W. H. Jackson. Some 50 or 60 conversions were reported. A union revival was held therein shortly after the erection of the church building, by Revs. H. C. Mullen, John Windsor and W. H. Jackson, which resulted in some 70 making a profession of faith. In 1872, a revival held by Rev. Jacob Mathews resulted in adding 75 more to the fold. In 1880, a powerful wave of religious feeling swept throughout the community, and a revival at that time, under the direction of Rev. T. J.

Pearson resulted in the conversion of 130 souls. A revival in 1883, also, resulted in 30 more coming into the church. The officers of the society are at present, the following mentioned: J. E. Hendrickson and George Switzer, class leaders; J. E. Hendrickson, John W. Booth, Mrs. J. Knapp, John G. Smith and John M. Jackson, stewards; Dr. J. B. Knapp, A. Hanson, H. A. Maxwell, J. W. Jackson, J. W. Booth, J. E. Hendrickson and J. M. Jackson, trustees. John M. Jackson, superintendent of Sabbath school. The church is in an excellent condition, and has a membership of 105 at the present writing, (1885.)

SCOTT'S M. E. CHURCH, BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

The congregation of this name was organized in 1837. Rev. Tray, deceased, was the first pastor of the church. The first church edifice was erected in 1836, on the southwest quarter of section 30, and was also used for school purposes. It was a log structure, 12x15 feet in dimensions. The growth and prosperity of the church has been gradual and substantial, and at present there is a membership of 50 or 60. Rev. Powell, the present pastor, has been laboring in the work and interest of the church at different periods for the past 30 years. There is also a flourishing Sunday school in connection, with a membership of between 150 and 200.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BUSHNELL.

During the year 1856, although the people of the village were but few, the place having but just started, still there were some that wanted to found a church

of this denomination. After some discussion, in that year, a class was formed of the following members: J. Cole and wife, E. Aller and wife, Herman Diltz and wife, Jacob Miller and wife, and Isaac Tharke and wife. This little knot of christians formed a nucleus around which gathered quite a congregation. They worshipped for a time in the building erected by the German Methodists, in harmony with that body, but in 1863, they felt convinced that they should have a house of their own, so set to work and built one of frame, 36x56 in ground area, at a cost of \$3,000. This they used until the spring of 1883, when it was demolished, and on its site was erected the present stately edifice they use for worship. This beautiful building is brick, 58x70 feet in dimension, well and substantially built, elegantly finished and beautifully fitted up. Its cost was about \$12,000, and it was dedicated to sacred uses in May, 1884. The present membership is about 250.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BUSHNELL.

In July, 1857, a congregation of this denomination of christians was formed at the rising town of Bushnell, with the following members: Henry Weiser and wife, Michael Miller and wife, George Ludwig and wife, Andrew Ludwig and wife, Henry Bertz and wife, Henry Wilmasshans and wife, Christ. Wiseman and wife and John Ewald and wife. The first minister was Rev. Peter Hehner. No sooner was the society formed than they began to look around for means with which to erect them a house of worship, and with this end in view elected

the following gentlemen, a board of trustees to urge the matter: Henry Meiser, George Ludwig, Michael Miller, Andrew Ludwig and Henry Bertz. They at once set to work and before cold weather set in had the church in which they now meet, erected and finished. It is of frame, 25x40. Rev. Mr. Hehner was succeeded in the pastorate by Rev. C. Johnson, and he by Rev. John Saiser. There is now a membership of 60, in full communion, under the ministration of Rev. John C. Rapp, the present pastor, and a great good is wrought by their work in the community. The present officers are: Henry Rogers, elder; C. Nessel, deacon; C. Goeppinger, John Oblander and Frank Kramer, trustees. There is a flourishing Sabbath school in connection with the church, which was organized at the same time as the church, with Michael Miller as its first superintendent. The present membership is about 70, with C. Nessel as superintendent, and John Oblander as secretary.

Jacob Miller, former pastor of the German M. E. church at Bushnell, was a native of Clayborn, Alsace, born January 13, 1815. When he was small his parents died, leaving him under the guardianship of his grandparents. He was brought up under religious influences, and when his grandfather died, the latter asked Jacob to lead a good life. In his 17th year he came to New York. He was married in 1835 to Magdalena Walter. Two years after that he came west, stopping at Quincy, Illinois. There he joined the Lutheran church in 1843. He afterward joined the Congregational church, but finally became connected with the Methodist Episcopal

church. In 1848 he obtained license to preach. Two years later he was sent to Pekin, Illinois. There he remained one year. In 1850 he went to Jackson, Missouri, where he remained two years. His next appointments were Alton, Red Bud, then Staunton, Vandalia and Highland, Illinois. His health failed him in 1857, and he was superannuated. He then retired to his farm, where he lived seven years. He next took up religious work near Staunton. In 1860 he had charge at Alton. In 1868, he had charges at Alton, Vandalia and Staunton. Thence he came to Bushnell, this county, where he was stationed and built a house. He was sent out again in 1869, and worked in Petersburg one year. He was then sent to Bushnell again, where he worked in the Lord's vineyard six months, before his death occurred. A few days before he died he talked about his soul's condition. The maiden name of the wife whom he left behind was Magdalena Walter. The names of their children were—Jacob and Joshua and the wife of Henry Rogers. The funeral services of Rev. Miller were held in the American M. E. church at Bushnell, conducted by Rev. David Huene.

INDUSTRY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This society was organized by Rev. E. Montgomery in 1855, with the following members: John Reed and wife, Henry Robeley and wife, M. Merrick and wife, Mrs. Vance, Fannie Bridges and Polly Shannon. The church edifice is situated on the northeast corner of Main and Sullivan streets. It is a frame building, and is 32x50 feet in ground area. Before the church building had reached com-

pletion, Rev. John Wiarson preached to the congregation. The edifice was dedicated, in July, 1866, by Rev. Reuben Andrews, of Quincy. It cost about \$2,000. The first trustees were: J. C. McLetton, J. W. Leach, M. Merrick, John Blazer and B. F. Botchlett.

LINN GROVE M. E. CHURCH, WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized in September, 1865, by Rev. Peter Warner, in the grove in Jesse Hageman's dooryard. The following were among the original members: Jesse Hageman, William M. Hageman, Samuel Arthur and wife, Asa J. Tiger and wife, Thomas Foster. Asa J. Tiger was the first class leader. The church house stands on the northeast corner of section 24, and was erected in 1868, at an outlay of \$2,400. It is a good frame building, 32 feet wide by 48 feet long. The first pastor was Rev. M. C. Bowlin, while the present minister is Rev. J. N. Clarke. They only have a membership of 22 at present, but have numbered as high as 92 members. The present officers are: Amanda Chidster, leader; Asa J. Tiger and Mrs. Porter, stewards; A. Chidster, A. J. Tiger, J. O. Porter, Clinton Gossard and Mary J. George, trustees.

GOOD HOPE M. E. CHURCH.

Good Hope was formerly a part of Blandinsville circuit, but in the fall of 1878 Good Hope circuit was organized. It is composed of Stickle's, Linn Grove, Burnsville, Maple Grove and Spring Creek. The succession of pastors are: G. W. Miller, S. P. James, David Lasker and the present minister, V. C. Ran-

dolph. The church building was first erected one mile northwest of the village, but when the town was started, it was removed to its present location at Good Hope. Upon its removal it was thoroughly repaired, the steeple constructed and a bell purchased; it is now valued at about \$2,500. The parsonage is well located on a good lot in the village, and is valued at \$800. The membership at present numbers 55, and about 145 in the entire charge.

M. E. CHURCH, CHALMERS TOWNSHIP

The building used by this denomination is situated on the southwest quarter of section 14, and was completed in July 1872 by the Methodist and Lutheran societies of this township, who erected and own it jointly. The size of the building is 28x40 feet; it was completed at a cost of \$1,600. The Methodist congregation was organized by Rev. Lyman B. Kent, in July, 1872. The first members were: John Saffell and wife, Samuel Scroggs and wife, George A. Cover and wife, Mrs. Saul, Mrs. William Barrett, Duncan Lyons and wife, Nathaniel Dicker and wife. The ministers who have presided over the church are: Revs. James, Head, Freland, Frizzell and Bowlan. The present pastor is Rev. Tullis, of Macomb, who preaches every other Sabbath. The present membership numbers about 30. S. A. Cover is class leader.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, OF TENNESSEE.

The first meetings of this denomination held in the neighborhood of Tennessee, were at the residence of James

Fulkerson, near Hill's Grove, in 1832. This locality is known as "Old Methodist Stamping Grounds." These meetings were held by missionaries, Rev. Carter, Levi Springer and Henry Summers. In 1851, a society was organized south of Tennessee, at what was called the brick school house. The Revs. James Taylor, J. P. Brooks, William Smith, and J. B. Quinby, served as preachers.

The following are the names of the original members: John Jarvis, Mrs. Jarvis, Garrett Jarvis, William Delay, Absolam Parker, Mary Parker, C. L. Davis, Maria Davis, William Clayton, Louisa Clayton, L. C. Bacon, Honor Bacon, Lewis Mourning, Ann Mourning, and Sarah Lawyer.

After a few years, the society was transferred from the Macomb district to that of Blandinsville, and the following ministers preached to this little flock, during the succeeding years: Revs. Joseph Cummings, G. W. Erwin, James Cowden, John Beard, B. E. Kaufman, and H. Presson.

In 1857, the class at the school house was moved to Tennessee, and about the same time the class at Hill's Grove, also, moved to the same place, both uniting, Rev. B. E. Kaufman preaching the first sermon there in the school house. The church is now a part of the Colchester work, and is presided over by the minister of the latter place.

The church structure was erected in 1864, under the supervision of John McElroy, William Clayton, and William Latimer, building committee. It is a good frame building, 28x40 feet, and cost \$2,000.

The first trustees were John McElroy, William Clayton, J. Jarvis, William Latimer, and Thomas Fulkerson.

ROCK CREEK METHODIST CHURCH, HIRE TOWNSHIP.

The congregation, which is known by the above appellation, was duly organized during the year 1850, with some 22 members, among whom were several members of the Hainline family. These met in the various school houses in the district, in the vicinity, until 1875, when they erected the neat church building, which they now occupy, on the southwest quarter of section 17, in Hire township. This edifice, which is 30x46 feet in size, was put up at an expense of \$2,000, and is substantially built, and well furnished.

FRIENDSHIP M. E. CHURCH, TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.

This is among the oldest religious organizations of the county. As early as 1833, Rev. Cord, a missionary, preached to the congregation at the house of John Hunt, now owned by John J. Kirk. During the winter of 1835-36, a class was organized at the house of John Kirk, by Rev. Carter, and services were held there for about two years, when a school house was erected on section 5, where their church now stands. The house was a small affair, 16x20 feet in size, of frame construction, and was used by this denomination until it was replaced by the present church, which was erected by the society in the spring, or early summer, of 1852. It is 30x40 in dimensions, and has a seating capacity of 250 persons. The lumber for the

building was cut and sawed on Crooked Creek, in Hancock county, some six miles distant. The original members were Robert and Nancy Cook, Mrs. Penny and daughter, Esther Hunt, Malinda Hunt, Mr. Justice and wife, John and James Hammer, John and Nancy Kirk, John and Margaret Lyon, Vandever Banks and wife, James Renshaw and wife. Mrs. Banks is probably the only surviving member of the little band, who assisted in the organization of this society. The ground on which the church stands, was deeded to the society by Dodson Siebalds, for a Methodist camp meeting ground, and originally consisted of two acres, but in 1874, John B. Eakel deeded half an acre for cemetery purposes. The first camp meeting held in the Military Tract was at Friendship, in 1833. People came from Quincy, Jacksonville, Beardstown, Burlington, and other points equally distant. The present pastor of the church is H. C. Cady, of Colchester, who preaches every two weeks. The membership at present numbers about 30, with the following officers: Arthur Chapman, George and Clarence Bartlett, R. W. Lyon, Sherman Kirk, trustees; Sherman Kirk and Clarence Bartlett, stewards.

MAPLE GROVE METHODIST CHURCH,
EMMET TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized about the year 1850, and for many years worshiped in the groves, and school houses, in primitive style. In 1865, they erected a neat, substantial church edifice on the northeast quarter of section 19, Emmet township. The building is 26x50 feet in ground area, and cost in the neighbor-

hood of \$2,500. Among many of those who have been prominently identified with this church, have been Eli Murray, B. F. and G. G. Guy, James Griffith and D. T. and J. C. Guy.

MOUND CHAPEL METHODIST CHURCH,
MOUND TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized in 1854, at the residence of E. Dyer, with eight or ten members. They continued to worship in the dwellings of the members, school houses, etc., until in 1868, when they erected the church edifice which they now own. This is 35x55 feet in size upon the ground, and was built at an expense of \$3,200. It is situated upon the northwest quarter of section 22, of Mound township. The building is a handsome, substantial frame, and the site and its surroundings are truly beautiful. Prominent among its members have been John Holmes, Joseph Melvin, J. Gardner, Edward Mitchell, Amos Hipskey, Ross Manly, J. Manly, Cyrus Head, A. Flemming, John and Isaac Sheely and William Anderson.

PLEASANT GROVE METHODIST CHURCH OF
INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP.

A church with the above title is located upon the northeast quarter of section 26. The edifice was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$1,200, and is 36x40 feet in ground area. Among those who have been prominent in church matters here, have been John Bennett, Marion Skiles, Joseph McLean, M. Springer, George Bennett and George Meadors.

LIBERTY METHODIST CHURCH OF
BLANDINSVILLE.

The congregation who worship in the building which bears the above name,

have one of the best rural churches in the county. It is a beautiful structure which stands upon the southeast quarter of section 13, Blandinsville township. It is valued at something like \$2,500.

COLCHESTER METHODIST CHURCH.

A church society of this denomination was first organized at this place on the 1st of February, 1858, under the direction and through the instrumentality of the Revs. H. Presson and B. E. Kaufman, with 21 members, whose names were as follows: Joseph Taylor, Mary Taylor, Abraham Pearson, Elizabeth Pearson, Richard Musson, Rebecca Musson, James Roberts, Cecilia Roberts, A. B. Doan, Sarah Doan, Mary Bechtel, Margaret Musson, John Pearson, Abraham Newland, Jr., Thomas Pearson, William Cowan, David Sherbine, Mary A. Sherbine, Sarah E. Biell, Philip Lawrence and John Level. Meetings were held in school houses and other buildings until the year 1861, when a neat brick edifice was erected, at a cost of \$1,200. It is 32x46 feet in ground area, and has a good seating capacity. Among those prominent in this church, have been Abraham Newland, Jr., James Roberts, John Pearson, Richard Williams, James Underhill, William Hutton, David Reece, John Parnell, Richard Musson and John James. The growth of the church was for many years very great, but of late has decreased in numbers on account of so many removals and numerous deaths; but still they are prosperous, and have a good active membership. The value of church property is \$2,000. A most excellent Sabbath school is attached to this church,

which is well attended. The present pastor is Rev. Charles T. Cady, who has occupied the pulpit since October, 1884.

Rev. Charles T. Cady is the son of Curtis and Abigail Cady, and was born April 30, 1855, in Brimfield, Peoria county, Illinois. His early education was received at the Brimfield high school. At the age of 18 he taught school, continuing in this occupation for two years. In the fall of 1876 he was enrolled as a student at Hedding college, Abingdon, Illinois, and graduated in the spring of 1881, receiving the degree of A. B., and three years later the degree of A. M. He was married to Eunice A. Hiner, of Abingdon, Illinois, on the 9th of March, 1881. One child, George Raymond, is the fruit of this union, born February 6, 1884, at Raritan, Henderson county, Illinois. Mr. Cady was admitted on trial as a minister in the central Illinois conference, in the fall of 1881, and was stationed at Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. The following year he removed to Raritan, Henderson county, Illinois, where he remained two years. In the month of October, 1884, he was appointed to the church at Colchester, Illinois, where he is now in charge as pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

WILLOW GROVE M. E. CHURCH, OF HIRE TOWNSHIP.

A class with the above name was organized during the year 1864 or 1865, and for some years worshipped in what was called Prosperity hall, in Emmet township, but now meets in the church owned by the Willow Grove United Brethren, on section 1, of Hire town-

ship, meeting on alternate Sabbaths. It has a membership of about 40. Among those prominent in this church have been W. B. Alexander and S. B. Davis.

A history of the Sabbath school in connection with this church, see further on.

NEW HOPE METHODIST CHURCH, OF BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

In this neighborhood about 50 years ago, Bethel Methodist Episcopal church was organized, and about the year 1845, a building was erected on the southeast quarter of section 7. This house was burned in 1863, being set on fire by an incendiary. For a few years the church ceased its existence, but in 1866 a new organization was formed under the name of the New Hope Methodist Episcopal church. The following year the present church structure was erected. It is a good frame, 32x45 feet in size, and cost \$1,600. The membership at that time was near 70, at present but 40. Rev. James McElroy was the first pastor. The annual contribution is about \$700. Among those prominent in this church have been James C. Archer, George Barclay, James Depoy, J. N. N. Horrell and Thomas Hanthorn. The building is on the northeast quarter of section 4, Bethel township.

THE ADAIR M. E. CHURCH OF NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized in 1875, and the same year the present church structure was erected and dedicated in October. It was built by general contribution, of all the denominations, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good, neat, frame edifice. The original members were

Washington Williams, Lafayette Williams, Jacob Ready, Mrs. Wm. Lance, Josephine Porter and Martha Epperson. Rev. J. E. Taylor was the first pastor. Among those prominent in church affairs, besides those mentioned above, have been Stephen Blackstone, Thornton Randolph and Joseph E. Porter. The church is located on the northeast quarter of section 11, New Salem township.

PLEASANT MOUND M. E. CHURCH.

Pleasant Mound church is situated upon section 6, of Prairie City township on the McDonough and Warren county line, at the corners of Swan Creek, Greenbush, Walnut Grove and Prairie City townships. The first record of this church bears the date of July 6, 1859, and is as follows: "Pleasant Mound church was built in the spring and summer of 1859, and dedicated July 4, 1859. The building cost \$1,500. The money is all secured and the church has no indebtedness." This is signed by the following members of the board of trustees: William McMahill, John W. King, Thomas King, Giles F. Livingston, William Young and H. H. Hewitt. From what can be gathered from the records and from information gathered from the church fathers, these persons who composed this first board of trustees, were the men who were foremost in its organization and erection. The Rev. F. M. Chaffee, of the Central Illinois conference aided materially in its organization. The church was dedicated by one of the leading pioneer preachers, the late Henry Summers. The parsonage was

built in the summer of 1865, at a cost of some \$400, all of which was in hand at the time. A most efficient board of trustees has always had the control of matters here, as is evidenced by the church never having any debt hanging over it. There are four out of the seven original trustees living at the present: Thomas King, William Young, H. H. Hewitt, and Burris A. Reed; and three dead: John W. King, G. F. Livingston, and William McMahill. Thomas King has been a member of the board of trustees since the organization, or for the last 26 years. The church edifice is 32x48. Rev. N. G. Clark is the present pastor and J. R. King recording steward.

MOUND CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH, MOUND TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized in the spring of 1854, at the residence of E. Dyer, with the following original members: Edward Dyer and wife, Edward Mitchell and wife, James E. Fleming and wife, Andrew J. Fleming and wife, C. M. Melvin, Elizabeth Melvin. Meetings were held at the house of Edward Dyer until the following summer, when the school house known as the "Old sixteen" was built, and services were then held there until the erection of a church building in 1869, which is located on section 22. It is a good, substantial frame structure. 36x40 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of \$1,200. On Christmas day, 1869, it was dedicated by Rev. Andrews, of Quincy, assisted by William Rutledge and B. E. Kaufman, the latter gentleman being pastor of the church at that time. The lot on which the church stands consists

of one acre, and was sold to the society by A. J. Fleming for \$50. The present officers of the church are John W. Sheely, class leader; J. W. Swartzbaugh and A. J. Fleming, stewards; W. A. Anderson, J. W. Sheely, Joseph Melvin, J. W. Swartzbaugh and A. J. Fleming, trustees. At the same time the society was formed a Sunday school was organized with Edward Dyer, superintendent, and C. M. Melvin, chorister, which has been continued ever since.

ADAIR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

This society was organized in 1875, and the same year the present church structure was erected, and dedicated in October. It was built by general contribution, of all denominations, at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good, neat, frame edifice. The original members were Washington Williams, Lafayette Williams, Jacob Ready, Mrs. William Lance, Josephine Porter and Martha Epperson.

PENNINGTON'S POINT M. E. CHURCH OF NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the oldest organizations of the Methodist church in McDonough county. The class was organized in 1836, by Rev. David Carter, at the house of John Greenup, on the northeast quarter of section 30. The first pastor who officiated here was Rev. Francis M. Chaffee. They had no regular church building until 1856, when one was erected at the Point, and dedicated in that year by Revs. Jesse B. Craig and William Rutledge. That structure was used until 1876, when a new one was built, and dedicated by Rev. Evans, in the fall of that year. The cost of the new church

was nearly \$3,000. In the fall of 1881, the building was badly wrecked by a tornado, and the damage done necessitated an outlay of about \$300 in repairs. It is located about the center of the west line of section 30. The present pastor is J. H. Shover.

CENTENNIAL M. E. CHURCH OF NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This class was organized in 1871 by Rev. C. Atherton. They met at the school house on the southwest corner of section 25 until their church was erected. It was built in 1876, at a cost of \$1,800, and dedicated on July 2, of that year. Rev. William Rutledge preached the dedication sermon. The building committee was J. M. Wilcox, Josiah McDonald, Solomon Ritter and George E. Porter. Solomon Ritter was the first-class leader, and Robert Jeffrey was the first steward, Rev. Henry is the present pastor. The trustees are John Wilcox, Solomon Ritter and George E. Porter.

METHODIST CHURCH AT TENNESSEE.

This organization erected a church edifice in the village of Tennessee, in the spring of 1864. It was 24x60 feet in dimensions, and had a seating capacity of over 300. Rev. B. Frazell held the first services in the building, the organization having a membership of about 45. The first trustees of the church were Thomas Fulkerson, L. C. Bacon, and James Jarvis. Those who have served as pastors of the church since its organization, are as follows: B. Frazell, two years; S. D. Main, two years; William Haney, one year; T. Poole, one year; Mr. Thalman, one year; George Luekey, one year; Mr. Atherton, one year; T. P.

Henry, three years; Mr. Alexander, two years; Mr. Smith, one year; J. A. Souders, one year; Mr. Calkins, two years. Rev. Cady is the present pastor, and resides at Colchester. Since the organization of the church, services have been held every two weeks. In 1876, Rev. S. D. Main held the first revival in the church, and 70 converts were the result of his labors. Rev. T. P. Henry held a very successful revival in 1875, converting 26. Rev. Calkins held two revivals during the year 1884, and converted, in all, 32. At present, the church has a membership of 35. The present trustees are F. F. Meir, J. A. Jenkins, and B. F. Thompson.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, MACOMB.

The First Baptist church of Macomb was organized in 1857 by Rev. D. D. Gregory. The congregation purchased the Macomb female seminary building on North Lafayette street, now occupied by the Second Baptist church, and continued to worship there until their new church edifice was erected, which was in 1869. It is on Carroll street, west of Lafayette street, and is one of the largest and most expensive church structures in the county. The architectural design of the building is rather imposing, of good proportion, and pleasing to the eye. A very tall steeple, 132 feet high, rises from the center of the building, over the front and main entrance, and is beautifully designed and proportioned. The present value of the structure is about \$8,000, although it cost the congregation several thousand dollars more to erect it. Real estate, material and labor were much higher than at present. The following

are the names of the original members: D. D. Gregory, J. Pennington, T. Axford, J. W. Blount, M. T. Winslow, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. McCabe and Mrs. Summers. The congregation has grown gradually, until the membership at present numbers about 95. The following are the names of the various pastors since the organization: Revs. L. M. Whitman, J. O. Metcalf, C. W. Palmer, J. L. Benedict, C. B. Roberts, Hill, J. L. M. Young, W. D. Clark and J. S. Douglas. The church has no regular pastor at present, but services are held occasionally. A Sunday school is held regularly every Sunday, and has an average attendance of about 65.

SECOND BAPTIST (COL.) CHURCH, MACOMB

This congregation was organized by Elder Doling, of Quincy, J. C. Graves, Galesburg, J. W. Harrington, Sciota, and A. Blackburn, Macomb, May 9, 1875. The following were the original members: Andrew Pleasant, Hattie Pleasant, David and Emma Hammond, Winnie Fields, Matilda Mayweather, Wisten Jackson and Maria Sanford. The church has had two revivals, at which 13 were added to the church, making a membership at present of 25. The church building is situated on North Lafayette street, and was formerly owned by the First Baptist church, but purchased from them in 1876, \$400 being the consideration. The annual contribution is about \$240. The pastor's salary for one-half his time is \$120 per year.

NEW HOPE BAPTIST CHURCH.

[By Elder W. McNutt, Pastor.]

The Blandinsville Baptist church is a separate and distinct organization, hav-

ing a history peculiar to itself. Yet, some have thought that it is a mere continuation of the old New Hope Baptist church, which was organized near this place years ago, and which eventually became extinct. Hence it becomes necessary in order to have a true history, that the history of each church be given.

New Hope church, according to the most reliable records now available, was organized by Elder John Logan and Deacons Thomas Matthews and Thomas Burnett, two and a half miles northeast of Blandinsville, in October, 1830, with a constituent membership of seven. The house erected was called a union house, was built mainly by Baptists and Reformers, called Campbellites. Very soon, great dissatisfaction was experienced by the Baptists, which lead to the abandonment of the union house, and they built a house south of Blandinsville one-half mile, known by the name of New Hope church. Around, and near this church building became a prominent burying ground, and since the burning of the house the place is known as the South grave yard. This pioneer church was the religious home of Elder John Logan during the last years of his pilgrimage. He died a worthy member of New Hope church January 29th, 1851, having been its pastor for more than 13 years. He also had the honor of organizing the Salem Baptist association, which held its first session with the New Hope church in 1834. This church, in its day, was a beacon light in the "Military Tract," particularly in McDonough county. It is to be regarded as a kind of mother church, as many other congregations seem to have grown out of this pioneer

church. At one time this society numbered as high as 140 members. But in the slow movement of sluggish years, the house became old and somewhat dilapidated and shared an evil fate at the hands of some one who had more respect for the bible of God than for the house that contained it, and when the house had fallen to ashes, the bible was found in good shape, laying on a stump in the yard. This burning seems from the best evidences now among us to have been on the night of March 22, 1868. There has been no record kept that shows the burning, or date. The only direct evidence we have as to the time, is that a well known citizen died on the night of the burning and was buried in that graveyard next day. His tombstone says: March 22, 1868. This church, though in a depressed condition, in its latter years kept up its meetings and was represented in the association until 1868, or 1869. The minutes of 1868, is not at hand; but 1869 says: "no letter." We are informed that there was a meeting called at a private house for the purpose of giving out letters to those who wished them. This seems to have been the death struggle of New Hope church. The line of pastors so far as we have means of knowing, were: Elders John Logan, Joseph Botts, J. L. Trower, W. F. Forrest, W. Welch and J. Ray. So ends the history of New Hope church, and we now proceed to the history of

BLANDINSVILLE BAPTIST CHURCH.

By reference to the minutes of Salem Baptist association for 1870, we get sight at the organization.

"Rev. S. Pickard, during the month of

June, came among us and held a series of meetings which resulted in our organization. By the blessing of the Great Head of the church, saints were revived and sinners made to bow.

"We were organized as the Baptist church of Blandinsville, on the 24th of June, 1870, by Elders S. Pickard and W. Hobbs, and publicly recognized as the Baptist church of Blandinsville, by a regular council called for that purpose. We now ask admission in your body as a member of the same. We have commenced the erection of a house of worship, which we expect to complete before winter.

"Have preaching every alternate Thursday evening by Elder J. J. W. Place, and occasionally by Elder N. Parks, of Raritan, on Sunday."

The constituent members who went into the organization of the Blandinsville church were: Harriet Harmon, Mary A. Ward, Helen Gruber, Eliza Faigley, Edith Porter, Jane Ray, Paulina Logan, Eleseph Ray, James C. Faigley, Matilda Seybold, Isaac H. Bozarth and Henry Harmon.

The recognizing council met the first Thursday in August, 1870. The churches represented were: Sciota, Elm Grove, Bushnell, Independence, Hillsborough, Raritan, and St. Mary's. Was organized by electing Elder J. G. Ward, moderator, and E. Rogers, clerk. During the first year the membership increased to 34.

The house was located on Maple street, on the east end of town; but was not finished as anticipated in the report to association in 1870. It was then thought that the house would be finished by the coming winter, but the association min-

utes of 1871, show some reverses that retarded the work. "Our church building which was in course of erection, and upon which we had expended some \$1,200, was blown down by the severe storms of last spring." Consequently, the house did not reach its completion until 1872. That year the Salem Baptist association met with the Blandinsville church, September 14, 15, 16, 1872. At which time we get the following: "Blandinsville—We welcome the delegates and visiting brethren to our house of worship, and to our homes, etc. Have succeeded in completing our house of worship; have paid on it \$2,256, leaving a balance of \$850, yet due." Elder J. M. Harrington, then of Kentucky, had been written to, to be present at this association and dedicate the new church house. He complied with the request. Held a series of revival meetings in which the church was greatly strengthened and dedicated the house free from debt. At this time Elder Wm. Hobbs was pastor, preaching once a month for the church. The house was of good size, frame, without any gaudiness in appearance, or style.

The grounds, house and church property, has been estimated at \$4,000, without including its recent improvements.

The line of pastors, as the record shows is as follows: Elder J. H. Delano was called to the care of the church in March, 1871, and served but a short time, as it appears that Elder Hobbs became his successor, February, 1872. After which, Elder Delano was recalled in 1873, and resigned in 1876. After this resignation, Rev. G. E. Eldridge served for a while. Eldridge was followed by

Elder J. Wood Saunders, who came to the pastorate, August, 1877, and resigned July, of the year following. Next was Elder T. W. Jones, who served but a short time and resigned. Elder S. J. McCormick was successor to Jones, and resigned in November, 1881. Elder W. McNutt, then of Indiana, was called to the church in December, 1881, for one year, to serve Blandinsville and Hillsborough churches for a salary of \$1,000. At the expiration of the year, the call was made for time indefinite, for the Blandinsville church, each party having the right, upon three months notice, to sever the relation of pastor and church. During the last year, 1884, the church has had many improvements made, both inside and out, until it now compares favorably with any in this part of the state. Among the improvements may be mentioned the additional building of ample dressing rooms and baptistry, all beautifully constructed, with a vestibule in front, having appropriate doors of entrance. The outside of the house is deeply painted in stone color, while the inside is finely papered after the most approved style of church work. These improvements cost about \$800.

The present membership is about 135. As a class of citizens, the Baptists of Blandinsville will not suffer in contrast with any other people, in point of wealth or intelligence. The church is in sympathy with all of their great denominational interests, schools, colleges, missions, etc. The officers are: W. H. Grigsby, S. J. Grigsby, H. K. Prather and James N. Pennington, deacons; J. V. M. Hardesty, A. Pennington and O. P. Pennington, trustees; James R.

Ward, church clerk; and W. H. Grigsby, church treasurer.

On the 3d of January, 1885, Elder McNutt offered his resignation as pastor, to take effect the last of March following.

Preaching is held every Sunday, morning and evening; covenant meeting Saturday before first Sundays, at 2 p. m.; prayer meetings every Thursday night, and Sabbath school every Sunday morning.

Elder Wm. McNutt was born in the eastern division of the state of Tennessee, March 19, 1823. He professed faith in Christ Jesus, August 22, 1847, and and was baptized by Elder W. F. Forrest, then of McMinn county, Tennessee, but whose mortal remains now rest in the city cemetery at Macomb. Mr. McNutt was baptized into the fellowship of New Friendship Baptist church, in Bradley county, Tennessee. He was licensed to preach the gospel of Christ by the New Friendship Baptist church, on the 6th of April, 1850, and ordained on the 3d of August following, by order of New Friendship Baptist church, under the hands of Elders Isaac Chrisman, James Scarbury and J. H. Cawood, who constituted the presbytery. He was married to Mary A. Gatewood, of Polk county, Tennessee, March 17, 1853. He removed to Indiana in August, 1864, and from that state to Blandinsville, McDonough county, in April, 1882. He is still a resident there, and the pastor of the Baptist church.

Elder John Logan was born in Rockbridge county, Virginia, February 14, 1793. His father, Samuel Logan, was a native of Ireland, who emigrated to this

country when about 20 years of age, and was married about the year 1789 to Ann Wylie. A short time after the birth of John, his parents removed to Garrett county, Kentucky, making the journey with two pack horses, on which all their worldly goods were borne. He was a self-made man in every sense of the word. On account of the extreme poverty of his parents, he only obtained such education as the common schools of that early day afforded, but he had a thirst for knowledge, and read with avidity every book he could get, thus storing his mind with information that was of service to him in after years in the proclamation of the gospel. On the 28th of November, 1816, he was married to Nancy Newell, in Simpson county, Kentucky, and at once removed to Sumner county, Tennessee, where he lived for five years. It was here, under the preaching of Elder Lee Allen, that he was converted to Christ, and where he and his estimable wife were buried in baptism on the 3d day of October, 1819, and on the first Sunday in November of the same year they united with the New Hope Baptist church, in Simpson county, Kentucky. From the time of his conversion he began the proclamation of the gospel. In October, 1823, he removed to Dubois county, Indiana, where he remained for four years. When he first settled here he thought to engage no more in the preaching of the gospel, imagining his labors were fruitless. He had been in the neighborhood but a short time when he attended a religious service at the house of a neighbor, when the following dialogue occurred: "John, did you ever preach?" "I don't know."

"Did you ever try?" He had to admit that he had. "Why, don't you know the Lord will kill you if you don't do His work? Now, we must have preaching, and you must do it." A load was lifted from his mind, and never after that did he fail to preach as an opportunity offered.

He was regularly ordained by Elders Graham, Charles Harper and David Hornaday, and in the spring of 1828 moved to this county, and settled near the present town of Industry, living one season in the old block house, of which mention is made elsewhere in these records. The block house at this time was the property of William Carter, who learning Elder Logan was coming to the neighborhood to live, was watching for him, and when he made his appearance with the two-horse team, with his family and entire household goods packed therein, he was hailed by Mr. Carter, who asked him where he was going to live. He replied that he had arranged with a family in the neighborhood to occupy a part of their house. Mr. Carter then said: "Now, see here, Mr. Logan, I have lived long enough in this world to know that no house is large enough for two women. There is that old block house over there, if that will suit, you can take it and use it as long as you like, and it shan't cost you a cent." The offer was thankfully received, and the place was soon made ready for the use of the family. Here they lived until fall, when they moved into a more comfortable house, where they remained until the following year, when another move was made to Schuyler county, which place was made their home until

the fall of 1835, when they again returned to McDonough, this time settling near the present town of Blandinsville, and where they lived until the day of Mr. Logan's death. While living in the old block house he preached in the neighborhood, and organized the first Sunday school ever held in the county. As a preacher, Elder Logan was energetic and earnest in the extreme—an off-hand speaker, never writing his sermons, and seldom using notes. His whole heart was in his Master's work, and he labored earnestly and zealously in the field in which he was called upon to occupy. In the spring of 1832 he received the appointment of missionary from the Home Missionary society of Boston, Massachusetts. For this he was excluded from the Spoon River association in the September following. Previous to this he was what is known as a Regular Baptist, a branch of the Baptist family opposed to missionary societies and salaried preachers, but which, we believe, up to this time had never made the same a test of fellowship. His exclusion from the association did not cause him to lose interest in the work, but rather made him the more zealous, and we find him preaching everywhere in the region known as Military Tract, the unsearchable riches of God, and his work seems to have been specially blessed to the salvation of many. As a citizen he was eminently a man of peace; a christian father and husband, ever teaching his children that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom. While living in Schuyler county he was elected justice of the peace, but held the office but a short time, believing it incompatible

with his duties as a minister of Christ. The result of his union with Nancy Newell was the birth of 13 children, eight of whom are now living.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BUSHNELL.

On the 13th of February, 1862, a little knot of the people of Bushnell, who were of the Baptist denomination, gathered together, and effected an organization of a society. Elder H. S. Warren acted as moderator of the meeting, and John F. Smith, as clerk. The original members of the infant church, that gave in their allegiance at that meeting, were: J. F. Smith, Jonathan Greene, William Greene, H. S. P. Warren, Mary A. Smith, Lucy P. Greene, Jane Fuson, Angeline Kinyon, William S. Hummel, Moses Wilson, Esther Adams, and Laura J. Warren. It was recognized as a church on the 16th of April, 1862, and Rev. H. S. P. Warren installed as pastor. Meetings were held for a time in the German Methodist church, and in Andrew's and Smith's halls. In 1866, the society erected a church, a neat structure, 36x44 feet in size, at a cost of \$2,700. It has since been enlarged to 66 feet in length, and is valued at about \$3,500. The growth of the church has been gradual, mostly by members moving in from other places, and in the conversion of the children and friends of its members. The church has had several revivals of religion, but no very extensive work. The present membership is 150.

As has been already mentioned, Rev. H. S. P. Warren was the first pastor. He retained that relation with the church until 1865, when he was succeeded by

Rev. William T. Bly, who remained one year. Rev. E. Russ served from in 1866 to 1868, when he was followed by Rev. William T. Hill, who preached for about two years. In 1870, Rev. J. J. W. Place was called to this pulpit, and remained with this people a short time. Following him was Rev. G. P. Gyle, and he by Rev. Niles Kinney. Rev. Charles Cross served one year in the pulpit of the church, and was followed by Rev. J. C. Hart, who remained until 1879. Rev. R. C. Ray became pastor of the church during the year 1881.

BAPTIST CHURCH AT TENNESSEE.

The Baptist church at Tennessee was erected in the fall of 1865, and was organized by Rev. W. R. Welch, with a class of about 25. The edifice is a frame structure, 40x60 feet in dimensions. E. Corfield has held service in the church for the past two years and a half, every four weeks. The present deacons of the church are M. Stewart and A. T. Salisbury, having served in that capacity for about four years. M. Stewart, S. Moore, and A. T. Salisbury, act as trustees of the church at present, and have also retained that position for four years past. The present membership numbers about 20.

BAPTIST CHURCH, SCIOTA.

The First Baptist church, of Sciota, was organized February 16, 1870, at a meeting held in the Christian church, by J. L. Benedict, D. D. The first members of the organization were J. M. Forrest and wife, Misses L. E. and T. E. Forrest, James Russell and wife, Mary Buckhart, John Seybold, and R. N.

Henderson. The first regular pastor was Rev. Joseph Delano, and A. M. Newton was the first clerk of the church. Meetings were held in the Christian church until a church edifice of their own was erected, which was in 1871. It is a good, plain church structure, about 30x40 feet, with a well proportioned spire rising from the center of the front, which contains a good-toned, ordinary-sized bell. The building cost \$1,950. The present membership is about 90, and the contributions are about \$700 per annum. The first sermon preached by a Baptist minister in Sciota, was by Elder Sutton, in the year 1868. The succession of pastors to the pulpit of this church, are J. M. Harrington, G. T. Calvin, James Rone, J. E. Todd, R. C. Ray, and Jacob Cornelius, the latter serving as pastor at present. There is also a Sunday school in connection with the church.

INDEPENDENT BAPTIST CHURCH, OF EMMET TOWNSHIP.

The church building of this congregation is located upon section 10, of Emmet township, and was erected in 1858 or 1859. The organization was originally perfected July 4, 1847, with a membership of eight, and until the erection of a house of worship, met in a school house. Among the first members were William Pennington and wife, Mrs. Eliza Hardin, Jacob Clemmer and wife, Mrs. Mary Simmons, William Drain and wife and Eliza Hardin. Rev. J. Owen was the first pastor. The church continued to grow slowly for a time until the Evangelist, Freeman came, when it prospered quite

rapidly, and at one time had a membership of 220, and church property to the amount of \$600. Some of the members died, a large number were dismissed by letter, and several others were excluded, and the congregation is no longer in existence.

HILLSBOROUGH BAPTIST CHURCH, OF BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This congregation was organized in 1849, and in the year following a good frame house of worship was erected, at a cost of \$2,000. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 18. The house at present is in good repair. The membership is about 100. The following persons have served as pastors: Elder J. G. Ward, William Forrest, John Ray, and Elder William Hobbs, who came among this people in 1868.

BAPTIST CHURCH, PRAIRIE CITY.

The Baptist church of Prairie City was organized November 9, 1856, by Elder E. J. Lockwood, with the following 14 members: Alonzo Barnes, Martha L. Barnes, William Davis, Susan Davis, Kate Smith, J. B. Robinson and wife, Ann Legg, M. Heminover, Martha Macomb, T. C. Luther, Porter J. Jack, Ruth H. Bell and Rebecca Barnes. Meetings were held in the school house until 1850. when a good frame church edifice was erected, at a cost of \$2,000. It is 32x48 feet, with a spire containing a fair-sized bell. It is situated on Smith street, near Main. The first deacons chosen were M. Heminover and Alonzo Barnes. Mr. Barnes was also chosen clerk. The following have served this church as pastors: S. A. Kingsbury, H.

S. P. Warren, C. Hutchins, E. J. Lockwood, Danforth C. A. Hewett, A. J. Colville and S. H. D. Vaughn.

CEDAR CREEK BAPTIST CHURCH, OF
WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The church structure is located on section 22. It is a good frame building, 26x46 feet, and was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$1,500.

UNION REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH OF
BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

While the Old School, Regular Baptists, are strong in numbers, influence and respectability in some other parts of this state, and more particularly in some of the other states, and have some very ably edited papers, yet, in all McDonough county they make but a poor show as to numbers, and as to their standing and influence in civil society they claim only their proportionate part with the rest of the community.

In the month of November, 1831, Elder Logan and Elder Stephen Strickland constituted a Baptist church in Bethel township, named Union, composed of 10 members, four males and six females: John Gibson, Nancy Gibson, William Stephens, Sarah Stephens, James Edmondston, Polly Edmondston, Richard Morris, Abigail Ferguson, Cassanda Morris and Sarah C. Palmer. Elders Logan and Strickland do not appear to have met with this little church often after they organized her, but in July, 1832, Thomas H. Owen, a licentiate, visited and preached to them. Owen located in Hancock county, and was afterward ordained a minister, and became a man of ability. He represented his county in the general assem-

bly of Illinois one or more terms, then emigrated to Zem Zem, California, where he still lives, and is able to preach and write some to the edification of the saints. John Gibson, one of the constituents of this church, was one of the early settlers in the county, and located at an early date on the road from Macomb to Quincy, where he resided till his death, April 22, 1869. Uncle John Gibson was as well known among the Baptists of the surrounding country as any other private member. He had much intercourse with them, his doors always open to receive them, and on two occasions of the annual associations being held near him, he fed over 200 persons, and also lodged them in his house and in his barn, often telling his brethren, in his jovial way, that the "soft side of a board was good enough for a Hardshell Baptist."

In 1832 the church called Elder William Bradley to the pastoral care of the same. Early in the fall of 1832, this church sent messengers to the Spoon River Association, and was received into her correspondence and fellowship, although she was composed of "Regular" Baptist churches, associated together for mutual edification and correspondence. The little church of Union, in November of the same year, considered the propriety of changing the name by which she was known from United to Regular Baptist, and the change was made by unanimous consent. Her reasons for dropping the name United, and assuming the name, Regular, she believed to be of sufficient importance to warrant the change of this qualifying appellative attached to what was origi-

nally the Baptist church. First, she found that the articles of faith of the Association of the Regular Baptist churches were substantially the same as her own; secondly, she had learned to her deep sorrow and grief that many bearing the name of United Baptist churches had, as she verily believed, departed from the faith and practice of the gospel, and hence she, for the sake of consistency, harmony and good order, took the name of Regular Baptist by mutual consent. In doing this, however, she did not change a single article of her faith, or a single clause in her rules of decorum. And what is here said of the Union church in dropping the United and assuming the name Regular Baptist, may be said of many similar ones throughout the south and west, and even elsewhere.

In 1833, Elder Micajah B. Rowland joined the Union church by letter, and soon became pastor of the church, and was released from it in 1835. He afterwards removed to Iowa and continued to preach until he was worn out with old age.

In 1835, Samuel L. Dark, a licentiate, was received by letter, and was ordained in 1840. He now resides near Brooklyn, Schuyler county, and is still busily engaged in proclaiming the gospel far and near. There is something very peculiar in the conversion of this man. In 1831 he was in the Black Hawk war under General Duncan, and being from Schuyler county, and being unsurpassed for wit, humor and fun, he was called the "Schuyler County Fool-Killer," generally among the camps; and having a wonderful memory and a great tact at mim-

icry, he was frequently engaged in preaching the funeral of dead horses and mules. While encamped in the bottom where the city of Rock Island stands, he was engaged in the funeral services of a defunct mule; and during his solemn appeals to heaven, amidst a crowd of soldiers, he was suddenly seized with strong convictions for his sins and blasphemies, and never found rest until he found it at the feet of Christ. Elder D. has preached so much in this county, and for a while resided in it, that we feel justified in giving this remarkable incident in his life. The little band steadily increased in numbers, holding their meetings in private houses, until finally they were enabled to build a house a few miles southeast of Middletown.

In 1838, Elder Robert Mays joined them by letter, and was for a while pastor of the church.

In 1838, Elder John Driskill joined them by letter and became their pastor, and remained with them till his death, which occurred in 1857 or 1858.

Elder George Tracy, of Hancock county, was pastor of the church for a few months, and on the 27th of May, 1858, he dropped dead at the saw mill at Tucker town. He was a worthy man, and much missed after his decease.

In September, 1858, Elder J. N. Van Meter became the pastor of this little band of christians, and sustained that relation for nearly a score of years, assisted, however, for the last few years by Elders Jacob Castlebury and T. N. Frazee.

Elder Frazee, who was an able and worthy brother, died in March, 1873.

The church has met in the village of



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Middletown for many years, and in 1875 built a new house of worship. It has never numbered at any one time, perhaps, over 35 or 40 members, but has dismissed by letter, from time to time, enough members to form another respectable church or two, who have moved out of its bounds. Enough of its members have left the militant state and gone to the church triumphant to form a good sized congregation, as it has been organized over 50 years. It has now 37 communicants, all in peace.

The building of this denomination is located on section 8, and was erected in 1875, at a cost of \$2,200, and is 36x52 feet in size. It is a good, substantial structure, and was dedicated in 1876 by Rev. Harry Taylor, of California. The present pastor is Rev. J. Saunders, of Littleton, Illinois, who holds services every two weeks.

ANTIOCH CHURCH, REGULAR BAPTIST, MIDDLETOWN.

This little church was organized in Middletown in February, 1841, at which time the Union church held its meetings a few miles southeast of there. Elders T. H. Owen and Moses Frazee officiated in the constitution of this church. But four persons were ready to go into the organization at the time as a nucleus around which others were expected soon to gather. The constituents were John McCormick, Parthena McCormick, William D. Stevens and Holly Edmonston. Immediately after they were organized six others were added to their number, and they afterward made a reasonable growth. In April of the same year Elder Owen became pastor of the church, and

the same year she connected herself with the Salem association of churches, which included parts of Hancock, Adams and Brown counties. In 1843 she built a house of worship in Middletown, where she held her regular meetings, attended by Elder Owen and occasionally by Elder Frazee. Finally, however, they found themselves deprived of a pastor, and becoming satisfied that the labors of one could not be secured, they consulted together and mutually agreed to dissolve the organization by giving each other letters of dismission to join other churches. This was done in October, 1849, since which the members have united elsewhere, the most of them joining the Union church, now meeting in Middletown.

Besides these two organizations, there have been one or more churches constituted, which had similar articles of faith to those of the present regular, or Old School Baptists, but have since gone with the New School party.

The regular Baptists have now but one church, which meets regularly within the county.

FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH, OF PRAIRIE CITY.

This society was organized in September, 1857, by Elder John B. Fast, assisted by Elders S. Shaw and P. Christian. The first members were as follows:—Elder J. B. Fast and Sarah Fast, his wife; John J. Fast, Samuel Nestlerhode, and Catharine, his wife; William Nestlerhode, William Bolin, Adeline Tainter, and Belch Mary White. John J. Fast was the first clerk of the church.

In the summer and fall of 1866, a church building, 40x60 feet in ground

area, was erected, at a cost of about \$5,000. At that time there were about 125 members. After Mr. Fast, the pastors have been as follows:—J. Phillips, who came in 1860; Milton McDonald, in 1861; M. S. Hubbell, in May, 1862; J. Reeve, in December, 1863; H. G. Woodworth, in 1865; E. D. Lewis, in 1869; J. J. Weadge, in 1871; H. Blackmar, in 1873; H. G. Woodworth, in March, 1874; he staid until January, 1875, after which there was a vacancy of several months; J. S. Dinsmore was the next pastor, and after he departed there was another vacancy for some time. S. J. Weed came in October, 1882. H. G. Woodworth, the present pastor, was called here in January, 1884.

The present officers are:—J. Vose, L. B. Sanford, A. Record, S. T. Dodge, and J. W. Closson, trustees; A. Record, clerk; Mrs. J. Vose, treasurer. The church now has a membership of 76. Twenty-seven members have been taken in during the past winter, and 43 in the last year. The condition of the church is prosperous. There is a Sunday school in connection with the church, with about 70 members. The superintendent is J. W. Closson. The Woman's Missionary society is auxiliary to the church, and has officers as follows: Miss Anna Record, president; Mrs. H. G. Woodworth, vice-president, Mrs. Zachariah Foster, secretary; Mrs. Mantania, treasurer. This society supports a native zenana teacher in Orissey, Hindoostan. This, however, is extra work. They send money to different missions, and this is their regular work. There is also a Children's Mission band, with the following officers: Miss Mary Vose,

directress; Miss Kittie Closson, president; W. S. Woodworth, secretary; Miss Myra Everly, treasurer.

Simon J. Weed, present pastor of the Cottonwood Free Will Baptist church, is a native of Gallia county, Ohio, born March 11, 1854. He grew to manhood there, and followed teaching for a time. In 1877 he entered Rio Grande college, Ohio, and attended two years. During the time spent in college he had a pastorate at Harris, Ohio, which he held until 1881, when he went to Somerset county, Pennsylvania. He remained there until coming to his present location, which was in 1882. He was married in Gallia county, Ohio, May 15, 1878, to Sarah R. Allison. She died July 23, 1884, leaving one child, which died September 27, 1884.

GERMAN BAPTISTS OR DUNKERS.

The following account of this denomination was prepared by A. G. Black, a minister of this church and is believed to convey the correct and authentic information in regard to this branch of christians:

In all their periodicals and records this sect is known as German Baptists, but always among themselves as Brethren, and are better known, perhaps, by others by their nickname, Dunkers. This denomination claims to have reorganized the church, with all of its primitive rites, in 1708 in Germany. The awakening that followed Luther's reformation caused many to seek after true "primitive christianity," who, from their christian association together and fidelity to the teachings of their Master, were called "Pietists." Their zeal aroused the in-

dignation of the priesthood, who, by the relentless hand of persecution, drove them for protection to Witgenstein.

They still held to the name of Pietists, but not withstanding much difference of opinion among themselves, they called each other brothers and labored together. It was found necessary to have a form of regular church government. A convention for this purpose was held, which resulted in partial failure. There were eight souls who here covenanted with God in Christ Jesus—to take the bible as their man of council, and the gospel of their blessed Savior for their rule of faith and practice, ignoring all creeds and discipline of human invention, but resolved, by the grace of God, to make all things according to the pattern shown to them on Mount Zion. There were eight present at this convention. The little band made considerable headway for several years, when again they were driven from their homes by persecution. They sought shelter under the king of Prussia, and still further persecution followed, when they resolved to go to America, and in 1719 the first party landed, and in 1729 the remainder arrived, and settled in Germantown, Pennsylvania. From this point they have spread all over the nation, numbering at present about 150,000, with 1,466 ministers, with 140 in Illinois.

Mr. A. G. Black, a minister of the Washington arm of the church, located in the county of Kosciusko, Indiana, came to this county in 1864, and after visiting the members residing here and in the western part of Fulton county, concluded to organize a church in this county, and on June 2d, 1865, through

the kindness of the friends in school district No. 8, in Mound township, were permitted to meet in their school house. There were 14 present: John Pool and wife, Henry Zuck and wife, John Crowl and wife, Joseph Rinker and wife, Martin Myers and wife, Isaac Crosswait and wife, A. G. Black and wife, and some foreign brethren. After the usual solemnities of such occasions, it was ascertained that John Pool and Henry Zuck were already authorized deacons, and A. G. Black a minister in the second degree. The members present, on being examined separate and apart from the official members, agreed to accept them in their official capacity in the new organization. After the elders had dedicated them to their Lord and Master in solemn prayer to God, the organization was given the name of the Bushnell arm of the church. Since, 30 members have moved within the boundary of the congregation, and 34 joined by baptism, while 16 have removed—leaving a total of 62.

In 1867, John L. Myers and Jacob Burgard, who is now deceased, were chosen to the ministry, and in the same year Hiram Morrison and P. Carson were elected deacons, and in 1875 John Pool, Jr., was chosen to the ministry and William Cook as deacon.

The tenets of the church are, in brief, as follows: They consider faith, repentance and baptism as essential to church membership, also valid christian baptism to be performed by "triune immersion," Matthew 28: 19; members are to observe all things Christ has commanded them, Matt. 28: 20; they are not to engage in carnal warfare, Isa. 2: 4; Matt. 16: 52 and 5: 38-47; they are not to take an

oath, Matt. 5: 33-37, James 5: 12; they are to wash one another's feet, as commanded in John 13; and are to salute one another with the kiss, as commanded five times by the apostles, and observe plainness of dress as commanded in I. Peter 3, and other places.

Another church of this faith is located in Bethel township. The church edifice is situated on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section 18. It is a well-built and finished structure, 30x40 feet in ground area, and was completed in 1883, at a cost of \$1,200, by Pious Carson. Rev. Mr. Gibson officiated at the dedicatory services. The church at present is in a healthy and prosperous condition, with a membership of about 30 persons. Rev. John L. Myers is the present pastor.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT MACOMB.

The first discourse ever delivered by a Disciple in Macomb, was by Elder Livy Hatchitt, at the house of David Clarke, in the year 1835. Elder H. came to Macomb and endeavored to get the use of some public building, but was refused on account of his supposed heterodoxy. Mr. Clarke, who had read much of the writings of Alexander Campbell, and who subscribed generally to his views, offered his house, which was accepted. No special results followed the preaching, but it was supposed the "good seed" was sown, which brought forth fruit in after years.

By 1845 quite a number of Disciples had gathered in the neighborhood of Macomb, and they resolved to organize, if possible. They sent for Elder Davenport, of Walnut Grove, now Eureka,

Illinois, who, not being able to come, sent A. J. Kane, now a resident of Springfield, but then a young evangelist. Elder Kane came, and securing the court house, preached with such force and power as to turn 29 souls to the Lord. Dr. Young organized the congregation September 16, 1845, with 17 members, which, adding to the 29 obtained under Elder Kane's preaching, made a band of 46 earnest disciples.

The following are the names of the original 17 members: Benjamin F. Martin, William H. Franklin, James S. Palmer, James Clarke, William B. Pile, Hannah B. Pile, William Maxwell, Lucy Maxwell, Elizabeth G. Palmer, George Booth, Isabella Booth, Lucy Beard, Margaret Broadus, Emily J. Sweeney, Sarah Bacon, Rachel Hampton, Maria J. Franklin. The following officers were chosen: B. F. Martin and W. H. Franklin, elders; James S. Palmer and James Clarke, deacons.

No regular preaching was had for some months, but the congregation met regularly upon the Lord's day to break bread. In 1845, a church building was erected, on Carroll street, east of Lafayette, which was in use until in 1877, when they erected the present house of worship, on West Jackson street. This edifice is 38x78 feet in ground area, and was built at an expense of \$4,400, including the price of the lot. The following named have served as pastors of the congregation: Elders Livy Hatchett, W. W. Hopkins, W. P. Shockey, W. O. Miller, Samuel Lowe, J. C. Reynolds (about 11 years), J. H. Garrison; P. K. Dibble, J. H. Smart and G. W. Mapes. Several successful revivals have been

enjoyed by the church under the preaching of such men as A. J. Kane, William Brown, Ziba Brown, William J. Houston, Dr. Hopkinson, John S. Sweeney, Samuel Lowe, J. C. Reynolds, Dr. Dunkeson, D. R. Lucas, P. K. Dibble and J. H. Smart. Since the organization nearly 1,000 persons have united with this church, and the present membership is about 200. A Sabbath school has been kept up by this congregation for at least 35 years, and is well attended.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH, COLCHESTER.

The denomination of protestants known by the name of Christian, have a church and congregation at Colchester. This was organized during the month of March, 1867, with the following original members: David Blazer and wife; Daniel McKinley and wife; James Hood and wife; Mrs. Samuel Parks and one or two others. About the first of the next month following its inception, a revival was held under the charge of the first minister, Rev. C. Ades, who was assisted by J. C. Reynolds. This meeting was held for six weeks, and a great awakening occurred, and 117 members were added to the new church. This placed the church on a firm footing. The first officers were S. Stevens, Daniel McKinley, M. Stookey, John Patrick and David Blazer, elders; James Dickinson and Thomas Honn, deacons; S. Stevens, M. Stookey, J. Patrick, James Dickinson and D. McKinley, trustees. The church edifice, which is a neat, substantial frame structure, was erected in 1868. It is 36x56 feet upon the ground and cost some \$3,400 to build. The present membership of the church is about fifty. S. D.

Mills and William Morrison are the present elders; John H. Stevens and Adam Taylor, deacons; J. H. Stevens is the clerk, and Mrs. A. J. Stevens, treasurer. The present minister is Rev. J. S. Gash. A Sabbath school is held in connection with the church, over which S. D. Mills presides as superintendent.

BLANDINSVILLE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

We are indebted to M. P. Hayden, the present pastor of this church, for the following account of the congregation under his care:

This is the oldest church of this denomination in the county. It was formerly known as Liberty church, the place of meeting being two miles north of town. It was organized in 1832. In 1849, it was decided to change the place of worship to Blandinsville. A new meeting house was built in the town, which was finished in 1852. Since that time, the church has experienced various fortunes, sometimes enjoying prosperity, sometimes enduring adversity. During the war, the church was somewhat divided, and feelings of animosity engendered on account of disturbances and political strifes incident to that period. The following persons have served as pastors of the church: James K. Knox, Uriah Long, A. J. Kane, James D. Eads, John Rigdon, J. M. Dodge, James R. Ross, Dr. Bacon, Cornelius Ades, Patrick Murphy, Bedford Murphy, J. M. Martin, Robert Lieurance, J. H. Coffee, S. K. Hallam, H. R. Trickett, J. F. Leek, T. H. Goodnight and G. F. Adams. Through the labors of G. F. Adams, who was pastor of the church from December, 1879, to June, 1884, the church was

greatly strengthened in numbers and influence, so that the membership, at one time, was over four hundred. This number, however, has been diminished by deaths, removals and other causes, until its present membership is about three hundred and fifty.

In 1881, a new house of worship was erected. It is an attractive wooden edifice, worth about \$5,000. It is neat and commodious, and complete in all its arrangements. M. P. Hayden, the present pastor of the church, began his labors in October, 1884, and is an able disciple of the Master. The church has a live, successful Sunday school, with T. H. Williams as its efficient superintendent. The meetings of the church are well attended, and the church, in all its departments of work, is in a healthy, prosperous condition. The present officers of the church are as follows: Elders, M. P. Hayden, William Campbell, Preston Huston, James P. Hitch; deacons, W. P. Welch, Byers Hensley, George Russell, Frank Fuhr; trustees, Howard Campbell, E. G. Griffin, Byers Hensley, George Russell and James P. Hitch.

MOUND CHRISTIAN CHURCH, MOUND TOWNSHIP.

This church was organized in 1857, by Elder J. B. Royal, with the following original members: Nelson and Elizabeth McManamie, Samuel and Sophia Henry, Emeline Harris, Daniel W. and Ann Wilson, Henrietta Thomas, Narcisses Langsford, Daniel Boughman, Jonathan Yocum, Thomas Simmons, James H. Langsford, Burton Wilson and wife, Ann Wilson, B. B. Wilson, Eliza-

beth Wilson, Lucinda Simmons, Joseph W. and Mary S. James, William Simmons, Thomas and Elizabeth McKenzie, Mary Honeycutt, Diana Jones, Charlotte James, Jerusha Pumphrey, George Walters, Elmira Harris, Simpson Merrill. Jonathan Slocum, Simpson Merrill and Samuel Henry were chosen as elders. Nelson McManamie was the first deacon, and Samuel Henry was the first clerk. Meetings were held regularly in school houses until 1864, when the present church structure was completed. It is located on section 14, and was built at a cost of \$2,000. It is a good frame building, 30x45 feet in size. At one time the membership numbered 100, but many have since moved away. The succession of pastors since the organization, have been J. B. Royal, Elder Smart, David Thompson, Thomas Duncanson, Alpheus Brown, H. C. Littleton, J. B. Royal, H. C. Littleton and Thomas Weaver. This latter gentleman completed his labors with the church in 1881, since which time the society has been without a regular pastor, although services are still held occasionally.

NEW SALEM CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The congregation known by the above name, was organized, April 8, 1859, by Rev. J. B. Royal, of Vermont, Fulton county, in what was known as the Wetzel school house, with the following list of members: William A. Griffin, Francis Epperson, James D. Swartz, Daniel Wilson, Hugh Chapman, William Kelley, Jane Kerr, Julia Ann Chapman, Sarah Swearingen, Almira Hays, Josiah Herlocker, Margaret Herlocker, Mary J. Griffin, George Kerr, Caleb Hipsley,

America McVey, and Jane Chapman. Francis Epperson, W. A. Griffin, and Daniel Wilson, were appointed elders. For some years previous to this, however, services were held in the school house by these same people, but no organization was formed until the above date. The following is the covenant of organization entered into: "We, the undersigned, disciples of Christ, in obedience to the Great Head of the church, do now solemnly and joyfully agree with each other, to walk together in the Lord with brotherly love, as a church of Christ, and do also take the bible as our rule of faith and practice. Done in Wetsel school house, in New Salem township, April 8, 1859." A fine church edifice was erected by this congregation in the fall of 1867, on the northwest quarter of section 34, at a cost of \$2,200. It is a well built structure, 32x45 feet in size, and well finished inside and out. For the first nine years of its existence, Rev. Joseph B. Royal labored in this vineyard, and was succeeded by John Reynolds, and others. Rev. Alexander Johnson dedicated the church building, December, 1867, and preached here for about one year. He was followed by Rev. Henry Smither, A. P. Aten, and others. The committee on building the church were W. A. Griffin, W. B. Swango, William Hodgen, and William Beckwith. The elders, were W. A. Griffin and Samuel Frost. In 1871, these resigned, and Stewart Piles and W. B. Swango, were appointed in their place, but the latter refused to serve, and in 1881, Mr. Piles emigrating to Kansas, the office of elder has been discharged by Richard Pennington,

alone. The church has a present membership of about 35, and is in a good, healthy condition.

BEDFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH, BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This congregation was organized, April 7, 1850, by Elder Milton Dodge, with the following members: Richard Brightwell, Eliza Brightwell, Elizabeth Brightwell, Charles Bradshaw, John Gibson, Elizabeth Johnson, Benjamin Moore, Margaret Moore, Robert McCaully, Margaret McCaully, Noble Ousley, Naoma Ousley, William and Grace Pennington, McKamy Ruddle, Rachel Spikers, Peter Shelly, William and Silva Arnold, James and Margaret Cyrus, Elizabeth Duncan, Margaret Emerson, Walter Huston, Sr., Walter Huston, Jr., James and Harriet Hamilton, Joel B. and Catharine Huston, Waney Huston, Sr., Waney Huston, Jr., Zelpha Huston, David Shelley, Elizabeth Shelley, Eliza Spiker, Horatus and Eliza Weston.

The following persons have served as pastors: Elders Dodge, Patrick Murphy, Bedford Murphy, Reynolds, Kern, Ades, Ross, Lieurance, Coffee, Lucy, Fisher, Wallace, Huston, Goodnight, James McGuire.

The church building is located upon the northeast quarter of section 5, Blandinsville township, and is valued at \$1,500. The parsonage is valued at \$1,200. Salary of pastor, \$800. Present membership about 200, the annual contribution being about \$1,200. The average attendance in Sunday school is about 100, with an annual collection of about \$90, and much genuine interest is displayed.

SCIOTA CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

The church structure of this congregation was erected in 1869, before the organization of the church. It is a good frame building, 32x46 feet, and cost \$2,250. William H. Franklin was the prime mover in this work. The building committee consisted of W. H. Franklin, John Dew, and J. M. Russell. Before the building of the church, meetings were held in a shed, built for the purpose, on ground near the church. Here Elders, J. C. Reynolds and Coffee held a meeting, the first of this denomination in the town. Elder J. B. Royal preached the first sermon in the church, while Elder J. H. Garrison delivered the dedicatory sermon. Elder S. K. Hallam was the first pastor, J. H. Seaton, the second. The first elders were Larkin Osborn and William Smith; deacon, Silas Woodside. The congregation, which had run down considerably, was reorganized, January 27, 1876, with seven members, and at present, is in good running order, with a fair membership.

NEW BRADFORD CHRISTIAN CHURCH,
WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The church edifice stands on the northwest corner of section 7, and was erected in 1876, at a cost of \$2,500. The size is 32x56 feet. It is one of the neatest country churches in the county, and an honor to any community. The society was organized by Elder J. H. Breeden, with 14 members, in November, 1871. John Huston and J. H. Painter have also acted as pastors since the organization, and have done excellent work in this community and congregation.

TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN
CHURCH, MACOMB.

The Evangelical Lutherans date their organization from October 31, 1517, when Luther nailed 95 theses (or protests) against the church door of Wittenberg, which he proposed to defend; they being directed against the papal abuses. In 1530 the adherents of Luther, in defense of their faith, laid before the Diet at Augsburg a summary of their doctrines, which has been known as the "Augsburg Confession," and which has formed the foundation for all Protestant confessions. These adherents to, and defenders of, the pure bible doctrine wished to be known simply as Evangelical Christians, but they were constantly called Lutherans in derision; and since Luther restored the gospel to the people, they finally accepted the name as an honor, and joined it to their "Evangelical" designation. Doctrinally, the Evangelical Lutheran church glories in being "the church of the world," maintaining the duty of simple faith in the word of God without regard to human philosophy or logic. She insists on the careful indoctrination of her young people in Luther's catechism, a summary of bible doctrines through her pastors. In theological literature the Lutheran church stands pre-eminently front in the ranks.

Her researches are acknowledged as the most profound, and many of her writers are the indispensable aids of every christian scholar. Her progress in this country was much retarded on account of the less demonstrative character of her people when compared with the puritanic element coming from England, and also by the transition from the vari-

ous foreign tongues to the English language. For the last 35 years, however, she has increased at a much greater ratio than any other Evangelical denomination. In this county the first organization was effected April 7, 1871, by the Rev. G. H. Schnurr, who located at Bushell at that time. This organization took place at the Jerusalem chapel, three miles northwest of Bardolph, and was known as the Mount Pisgah congregation. In the space of a few years several families having removed from the neighborhood of Jerusalem chapel to the vicinity of Macomb, the question of transfer of the congregation to Macomb was agitated. The proper arrangements having been made, a meeting for that purpose took place at the Cumberland Presbyterian church in Macomb, January 11, 1875, where the congregation re-organized under the name and title of Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church.

At the time of this re-institution and establishment of Trinity church a constitution was adopted according to the usage of the church: Charles Kline, C. H. Rahe, Matilda Rahe, Charles Filbert, Charles Rost, Christian Senn, Elizabeth Senn, H. W. Ferster, Lydia Filbert, Carrie Clarke, Helen A. Swana, A. P. Swana, Andrew Haynes, D. M. Crabb, Helen Crabb, Heinrich Hadem, Mrs. H. Hadem, David McNelly, Cal. McNelly, Daniel R. Ferster, Lydia Ferster, Albert Hosler, Susan Hosler.

The congregation purchased the old Congregational church edifice and repaired it, at a total cost of about \$1,000, and dedicated it anew as a place of divine worship. The church was under the ministry of Rev. G. H. Schnurr until

April, 1879, when the pulpit became vacant, and so remained until July 16 of the same year, when Rev. William Rosentingel assumed the pastorate. He continued at this post until February 15, 1880, when he was succeeded by Rev. S. E. Smith. In April, 1882, it became pastorless, and remained so until the following November, on the 12th of which month the Rev. Professor E. F. Bartholomew, of Carthage, assumed charge, and served one year. When his time had expired the church extended a call to Rev. A. R. Height, of Fairview, Fulton county. He accepted it, and is serving as pastor at the present writing (1885).

LUTHERAN CHURCH, CHALMERS TOWNSHIP.

The building used by this denomination is situated on the southwest quarter of section 14, and was completed in July, 1872, by the Lutheran and Methodist societies, of this township, who erected and own it jointly. The size of the building is 28x40 feet and was completed at a cost of \$1,600. The Lutheran society was organized in July, 1872, by Rev. George H. Schnurr. The original members of the organization were William F. Steckel, August Plassmann, William Fry, George Krause, Peter Ehrdard, Joseph Pemrose. Rev. George Schnurr was the minister in charge until 1878, when he was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Smith, until 1881. Then came Rev. E. F. Bartholemew, who remained one year, since which time Rev. E. K. Height, the present pastor, has had charge. The present membership of the church numbers about 35. It was mainly through the efforts of George F. Steckel and Rev. George Schnurr, that

the organization of the church was affected, and to these gentlemen rightly belong great credit for their untiring labor in placing the church upon its present flourishing and successful foundation.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, MACOMB.

The Congregational church, of Macomb, was organized in 1858, with the following original members:—Hector McLean and wife, Harvey Chase, J. P. McCandless and wife, James L. Anderson and wife, Lorenzo Clisby and wife, Z. T. Trull, Mrs. Mary Bartleson, Thomas Gilmore and wife, Mary Smith, John McLean and wife, Isabella McLean, Reid and family, and Mrs. S. Beardsley. From 1863 to 1867 no regular pastor was employed, and no religious advancement was made. In 1867 the Rev. G. L. Granger was called as pastor, and spent two years, when the Rev. Lemuel Jones was called to the pastorate. Rev. Z. K. Hawley was the first pastor. In 1872 and 1873, the congregation erected a neat church edifice on Carroll street, east of Randolph street, at a cost of \$6,500. After Lemuel Jones, the following served as pastors: Ira Norris, A. R. Dodd, H. M. Burr, and H. M. Perkins. In November, 1883, the society, which consisted of about 70 members, united for one year with the Baptist church. There has been no pastor of the church since that time and about a year since, the building was leased to the Episcopal society for a term of three years. No services are held at present, although the society has not disbanded, but still

sustain their officers. The first officers of the church were Hector McLean, James L. Anderson and Lorenzo Clisby, deacons; Lorenzo Clisby, clerk.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PRAIRIE CITY.

The First Congregational church, of Prairie City, was organized at Virgil, Fulton county, October 1, 1842. The Rev. Levi Spencer, who was laboring at Canton, had held a series of meetings at this place, and his conversions formed a nucleus out of which this congregation was organized, and consisted of the following 11 members: Ezra D. Smith, Cynthia Smith, A. G. Andrews, Frederick R. Andrews, George S. Smith, Almon Tainter, Levi Curtis, Nancy Smith, Sarah Schofield, Laura Gorham and Chloe Andrews. This church was dependant on the Home Missionary society until November 15, 1845; then for ten years it received aid from the Knox presbytery. After that, and until 1868, aid came from the Home Missionary society. The church was removed to Prairie City, October 9, 1858, and those called to labor with the church since as pastors, were Revs. Samuel Dilley, B. F. Worrell, A. Y. Drake, L. Jones, and H. B. Swift. Initiatory steps were taken October 5, 1860, toward erecting a house of worship. The building was completed and dedicated September 27, 1865. It is a good, substantial frame building, costing \$3,000. The present membership is about 35.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, MACOMB.

This denomination has never made any special effort to evangelize in this county, and therefore do not number

very largely, having only one congregation, which is located at Macomb. The first sermon ever preached in Macomb was delivered by the Rev. Gardner, in 1846. In 1853 a congregation was organized by Rev. I. M. Westfall. The following named persons were among the original members: R. M. Bonham, J. W. Westfall, J. M. Martin, John S. Smith, Orsamus Walker, J. L. N. Hall, William D. Penrose, F. L. Westfall, D. D. Roll, Green C. Lane, H. H. Burr, John Q. Lane, John L. Henton, and J. H. Baker. Services were held in the court house until 1855, when the present church structure was erected. It is located on east Jackson street, near the square, and is a good frame building. It is 35x50 feet in size and cost including the lot, about \$4,000. Those that have served as pastors for this congregation are: Revs. I. M. Westfall, Gregg, T. J. Carney, Wm. Livingston, John Hughes, S. S. Hebbard, T. H. Tabor, D. R. Bidlecome, Chas. P. West, B. N. Wiles, J. B. Gilman, Arthur Beavis, Edgar Leavitt. They have had no regular pastor since October, 1884, when Edgar Leavitt quit. The first officers of the society were R. M. Bonham, J. L. N. Hall, and William D. Penrose, trustees; J. W. Westfall, clerk. The membership at present numbers about 50, with the following officers: Thomas Farley, C. I. Imes, G. W. Pace, trustees; I. M. Martin, clerk.

UNITED BRETHREN IN CHRIST

is the title of the church which, in the latter part of the last century, grew out of the religious awakening of Philip William Otterbein and a number of his friends. Philip William Otterbein, the

leader of this movement, was a distinguished divine and missionary of the German Reformed church, who was sent by the synod of Holland, in 1752, from Dillenburg, Germany, to America. As a young man he preached with great power and learning. It was not, however, till after his settlement at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, his first charge in America, that Otterbein, after much prayer, realized that God had poured upon him the spirit of grace and power. He began to urge the necessity of a new birth and of experimental godliness.

Rev. Martin Boehm, a zealous Menonite, having himself experienced a similar change of heart, was engaged in a different field in the same work. At a "great meeting" held about 1766, in Isaac Long's barn, in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, both these ministers, with many others, were present. At the close of a very earnest sermon by Mr. Boehm, Mr. Otterbein arose and embraced the preacher, crying, "We are brethren!" These words suggested, a number of years later, the name for the new denomination which finally sprung from this meeting. For the purpose of uniting and establishing the believers in the new life a conference of the ministers was held in 1789, at Baltimore. In 1800, the societies interested in the movement united and formed the "United Brethren in Christ," with Mr. Otterbein and Mr. Boehm as bishops.

The first general conference met June 6, 1815, near Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. Fourteen ministers were present, from four states. The confession of faith was adopted and a book of discipline. In 1845 there were about 500

ministers and 36,000 members. The church has an extensive publishing house at Dayton, Ohio, and is actively engaged in the educational and mission work. In 1884 there were 13,036 itinerants, with 166,000 members, contributing about a million of dollars for church work.

The church is not an off-shoot from any denomination, its founders having held in view the accomplishment of a special mission. It did not arise from differences in doctrine, for it presents no new doctrines of any kind. Its beliefs are those of other evangelical churches, and its theology is Arminian. It enjoins the ordinances presented by the scriptures and followed by the christian churches in general. Its founders united to emphasize the need of consecration of soul to God, and this has been its spirit. In its administration it is distinguished as a body in which the power is almost equally divided between the ministry and the people. All officers hold their place by consent of the members, expressed by vote, either directly or by representatives. The people choose the local church officers, who form the official board, in many conferences, a lay delegate to the annual conference, and the delegates to each general conference. The annual conference chooses its presiding elders and its other officers. The general conference elects all the officers and boards of the church. But one order of ministers is recognized—that of elder. Bishops and presiding elders are chosen from among the elders simply as superintendents. In supplying the congregations with ministers, the "itinerant system" is the adopted

method. All pastors are subject to settlement and change as determined by the committee chosen by each annual conference. A minister may not remain upon a charge more than three years without consent of two-thirds of the annual conference.

In form of worship, the church seeks directness and simplicity. She has no liturgy and does not enforce uniformity in service, each congregation deciding the method for itself. The meetings of the church include the regular Sabbath preaching of God's word, the weekly prayer and class meetings and the Sunday school, with such others as each congregation may determine. Four times during the year the quarterly meeting of each charge is held by the presiding elder, at which time the general business of the charge is transacted, the communion service usually being held upon the Sabbath.

A natural result of the principles which led to the formation of the church, has been to require of its members devotion to Christ, simplicity of faith, purity of life, and uprightness of conduct. Upon all questions of morality, the position of the church has always been decided. No compromise with evil has been suggested. The law of the church forbids the sale or use of intoxicating liquors by its members; and the renting of property to liquor dealers, or signing a petition favoring them, is considered immoral. The members are always found active in every movement for the growth of temperance. Against the use of tobacco the sentiment is strong. Many conferences refuse to admit to the ministry those who use it

in any way. Slavery was always thought to be a sin, and in 1821, was entirely forbidden, the holding of slaves being made a misdemeanor. This position has never been changed. Many members in former days suffered severely in defense of this principle. The church has always held that secret societies are evil in their nature and tendency; that union with them is inconsistent with christian life. Its laws, therefore, forbid its members to hold connection with such societies, and provide stringent rules for the violation of these provisions.

The authority of the civil government is recognized, and the members are enjoined to obey its laws; and while disapproving warfare, the church acknowledges the obligation of every citizen to protect and preserve the government in time of treason and invasion.

On the questions of the observance of the Sabbath, of divorce, of the true rights of man, the position of the church is undoubted. Its principles and its practice can not fail to lead to high christian life.

GOOD HOPE CIRCUIT.

This charge consists of four churches, all in the northern part of McDonough county, viz: Center, Jerusalem, Willow Grove and Pleasant Gale.

CENTER U. B. CHURCH.

In 1863, the Illinois conference established Deer Park mission, in the north-east part of this county, afterwards called Good Hope circuit, and appointed Rev. J. Slutts in charge. Mr. Slutts established an appointment at Center

school house, and held a meeting of some interest, and organized Center class. Some of the first members were Henry Radenbaugh, Mrs. Margaret Radenbaugh, L. Laney, Moses and Mrs. Hait.

In 1867 the place of meeting was changed to Linn Grove school house, two miles east. After a varied experience of some years, in 1875 they returned to Center school house, Wm. P. Pease being pastor. A meeting held by Mr. Pease resulted in awakening considerable religious interest, and in the conversion and accession of a number of persons, when the church was reorganized with the following members: John Snook, Thomas Brooks, Henry Radenbaugh, Andrew J. Hyde, George B. Hastings, Edith Snook, Sarah Brooks, Elias R. Smith, Cynthia Arbogast, Mary M. Hastings, Richard H. Paugh, Edwin M. Smith, Belle Smith, Eva Smith, John Snapp, Barbara C. Snapp, David Hyde, Eliza Hyde, James C. Booth, Sarah Booth, George W. Hudson, Rebecca Hudson, Simon Rutledge, Mercy Rutledge, R. G. Carter, Mattie Carter, Matthew M. Boden, Francis Boden, Jacob Van Doren, Margaret Van Doren, Catharine Van Doren, Henry Radenbaugh, Joseph Arthur, Elizabeth Arthur, Henry Hudson and J. W. Buckley.

Feeling the need of a suitable and permanent place of worship, measures were taken to build a house. In 1876, H. Radenbaugh, George B. Hastings, Quintus Walker, Simeon Rutledge and T. J. Brooks were elected a board of trustees. A subscription was circulated. The more liberal donors were T. J. Brooks, Peter Rutledge, M. Boden and George Hastings. The trustees procured

a lot from George Hastings, on the southeast corner of section 14, in the geographical center of Walnut Grove township, and proceeded to erect a house 36x44 feet, at a cost of about \$2,000, which was dedicated in December of the same year, Rev. W. J. Hott, of Dayton, Ohio, officiating. The present officers are as follows: J. P. Paul, leader; T. J. Brooks, steward; T. J. Brooks, superintendent of Sunday school; George B. Hasting, Ahaz Bryan, J. P. Paul, George Wetsel, T. J. Brooks, trustees.

PLEASANT GALE U. B. CHURCH.

In 1868, Rev. J. Dunham, of Blandinsville, at the request of some friends, held a series of meetings at Pleasant Gale school house, which resulted in the organization of Pleasant Gale church. Some of the first members were: Samuel Rush, Mrs. E. Rush, M. Elwell, Mrs. Elwell, Eunice Purkey. Mr. Elwell was elected leader, and Samuel Rush steward.

In 1872, A. Worman, pastor, conducted a series of meetings which resulted in a number of conversions, and acceptions and in awakening a desire for a more suitable place of worship. C. Aten, Samuel Rush, and William Aten, were appointed a board of trustees, and in the following year a subscription was circulated. The more liberal donors were Wm. Aten, S. Bush, B. K. Purkey, C. Aten, Thomas Killough. A lot was procured from Thomas Killough, on the northeast corner of section 8, Sciota township, upon which a house 30x40, with a neat belfry was built, at a cost of about \$2,100. This was dedicated in December of the same year, Rev. J.

Wagner being pastor. Mr. Wagner's pastorate resulted in strengthening the church. Within the past few years quite a number have removed to the west. The society though somewhat reduced in numbers, is active, healthy and hopeful. Pleasant Gale is four miles north of the village of Sciota. The present officers are the following: Ahaz Bryan, leader, John Rush, steward, Joseph Briner, superintendent of the Sunday school. The trustees are: William Aten, Ahaz Bryan, Joseph Briner.

WILLOW GROVE U. B. CHURCH.

The first religious services, under the auspices of the United Brethren church, were held by Rev. J. H. Snyder, of Blandinsville circuit, in 1867, at the Good Templars' hall. In 1870, this appointment was added to Good Hope circuit, Rev. N. A. Walker, preacher in charge. During this year a society was formed. Some of the first members were, Alfred Brown, Sarah Brown, Wm. Watts and family, A. M. Hainline, T. A. Hainline. Alfred Brown was elected leader, and Wm. Watts, steward.

A union Sunday school was conducted at this place for a number of years prior to this.

In 1872, A. Worman, preacher in charge, conducted a meeting which resulted in some conversions and accessions. Feeling the need of a house of worship, Alfred Brown, William Watts, John Isom, A. Hainline, and Quincy Hainline, was elected a board of trustees. A lot was procured from Alfred Brown, in the center of section 1, Hire township, upon which a house 30x40 was erected at an expense of about \$1,800,

and was dedicated October 8, 1873, Bishop D. Edwards officiating. The present officers are the following: Alfred Brown, leader, Q. Hainline, steward.

JERUSALEM U. B. CHURCH.

In 1865, Rev. J. L. Condon, of Pilot Grove circuit, held the first religious services under the United Brethren auspices, in this community, at the Collins school house. In 1866, this appointment was added to Deer Park mission, and Rev. N. A. Walker placed in charge. In the early part of the year Mr. Walker conducted a series of meetings of considerable religious interest and organized a society, consisting of the following eight members: Abraham Switzer, John Dobbins and wife, Wm. Earley and wife, Polly Spangler, Alice Wilson and Angeline Markham. Abraham Switzer was elected leader, and John Dobbins, steward. The following year, Rev. D. J. B. Ross, pastor, was one of religious interest, a number being added to the church. As the place of meeting seemed straightened, A. Switzer, J. B. Conley, E. Spangler, J. C. Dobbins and Wm. Early were elected a board of trustees to build a house. A lot was procured from Nicholas Combs, on section 11, Macomb township, and through the liberality of A. Switzer, E. Spangler, J. B. Conley, A. L. Bryan, Levi Shriner and others, a house 28x36 was erected upon it, and dedicated December 22, 1867, Rev. D. J. B. Ross officiating.

The house was refitted in 1876, principally through the liberality of A. L. Bryan. This church is located in the midst of an intelligent and enterprising people. A number of interesting meet-

ings have been held here, notably one conducted by Rev. J. Wagner, in 1874. The present officers are: George Wetsel, leader; John Swisher, steward; Geo. Wetsel, superintendent of the Sunday school, and A. L. Bryan, E. Wetsel, Geo. Wetsel, trustees. Under the itinerant system, pastors are frequently changed. Since the organization of the work, the following ministers have been in charge: Revs. J. Slutts, S. Austin, J. Deardorf, J. L. Condon, J. Dunham, N. A. Walker, J. Wagner, W. P. Pease, I. Valentine, D. C. Martin, J. B. King, M. Douglass and A. Worman, the present incumbent of the pastoral charge.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OF BLANDINSVILLE.

[By Rev. J. Dunham.]

This article being written entirely from a memory extending back over a space of 30 years, and relying mainly on general information for facts previous to that, are necessarily brief and imperfect, and the writer craves pardon for any omissions or errors that may creep in. The traditions of this church state that in or about the year 1846, Revs. Daniel Porter, Josiah Terrell and others commenced preaching in Blandinsville, and formed a small society, consisting of Francis, John and Wesley Freeland, and their wives. William Blandin and others united with the congregation shortly afterwards. This little band continued to hold services and thrive, having a considerable religious influence. In 1852, the Illinois annual conference determined to build an institution of learning at this place, and, in furtherance of the scheme, appointed five trustees for the

purpose. In that and the ensuing year, they erected a house in the village and gave it the name of the Blandinsville seminary. In 1855 a school was opened with a faculty composed of Professor Keller, of Indiana, president, and J. C. Ross, professor of mathematics. This helped to strengthen the infant society, and when in 1854 the annual conference convened at this place it had a good influence on the status of the church of Blandinsville. At this conference it was determined to place at this station or mission, the Rev. J. Dunham, and under his ministry the congregation thrived and grew until it numbered 100 members. The congregation worshipped in the chapel of the seminary until 1868, when the seminary building passed into the hands of the township officers, and has been used for public educational purposes ever since. The congregation, thus deprived of a house of worship, immediately set about the erection of a proper church building, and soon it was completed and dedicated to the service of the Almighty God. The number of members increased under the different pastors that from time to time supplied its pulpit, until death, the spirit of emigration, and other causes, commenced to weaken the ranks of this company of the christian army. The church, owing to its discipline prohibiting the reception of individuals who are members of any secret society, has become quite small, but still keeps up its organization. Rev. J. Dunham is the present pastor, and Rev. O. F. Smith, the presiding elder.

Rev. Joshua Dunham, pastor of the United Brethren church in Blandinsville, is a native of Ohio, having been

born in Harrison county, September 16, 1820: His parents were William and Mary (Chanly) Dunham, both of whom are deceased. Joshua is the youngest of a family of 11 children, only three of whom are now living. His father was a farmer and Joshua remained at home and attended school until he was 14 years of age, when he went to learn the tailor's trade, and continued in this occupation until he was 23 years of age, when he emigrated to Illinois and settled in Pike county, near Pittsfield, and worked at his trade in connection with farming. In April, 1845, he was licensed to preach, and in 1847 he joined the annual conference; in 1852 was ordained. In 1854 he sold his possessions in Pike county and moved to Blandinsville, and bought some town property and entered the field as an itinerant minister of the gospel, which profession he has continued to follow to the present time. He has always enjoyed a large share of the confidence and esteem of his church, and has been honored with many trusts. He has been presiding elder at different times, agent of the Blandinsville seminary, and has been elected three times to general conference, appointed to circuits and districts which have necessitated much travel in his ministerial labor all over the Military Tract as well as central and eastern portion of the state of Illinois. In the fall of 1858, he again bought a farm in Pike county, and moved back, where he remained until the spring of 1863, when he was traveling as presiding elder east of the Illinois river. Sold his farm in Pike county, Illinois, and moved to Blandinsville. In the fall of 1864, his health failing,

he discontinued preaching and engaged in merchandising in the village of Blandinsville, which he continued for two years. During this time he was elected police magistrate and served four years. Before his term as magistrate expired, he resumed preaching on Blandinsville circuit, and was again elected presiding elder. In 1872 he went to southwest Kansas and entered the cattle trade, thinking to improve his health. Upon his return he was again elected presiding elder, but was in poor health. In 1884, he was again called to the Blandinsville circuit, and, although in failing health continues his good and noble work.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OF HIRE TOWNSHIP.

This society erected a fine church edifice, 26x36 feet in ground area, on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 15, during the summer of 1867. The building, when completed, cost about \$1,400. Israel Null, with his characteristic generosity, donated 10 acres for a church lot. Isaac Null, and family, were among the first members of the organization. The church was quite thriving and prosperous, and at one time had a membership of about 70, although at present the membership numbers only about 20,—some sleeping the sleep that knows no wakening, while others have gone to the land of the setting sun. The first pastor of the church was John Wyatt, who presided over the little flock for a year. The church has had a number of pastors since, but is without an expounder of biblical doctrine at present. A Sabbath school has been conducted

during the summer months, since the erection of the church building, in which considerable interest has been manifested, and generally has a good attendance. Israel Null was the pioneer superintendent of the school.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OF SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP.

This society was organized in 1860, in a school house, which formerly stood near the present site of the church, on section 13, Scotland township. Rev. John Wyatt was the organizer. The first members were, Solomon Walker and wife, James M. Rexroat and wife, Mrs. M. Rexroat, Martha Isaacs, Jane Bear, and Steven Tolen. Meetings were held in the school house mentioned for some time, Rev. John Wyatt serving as pastor for two years. The church edifice was erected in the spring of 1881, at a cost of \$1,800. It is 36x44 feet in ground area. The present pastor is Rev. E. O. Norvel, who resides at Adair, Illinois.

PILOT GROVE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH, OF NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

The building used by this society was erected in 1868, on the northwest corner of section 11. It is 34x46 feet in dimensions, and cost \$1,000. The dedication sermon was preached by Rev. Davis. The first trustees were C. P. McDonald, William Nebergall, and William Ritter. William G. Wilkins and James Wilson were added to this list in 1883. The present pastor is Rev. E. O. Norvel.

BUSHNELL REFORMED CHURCH.

This church was organized, October 19, 1856, by a committee, consisting of

Rev. A. Wilson and S. B. Ayers. The original members were Frederick Cruser, Thomas Plotts and wife, Aaron Sperling, and D. M. Wyckoff. The church edifice was erected in 1860 or '61, and dedicated May 1, 1861. It is a good frame building, and is on the corner of Church and Crafford streets. It is valued at \$5,000, and the parsonage at \$1,600. The first meetings of the society were held in a school house, and afterward in a carpenter shop, which was purchased and fitted up as a chapel. The present resident membership is 104. The first consistory was composed of Elders John Wyckoff, Thomas Plotts, and Frederick K. Cruser; Deacons D. M. Wyckoff, and Aaron Sperling. The church has lately been newly papered, painted, etc., and is now one of the neatest in the place. It also sustains one of the best choirs in the county.

ST. THOMAS EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
BUSHNELL.

This congregation was organized on the 27th of April, 1883, by Rev. John W. Elliott, with the following members: Charles A. Dickinson, Mrs. G. J. Spooks, and Mrs. W. Z. Boyington. After about three months' service, Rev. Elliott, the rector, left, and was succeeded by Rev. J. M. D. Davidson, the present incumbent. There are now some 40 communicants in the church, and it is a very popular one, and is growing as rapidly as a healthy growth will permit. The officers of the society are the following mentioned gentlemen: Rector, J. M. D. Davidson; T. J. Sparks, senior warden; J. W. Z. Boyington, junior warden and secretary; C. A. Dickinson, treasurer; J.

C. Young, J. C. McGowan, C. A. Dickinson, M. Cassidy, S. T. Henry, and C. T. Gram, vestrymen. They occupy, for a place of worship, what was formerly known as Union hall, which they have fitted up in an elegant manner.

CATHOLIC CHURCH, McDONOUGH COUNTY.

[By Rev. Father John Larmer, Montello, Marquette county, Wisconsin.]

The history of the Catholic church in McDonough county is inseparable from from its social and political history, as will appear further on in these pages. As early as 1832, Catholic settlers immigrated into McDonough county—some from Maryland, others from Kentucky, and a few from Ireland, almost direct. Among the earliest settlers was the McKay family, from Baltimore; the parents, however, were born in Ireland. This family located in the northern portion of the county, and their humble home became the regular place where the Catholic priests periodically held divine services. In the western portion of the county, Joseph Reilly and others settled, they coming from Kentucky. Joseph Reilly probably came in 1833, and at his home and Mr. John Hardesty's, Catholic priests from Missouri, for years, ministered to the spiritual wants of the Catholics in their neighborhoods. In the southeast portion of the county, a family by the name of Carlin settled not far from Table Grove; this family was subsequently joined by other brothers and relations; these Carlins originally came from Ireland.

Nauvoo, on the Mississippi river, was the residence of the priests who at-

tended the Catholics in the northern, middle and southern portions of McDonough county. The Catholics, as above stated, of the western portion, were attended principally by priests from Missouri. It probably will surprise the present generation of young Catholics, and others, that the now second city in Illinois, Peoria, less than 40 years ago was of so little importance that it received just the same spiritual attendance from the priests stationed at Nauvoo, in its turn, that the few Catholics received at the home of John McKay, in the northern portion of McDonough county. The writer had this fact from the Rev. Thomas Kennedy, who was one of the first resident pastors of Nauvoo. He stated it was his custom to start on horseback from Nauvoo monthly; visit the Catholic settlers in the territory, including Hancock and Henderson counties, and reach McKay's, in McDonough county, say mass, rest, and change his horses, then proceed to St. Augustine, Fulton county, hold Catholic services there, then, with occasional stops, go to Peoria, do the same, and return by the end of the month to Nauvoo. This was the usual routine for years, of other priests, until the development of the country made other arrangements necessary, by placing resident pastors at Peoria and elsewhere. The citizens as well as the Catholics, need not blush, but may be proud of the Catholic priests who early ministered spiritually in McDonough county; some of them were distinguished for learning and piety, and, to a man, were zealous for the spread of the gospel, and by their presence and counsel, quietly given without fee or re-

ward, assisted in the development and material prosperity, not only of McDonough, but neighboring counties. Some of them, as will be seen further on, became distinguished, and will live in the history of Missouri, Illinois, principally the great city of Chicago, and the state of Michigan.

First Missionaries, or Early Priests.

As I am limited in space in this chapter, I will partly dispense with dates, for to be accurate to a month or year, in some instances, would require much more research, probably without result, than the writer can spare time. But this will not impair the accuracy of any statement set down in this work. The writer was well acquainted with nearly all the priests set down here, and had what he writes from their own lips, indeed, some of the priests were dear friends; such friendship, strange as it may seem, arises between the old and the young. The first priest who ministered in McDonough county since its settlement, in this century, whom there is any tradition or record of, was Rev. Peter Paul LeFevere. There is certain evidence that he officiated in McDonough county, on his way to the church of St. Augustine, in Fulton county, in 1834. Father LeFevere's residence was in Missouri. There is, however, no doubt but that earlier than that year he visited the scattered Catholics in McDonough and neighboring counties. This priest was a very distinguished man, humble and learned. He was consecrated Catholic bishop of the state of Michigan, November 21, 1841, and died March 4, 1869.

The next was Rev. John George Alleman. Father Alleman is still remembered by the oldest settlers. He was a most learned and pious, but funny man. Although a Frenchman, the writer never met an Irishman who could excel him in wit and practical good humor. He loved the writer as a son, and the missionary spirit he infused into him in early years by example and instruction braced him up against every impediment to develop the good work he and others began. Father Alleman's residence was at Fort Madison, Iowa, and his labors in McDonough and neighboring counties covered the time the Mormons were in Nauvoo. Strange to relate, Joseph Smith and the leading Mormons, at all times professed the greatest respect and friendship for the big French priest, as they called him. Father Alleman once related to the writer that he had no means of getting across the Mississippi river to attend a sick Catholic in McDonough county, but the Mormons, having made known to Joseph Smith that the priest wished to cross, the latter not only had him ferried over, but furnished him a conveyance to the sick man. Smith telling Father Alleman that next to the Mormons, the Catholics were the best of all religions. "For," continued Smith, "the priests attend to their people faithfully and mind their own business, whereas the other preachers are continually bothering the Latter Day Saints." Father Alleman wittily remarked with thanks, "there was a diversity of opinion on that subject." Father Alleman died of apoplexy in the Sisters' hospital in St. Louis, September 10, 1866.

After the Mormons left, the French philosophical sect, socialists, Monsieur Cabat being their founder and leader, took possession of Nauvoo. This sect has no affinity to latter day socialism. Cabat's system consisted in a community of goods and social perfectionism. He and his community were mere theorists, unpractical in all that concerns daily life; therefore, when an attempt was made to reduce these theories to practice, the community failed hopelessly and broke up; some remaining at Nauvoo, others going to Warsaw, in Hancock county, and a few went to Iowa, and established the village of Arcadia. These circumstances strange as it may appear, brought about the better development of the Catholic church in McDonough and the neighboring counties. The eyes of the civilized world were on Cabat's system, as he had taught it in colleges in France, and was a writer of marked ability, and when it fell hopelessly through, the members being French and ought to be Catholics, the serious attention of the archbishop of St. Louis, and others were directed to save and reclaim Cabat's deluded, but honest dupes. Rev. John St. Cyr, who had been the first priest who said mass in the city of Chicago, and who built the first church in it. After successful pastoral labors in that city, had been recalled to Missouri; and from Northern Missouri, from time to time, crossed over the Mississippi to Warsaw, in Hancock county, Illinois, and organized a Catholic congregation, bringing back to the Catholic church nearly all of the disbanded socialists he found in that section. Father St. Cyr, also, extended for

a time regularly, his pastoral labors to the western portion of McDonough county. Father St. Cyr will be mentioned again in the chapter on Tennessee congregation. He died at the Sisters' convent, in St. Louis, of which he had been chaplain for years, on February 21, 1882, being over 80 years of age. He was a mild and scholarly man, gentle as a lamb, as the old settlers used to say, and full of zeal for the spread of the gospel of Christ. Sketches, if not a full history of him, have been published by the Historical Society, of Chicago.

A house being purchased in Nauvoo, which formerly been a residence and a store of a Mormon, Father Thomas Kennedy was located there, he using the store for a church and the other portion of the building as a residence. This then was the first attempt on the east side of the Mississippi to locate a permanent resident priest and give McDonough county, and the county east of it, including Peoria, a permanent pastor, to, at least, visit the principal stations once a month, McKay's in the northern portion of McDonough county being looked on as the center of Father Kennedy's district. Rev. Thomas Kennedy was not what could be called a learned man, yet he was a fine classical scholar and a mathematician of no mean repute, but he was better than a scholar, he was an humble but vigorous servant of Christ. In his zeal in preaching the word of God he would frequently weep, hence the irreverent called him "the crying priest," but he had enough of the Irishman about him, which he was, to correct with a heavy hand, and even his boot, those who dared insult the priesthood in his

person. After nearly 30 years arduous labor in the ministry in Illinois, he died in Hyde Park, Cook county, Illinois, in 1873.

Rev. Father Griffin probably succeeded Rev. Thomas Kennedy. Little of his history is known to the writer. He was carried off in the prime of life, a martyr to his Master's cause, he wishing to give double service at distant points, caught malarial fever, on Christmas day and died suddenly. Certain it is he was a faithful clergyman and beloved by his people, as they had, we think, a praiseworthy rivalry which congregation would have the honor of his body in their midst. Nauvoo people wanted and did bury him there, but the members of St. Augustine's congregation and others from McDonough county went, and by force, disinterred his body, and brought it to St. Augustine, Fulton county, and there his remains lie buried.

The building of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad forced a change on the ecclesiastical authorities as to the manner of attending the spiritual wants of the Catholics in McDonough county.

In the preceding lines it was a pleasure to the writer to give the facts stated and preserve from oblivion the labors of worthy pioneer clergymen who suffered untold hardships in those early days for Christ's sake. Some things will now be related with great reluctance, but if the history of a locality is worth writing it should be done well and frankly or not at all. To omit facts which had a direct bearing on the future would be to give an egg shell without the meat. A historian is not a respecter of persons, their feelings or their prejudices, but a narra-

tive of facts for the information and instruction of posterity.

Before the building of railroads through McDonough county the Catholics, nearly to a man, were farmers, who, with their families, as a rule squared their lives with the maxims of the gospel. The priests had only to instruct, exhort, and rarely correct, for evil doers were few, consequently between the priests and the farmers, making up their religious assemblies, an affection existed between them which conferred happiness on the people, and had the most consoling and beneficial effect on the priests. With the advent of railroads some farmers, it is true, came, but another and not desirable class, either as citizens or church members, spread themselves over the incipient towns growing up on such railroads. The Catholic church, being the mother of all her children, never neglects recalling the erring, if they give her half a chance, therefore to look after this class the bishop of Chicago, who had at that period the supervision of the Catholic church of all Illinois, located a pastor at Galesburg, with McDonough county within his pastoral jurisdiction. Rev. Fra. Fitnam was, probably, the first appointed priest under the change. Father Fitnam attended the Catholics in Macomb and its vicinity in halls or private houses. With this clergyman came the first trouble and sorrow to the Catholics. The writer will now clear up the circumstances of his case, really known to the community for the first time, as Fra. Fitnam kept his own counsel first and last. Everybody seemed to know all about his case, yet no one of the people really knew what they

were talking about. Father Fitnam had simply a misunderstanding with Anthony O'Regan, then bishop of Chicago, about some business transactions of Fitnam's beyond the church. Fitnam claimed the bishop had no business to meddle in his private business transactions, and Bishop O'Regan, instantler, branded him as "contumacious," and removed him from the active ministry. This, then, was all there was in this scandal. Subsequent events had nothing to do with the matter further than making the breach wider. Father Fitnam had hopes of the bishop relenting, but he then did not know the manner of man the bishop was. He attended mass, kneeling at the door, the last, as it were, of his people, when his successor was officiating, and he only stopped going to church when the rudeness and babbling of his former members became unbearable. The writer has this fact from a trustworthy and intelligent witness. Such is the world. The Jews spread their garments and palm branches in the way for Jesus, crying hosannas, and three days afterwards changed their tune, and shouted "Crucify him," "The disciples cannot expect better treatment than the Master."

I dwell on this case because to-day, even, it is not forgotten in McDonough and neighboring counties. Bishop O'Regan, who removed Father Fitnam, had been only a few years from an ancient but rural college in Ireland; he had no experience in missionary life; knew little about America, and treated priests as if they were school boys. These things being presented to Cardinal Barnabo and Pius IX., he was called to Rome and received a most terrible castigating

from the pope, and ordered to resign. The writer had it officially from Bishop O'Regan's successor that if Father Fitnam had presented himself with the proper dispositions he would have been restored. Whether it was the ingratitude and cruelty of the people, and feeling the injustice done him, made him lose the spirit of his priesthood, certain it is, he drifted, from step to step, further away from the Catholic church, and after a long time became tired of a secular life and retirement, joined the Protestant Episcopal church, and is now in that communion, serving a church in Southern Minnesota.

Next came Father O'Neil, the elder, as he was called. This clergyman did not stay long. He had been a professor in Fordham College, New York, under the famous Archbishop Hughes, therefore roughing it on the prairies, among a rural people, was too much of a change for him, and he was removed to St. Patrick's church, Chicago, where he died. This Father O'Neil had a national reputation as a scholar, and on account of his extensive erudition and wonderful memory, was nicknamed the "walking library."

Father O'Neil, the younger, succeeded the elder priest at Galesburg. He was no relation of his predecessor. He had been educated in Ireland and Canada, and was an innocent and good man. He brought his mother and two sisters to live with him at Galesburg, which, as subsequent events proved, was a great misfortune to them. They sold their little patrimony in Canada, supposing they would have protection and a permanent home with their brother, the priest. The priest's sisters were very

young and thoroughly educated; the writer knows them well; but the average Catholic, then, of a railroad town, being only the dregs of their countrymen and church, soon began to create disturbance, and could see no merit, only vice, in education and respectability, even in a priest's family. Then, as the hand car of the railroaders was, as the saying is, a free horse, and on the go Sundays, the meddling of such people, who would kiss the priest's hand, and slander him and his nearest relatives when his back was turned, spread their idle tales that his family was getting rich at their expense, etc., over the whole section of the country, impairing Father O'Neil's usefulness. Father O'Neil was a zealous missionary priest, and the frequent exposure on the prairies in McDonough and Warren counties, brought on a fit of sickness which impaired his physical strength and mental faculties. He was a very sensitive man and not calculated to wrestle with the habits of low characters which it were necessary to correct, and therefore never recovered his mental balance. and, of course, had to be replaced. With Father O'Neil, the pastoral relation of McDonough county terminated with that of Galesburg. His insanity, if it can be called such, consisted in the belief that he was unworthy to exercise the sacred ministry, and that all drinking of intoxicating liquor, for he was strictly temperate himself, was a sin. Poor O'Neil, were you now in America instead of old Ireland, many would call you a wise man, and your mania, if reduced to practice, would save the country from acrimonious recriminations on the temperance ques-

tion, and a great deal of expensive legislation in the northwest. Father O'Neil's mother and sisters, of course, now had no home, beggary and worthlessness always takes pleasure in the sorrows and humiliations of the virtuous and respectable, so in this case; the people turned on them, but Bishop Duggan, of Chicago, to his honor, saw justice done these lone and afflicted females, as far as was in his power. Here is a lesson for afflicted women, in the future in McDonough county. These sisters of the priest, who was no longer able to protect them, after their first sorrow, did not repine and throw themselves on others. Well educated as they were, genteel, Irish girls, no other course was open for them but service; they went where they were not known and to large towns, where people were not afflicted with detestable curiosity, and quietly worked for a living, faithfully attending to their duties as christians, until they settled down in life. The writer being in Ireland during the summer of 1875, met Father O'Neil and was able to render him an incalculable service; he is now living on the charity of his poor friends, in his native country, Kilkenny, Ireland, which is a lasting reproach to the Catholic church of Illinois, as the canon law of the church provides for the respectable support of invalid, as well as unfortunate priests.

We now come to the history of the church in Macomb, proper. Rev. Philip J. Albrecht was appointed to take charge of Macomb, Warsaw and Oquawka; he finally established his residence at Macomb, officiating in an old house which was used as a church, it being on prop-

erty bought from Birch Maury's family. Father Albrecht was on the Macomb district for four years. He was then transferred to a German church in Chicago, and is now Catholic pastor of a church in Kranzburg, Dakota.

In February 2, 1865, Rev. John Larmer was transferred from St. Patrick's church, Chicago, to take charge of Macomb and the missionary districts in the surrounding eight counties, and to organize them into regular parishes and build churches, so that pastors could be placed, to reside in them—all of which was done. The people of Macomb were in the hands of unscrupulous politicians, as the parties were nearly equally divided, a few votes being the balance of power in McDonough county. This gave Rev. John Larmer a great deal of unnecessary trouble, as the politicians looked on the members of his church as political prey. Really, this was a lasting injury to Macomb. He repaired and raised the old house and made it a pastoral residence, at an expense of over a \$1,000, in the summer of 1865. For this improvement he never received a cent, and the congregation should remember, for this and other indebtedness, St. Paul's epistle to the Thessalonians: "Let no man overreach or circumvent his brother in business, for the Lord is the avenger of all these things."

In repairing the old house, as there was a dispute among the old settlers which was the oldest house on the west side, Rev. John Larmer hunted for some evidence, and in taking down the high old-fashioned chimney, he found on the first layer, a limestone three inches thick, and 18 square, with "C. Jack-

son, February 2, 1832" marked upon it. That date went back farther than any of the disputants opined.

In 1867, Rev. John Larmer built the Catholic church in Macomb, after much trouble and labor. It cost between four and five thousand dollars—material, it is true, was over 60 per cent. dearer than subsequently. The Protestants of Macomb subscribed liberally; but the politicians who had made so many promises of what they would do when the Catholics would build their church, with a few exceptions, backed square out. The citizens of Macomb had reasonable hopes that the building of the Catholic church would have an influence to increase its population, and so it would have, had the politicians minded their own business and not considered the Catholics as legitimate prey to help them, too often unworthy, into office. Then there was no encouragement given to strangers, who came to seek locations for manufacturing purposes, by men who held their properties higher than water fronts could be bought in the city of Chicago, and yet these properties were used for calf pastures. Finally the citizens, although warned that their northern trade, which extended to the Mississippi river, would be cut off and lost, and a host of little towns grow up if they did not secure the Peoria & Warsaw railroad to pass through Macomb. Yet they made no real united efforts until it was too late, therefore the same causes which dwarfed the Catholic church, dwarfed Macomb and took away those reasonable hopes which its advantages and surrounding fertile country gave a right to expect a greater growth.

The Catholics buried their dead west of Macomb, but through negligence had no road to their grave yard, and when they tried to get a road, the men they put in office did as they always had done—only when they asked a ticket to vote—looked on them as unreasonable and left them to help themselves. A lot therefore was bought of Joseph Burton, opposite the city grave yard, and the Catholic dead removed. The history of this purchase is not a creditable one—sufficient it is to say, Rev. John Larmer had to come as usual to the rescue or Mr. Burton would have had to take it back again.

The Catholics of Prairie City were attached to St. Augustine, Fulton county, until the church of Avon was built which was done under Rev. John Larmer's pastorate.

The Catholics of Bushnell from time to time endeavored to get property for a future site of a church, but up to the time Rev. John Larmer terminated his pastorate, had not acquired any—simply because they were few, and none of them had resolved to remain permanently in Bushnell. They were attached, however, to the Catholic congregation of Macomb.

In regard to the church in Tennessee, to Joseph Reilly and a few others belongs the honor of having built the first Catholic church in McDonough county, Mr. Bowman donating the lot. The church, however, was merely closed in, and Rev. John Larmer had the lot fenced and the church finished as well as the means and circumstances of the congregation would permit. Tennessee Catholic congregation was made up

partly out of one of the four divisions Rev. John Larmer made of the Fountain Green Catholic congregation. There was an excellent set of christians, and consequently good citizens in Tennesse congregation. Joseph Reilly and wife first of all, the Camerons, Hardestys, and last Patrick McCune and wife, who lived in the town of Tennessee, and others, yet there were some—as the writer learned when in Ireland,—who received their parish priest's blessing on condition that he would not return.

Joseph Reilly, at the request of Rev. John Larmer, donated the grave yard to the Catholic congregation of Tennessee, and had it fenced in, and Joseph Reilly himself, was the first buried in it. He was an exemplary christian, humble, frank, and honest to a fault.

Rev. John Larmer resigned his pastoral charge February 22, 1872, being seven years on the mission in McDonough and surrounding counties. His resignation had been tendered several times during three years before it was accepted by Bishop Thomas Foley, administrator of Chicago. Rev. John Larmer is now pastor of Montello, Wisconsin; his church and residence are on one of the most picturesque sites in the west. He has built up four churches and organized several missions since he left Macomb.

The writer has now brought the ecclesiastical history of the Catholic church in McDonough county down to 1872, or the close of Rev. John Larmer's pastorate—let others continue it—but one thing he is assured of whether he himself or others in future write the history of the Catholic church in the great

state of Illinois, an honest pride can be indulged in that the priests in McDonough and surrounding counties were, with one or two exceptions, unusually learned, talented and faithful body of men. All of them could be truly said to have carried the church on their backs, having no organization, except the last, Rev. John Larmer, who reduced the church to order and identified each locality with a church, which he caused to be built. Their labors and hardships were unseen, and I have no doubt, like the writer, they would have abandoned missionary life for the humblest church in a settled district—but one supreme motive loomed up before them—they realized that they were saving souls, working for God and the future welfare of their people and the localities they labored in.

After Father Larmer had finished his work here and had been transferred to Chicago, Rev. Father Thomas Francis Mangan took charge of the spiritual welfare of this congregation and remained about two years. He was a man of excellent abilities, and a worthy christian gentleman, and beloved by all. He is now in charge at Freeport, Illinois. He was followed by Father D. J. Cogan, who remained one year. The next pastor was James Tuohy, a fine man, and a splendid scholar, who was not only loved by the members of his flock, but enjoyed the respect of all in this community. He remained about two years, and made some improvements around the house, and was succeeded by Father Maxmilian Allbright. This gentleman after leaving here, died in a hospital in Chicago. He was followed by Rev. P. J. McGrath,

who remained two years and was followed by Rev. Father John Ryan, the present pastor. They have a most excellent church, and a large and flourishing congregation, numbering nearly 600 members.

CATHOLIC CHURCH AT TENNESSEE.

In 1857, St. Mary's church was erected in the village of Tennessee. It is 25x40 feet in size, and has a seating capacity of 275. Upon the organization of the church it had a membership of 30, and has retained that number to the present time. Since the organization of St. Mary's church, there has been about 12 converts. They hold services once a month. Those who have served the church as priests since the organization, are as follows: Philip Albrecht, five years; John Larmer, 10 years; Father Manning, two years; J. G. Cogan, one year; James Tuohy, two years; John Allbright, two years; P. C. McGrath, one year; John Ryan, four years. The present priest resides at Macomb.

Rev. John Ryan, present pastor of the Catholic church at Macomb, Illinois, is a native of Ireland, and was born in the parish of Murroe, county Limerick, early in this century. He made his ecclesiastical studies principally in All Hallows college, Dublin, Ireland, which were supplemented, subsequently, by one year's study at the Diocesan seminary, Vincennes, Indiana, where, in due course, he was ordained priest, on the 5th day of July, 1846, by Right Rev. Celestine de la Helandiere, then Bishop of Vincennes. He served on the same one mission, in Northern Indiana for 18 years, when he came to the diocese of Chicago, and for four years was pastor of the Catholic congregation at Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, whence he was transferred to the pastorate of Kewanee, Henry county, Illinois, and after serving for 11 years and three months, then he was transferred to his present habitat—Macomb—where he has gained the respect of all.

CHAPTER XXI.

JOURNALISM IN McDONOUGH COUNTY.

The inception of journalism dates from remote ages. The institution now known as the newspaper was ante-dated nearly a 1,000 years by manuscript publications, in which the accounts of public occur-

rences and familiar gossip was made known to the citizens of imperial Rome seated upon her seven hills. These sheets were known by the name of "Acta Diurna;" but their issues were at all

times irregular, and in times of scarcity of news totally suspended, the editor either engaging in some other calling or indulging in the sports of the day.

But little progress seems to have been made for many years in this branch of business until the early part of the 17th century.

Frankfort-on-the Main claims to have produced within her walls the father of modern newspapers. She claims that Egenolf Emmel, a book dealer and book printer of Frankfort, in the period of that city's greatest literary prosperity, was the first in Europe to issue a newspaper at regular intervals in the shape in which we see them to-day. This honor of priority of newspaper production has been considerably contested, but unsuccessfully. Emmel first published a weekly, *Frankfurter Journal*, in 1615. The Nurembergers say that Wendelin Borsch published a newspaper in their city as early as 1571; but there is no proof that this was anything more than the fugitive leaves which had then become pretty common in the great trading centers of Europe; and as the English claim their first regular newspaper to have appeared in 1622 and the French in 1631, to Frankfort must be left the honor of Egenolf Emmel, the father of newspapers.

The precursors of German newspapers were the small, printed, flying sheets issued in the latter half of the 15th century, under the titles *Relationen* or *Neue Zeitung* (*New Tidings*), which, however, only made their appearance at irregular intervals, generally to record some event of more than ordinary note. These reports are said to have existed as early as

the middle of the 15th century; the oldest mentioned are from the years 1457-1460; though the oldest copy now preserved in the University Library at Leipzig bears the date of 1494. But these *Relations* or *Tidings* cannot be looked upon as the germs of the modern press. The beginnings of the German newspapers are to be traced in the written commercial correspondence of the middle ages. The editorial bureaus were the counting-rooms of the great mercantile houses, which had their agents transmit information to them from all parts of the world then open to commerce. But as these sheets were almost private, they were of little service to the world at large. As Gutenberg's invention won its way, and the large trading houses entered into communication with each other and with their various governments, which had an equal interest in the information contained in the commercial correspondence, types were introduced into the trading bureaus, or the written correspondence was placed in the hands of the special writers, and a regular system of printed correspondence was inaugurated. Venice is usually awarded the honor of first printing this commercial correspondence in the *Notizie Scritte*, which was at first written and exhibited in certain public places; but Germany was not long in following her example.

A collection of 28 volumes of this printed commercial correspondence, from the years 1568 to 1604, was taken with the library of the celebrated Fugger family, to the imperial library, at Vienna, in 1606, and is of great historical importance, connected, as it is, with

the Rothschild house of the middle ages. These reports contain, not only commercial intelligence, but political and social news from the districts and countries, which then were attracting the attention of Europe. Many reports are written by eye-witnesses, and official documents relating to incidents described, are frequently transmitted. When important political information is reported, the source from whence it is procured, is generally given. Others, again, contained literary departments corresponding to the feuilleton of the European press of to-day, bringing graphic descriptions, accounts of popular festivities, manners and customs; accounts of the discovery of America, of the conquests of the Turks, and local occurrences, such as all sorts of fearful signs in the heavens, wonderful animals, and misbirths; accounts of executions, inundations, earthquakes, burning of witches, and child-murders committed by bigots, together with prophecies and warnings—the editorials of to-day—connected with passing events. News then came to hand very slowly. An Indian overland post required eleven months to get to Europe, and 40 or 50 days were required for a letter to get from Constantinople to Vienna. Naturally enough, as the papers gained a more extended circulation, the jealous governments began to look after them; and history knows a whole series of government ordinances, issued from Paris to Rome, condemning them as destructive to soul and body.

The idea of issuing a newspaper at regular intervals, that is, every week, first originated in the mind of Egenolf

Emmel, of Frankfort, and with his *Frankfurter Journal*, which made its appearance in 1615, the transition from the irregular publications, such as the *Relationen*, to the newspaper, was made. The same journal still flourishes, and the house from which it was first issued, may yet be seen. The *Journal* appeared as a weekly up to the year 1740; then it appeared oftener; in 1795, it appeared five times a week, and subsequently became a daily.

In England, the mental appetite was fed by the *News Letter*, a manuscript production, which was only furnished at fabulous prices. It was in 1622, as above mentioned, when the first English newspaper was born. This was *The Weekly News from Italie and Germanie*, which was printed upon a mechanical contrivance, perfected by one Nathaniel Butler, who is thus the progenitor of the English press. The first attempt at the publication of parliamentary reports was made in 1641, when the parties and politics of the realm first occupied a place in the newspaper. It was some seven years later, in 1648, when the first advertisement appeared. This was in verse form, and was an invitation to call upon a fashionable tailor of the period, and purchase of him the styles then in vogue among the beaux.

The pioneer daily morning newspaper of the world was the *London Courant*, which was initiated in 1709, and consisted of only one page of two columns, each five paragraphs long, and was made up from translations from foreign journals. The revolutions in journalism during the present century have been of so stupendous a type as to be almost

beyond comprehension, were we not brought face to face with the fact day by day. In this country, from the advent of the *Boston News Letter*, in 1704, unto the present time, when the United States can boast of its 962 daily, and over 7,000 weekly papers, seems a tremendous step in the forward march of improvement, but is only a forerunner of what may be the achievements and power of an independent press in a free, republican country in the future.

McDonough county has had abundant opportunities to test the value of newspapers, as aids in building up its business centers, and making known its resources to the outer world, while the civilizing influence is almost unlimited; and, as a general thing, its citizens have always manifested a liberal spirit of encouragement toward the various journalistic enterprises that have originated in their midst. It would be difficult to estimate in a money value, the advantages derived by McDonough county, in a business point of view, from the influence of the press, but it is, beyond all cavil, inestimable. At all times the press has, in advocacy of local interests, called into requisition respectable, and in many instances, eminent talent, which has a tendency to inspire its citizens, as well as friends, with hope and confidence in its prosperity.

As patrons of the press, as would be expected of those that people it, McDonough county's citizens have established a good name. As records of current history, the emanations of the local press should be preserved by town and county government among the archives for reference. These papers are the re-

positories wherein are stored the facts and the events, the deeds and the sayings, the undertakings and achievements, that go to make up the history of the day. One by one these things are gathered and placed in type; one by one these papers are gathered together and bound, and another volume of local, general, and individual history, is laid away imperishable. The volumes thus collected are sifted by the historians, and the book for the library is ready.

There should be some means devised by which press records might be preserved and made accessible. This is, of course, attempted in all offices, but by the removal of editors, who claim the files as their property, and a general carelessness on the part of all interested, in many instances the files are sadly deficient.

MCDONOUGH INDEPENDENT.

Such is the heading that appeared on the first page of a paper issued at McComb, September 12, 1851. It was a six-column folio, edited by George W. Smith, and published by this gentleman and Theodore Terry, and was the pioneer paper of McDonough county. As its name would indicate, it was independent in politics, though leaning somewhat toward democracy. Mr. Terry was a practical printer and had charge of the mechanical department of the office. The paper was published Fridays, at a subscription price of two dollars per annum, the office being located over Ervin's store. The following salutatory appears in the first number:

"In presenting this, the first number of the *Independent* to our readers, cus-

tom, as well as inclination, leads us to define the course we mean to pursue and the position we propose to assume.

"We claim that our paper shall be what its name would indicate, independent in all things; reserving to ourselves the right to speak fearlessly, freely and candidly, upon any and every subject that may interest the public, or effect the general welfare of the people; eschewing at all times any interference with the religious, political or social opinions of others.

"To the farmer, mechanic and merchant, we hope to make our paper acceptable, one and all, giving, as we shall, a weekly report of the produce markets, commercial and monetary affairs as they transpire; as well as much other information that shall be deemed interesting and instructive to the community at large. We shall, at the same time, by giving publicity to a well and carefully selected miscellany, aim to make the *Independent* a most welcome visitor at every fireside.

"In launching forth upon the sea of public life, and assuming the arduous duties we have undertaken, it has been done with full knowledge of the trials and difficulties we may expect to encounter; but with a determination to use our best efforts, and a firm reliance upon the kindness and encouragement of our friends, we have determined to stand the 'hazard of the die.'

"But as brevity is to be one of the chief merits of our articles, we will not weary our readers with promises, but will simply say—we will do our best, and hoping that success and prosperity may attend our present and future pa-

trons, as well as ourselves, we submit our sheet to the patronage of a generous and discerning public.

"In connection, we would state to our brethren of the press, that we solicit their aid and influence, and hope that at some future time we may reciprocate many past, as well as new, favors received at their hands."

The advertising columns of the first issue contained such firms as W. & H. Ervin, who "would inform our friends and the public generally, that we have just received direct from New York and Philadelphia, a large and desirable stock of fall and winter dry goods," etc.; B. R. Hampton & L. H. Waters, "attorneys at law and general agents for purchase and sale of real estate and collection of debts"; J. M. Major, botanic physician; D. & C. A. Lawson, general merchandise; Updegraff & Maury, booksellers and druggists. In the same issue wheat is quoted at 50 to 65 cents per bushel; flour, \$3.50 to \$4.00; corn 25 to 30 cents; butter, 10 cents per pound; eggs, 5 cents a dozen; potatoes, 25 cents per bushel; coal, 8 cents per bushel; chickens, 75 cents to \$1 per dozen; and oats 16 to 25 cents per bushel.

As a criterion to the mode of getting news in those days, the following headed, "latest news from Cuba," may serve as a contrast to the many improvements undergone through the genius of man, during the past quarter of a century, and which appears in the first number of this paper. The dispatch is dated, New Orleans, September 5, 1851.

"By the arrival yesterday at New Orleans, of the Cherokee, we have positive and unquestionable intelligence of the

capture and execution of Lopez, in Havana, on the 30th ult., and the probable total suppression of the revolt. Ninety odd Americans were also captured. This intelligence is reliable."

A second dispatch dated at the same place a day later, reads:

"The Cherokee has arrived from Havana. The passengers witnessed the execution of Lopez. The number on the Pampero, 565, have all been killed—436 are in prison and 100 are to be sent to Africa. Lopez declared himself deceived with regard to aid in Cuba. The passengers say he ended his life manfully. The failure of the expedition is attributed to delay from the separation of Crittenden's command. The patriots have dispersed to the mountains. Only 30 remained with Lopez—they left him and without a friend, he wandered until run down and taken by blood hounds. His last words were—'Adieu, dear Cuba.'"

"A meeting was held on board the Cherokee, General Lane, of Oregon, presiding. The following resolution was passed:

"Resolved, that Mr. Owen, American consul, has forfeited every right and title of an American consul, outraged every sentiment of humanity, deserves the execration of every friend of liberty, and we request his recall by the government."

The latest news from China bears the date of June 23, 1851. What a contrast with the present system of the cable and daily newspaper, transmitting news to thousands but from 10 to 12 hours after its occurrence in some foreign country.

The following marriage notices also

appear in the first issue of the *Independent*.

On Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Bourne, Alexander V. Brooking, to Elizabeth H. Randolph, all of this city.

Underneath the notice appears the following comment by the editor: "The above was accompanied by a bountiful supply of cake, for which the fair bride has our sincere thanks, with the hope that the happiness known only to loving hearts and true, may always attend the happy couple through life." Other notices were as follows:

On Sunday, the 31st day of August, 1851, by J. S. Matthews, Esq., Isaac Massingill, to Sarah Groves, all of this county.

On Thursday, the 4th inst., by J. O. C. Wilson, David H. Lockett, of McDonough county, to Priscilla Sherman, of Hancock county.

On the 7th inst., by C. R. Hume, Esq., Alexander Dorothy, to Sarah Hurn, all of this county.

DIED—In this place, on Sunday evening, at her residence, Mrs. Jane S. Langwell, wife of Peter Langwell, aged about 60 years.

The paper was conducted under this management but a few months, and in the issue of February 13, 1852, appears the following valedictory of the junior member of the firm, Theodore Terry:

"To all my friends a sigh,
To all my foes a tear."

"Having disposed of my interest in the office of the McDonough *Independent*, the sad task devolves upon me of saying to its readers, one and all, the

word, farewell. My labors amongst you have been rendered most agreeable by the evidences of friendship exhibited on every side, and much of the prosperity of the paper can alone be attributed to the disinterested kindness of those who have so generously lent their aid in building up the enterprise, and to such friends, and to all friends, I return my thanks, and my enemies, if any, will accept my forgiveness in the spirit that it is offered, that of kindness.

The paper will hereafter be conducted by our former partner, G. W. Smith, Esq., whose experience, taste and talent will enable him to render the *Independent* a most welcome sheet, and that success and prosperity may attend him and for all time, is the earnest wish of the writer.

"And now once more farewell; 'A word that has been and must be'—Farewell."

At the close of the first year in the paper's career an announcement was made that with the new volume the paper would appear in an enlarged form. In order to accomplish this the issue was suspended one week, and on September 24, 1852, the *Independent* appeared as a seven column folio, neatly printed and well gotten up. Mr. Smith was a sharp and pointed writer, and his paper wielded considerable influence in this part of the state, and was particularly received with favor in McDonough county at that time. It afterward appeared for a while as the *McDonough Independent and Democratic Review*, and in the issue of September 14, 1855, the name was changed to *McDonough Democrat*, at which time Mr. Smith associated with him R. M. Royalty, as partner. The paper in the

past leaned toward the democratic ranks, and after this change was made it was intensely democratic. It continued under this management until about the first of September, 1856, when Mr. Royalty retired. Mr. Smith continued the publication for some time, after which he removed to Blandinsville and started the *Argus*.

THE MACOMB ENTERPRISE.

The *Enterprise* was the second paper established in Macomb, the first issue appearing June 19, 1855. In consequence of the expression of political views by the *McDonough Independent* many persons were desirous of establishing another paper for the propagation of their principles, and accordingly two young men, T. S. Clarke and D. G. Swan, were influenced to embark in the enterprise, engaging L. H. Waters as editor. The paper was a seven column folio in size, with a subscription price of \$1.50 per annum. The following salutatory appears in the initial number of the *Enterprise*:

"It is generally believed that the interests of the press, that is properly conducted, are intimately connected with the interests that tend to benefit the mass and ennoble the mind; and whilst a properly conducted press is thus beneficial in its tendencies, it cannot be doubted for a moment that a low, ribald sheet is to the public what a tattler is in a community—a pest always.

"In the publication of the *Enterprise* we will but promise that we will advocate with what ability we possess, the men and measures of the Whig party.

"The measures for which a Clay, Web-

ster, and a host of other great men have labored a lifetime, and whose results are in the unexampled prosperity of a common country, are surely worth the keeping in constant remembrance for the good they have done, and the still greater good they may yet do. In advocating those measures, and in holding up the hands of those who maintain them, we intend that our zeal shall not get the better of our judgment, and lead us into a guerrilla warfare with our political opponents, that may result in a great deal of noise and the no great amusement of those whose feelings it is our duty to respect.

"We shall endeavor to make our paper reliably temperance, advocating the cause of temperance as it is when bereft of old fogysm. Chiefly through the efforts of political demagogues, the great mass of the people have been deceived upon the aims of the friends of prohibition, and we must now commence again in the cause where we were years ago, and carry temperance, as they once did "whisky," into politics. And whilst we would not have it known even in "Gath" that we have been defeated, we must "pick our flints," and with a fair understanding of the intentions of the prohibitionists, and with the sympathy that every true man feels for his fellow, we must again trust our life boat to the waves.

"In the literary department we hope to make such selections only as shall inform the mind and elevate the taste, discarding at all times any article, the moral tendency of which is in doubt.

"By the completion of our railroad we will be enabled to present our readers with at least readable news.

"Such are a few of our hopes and some of our promises. All those who are willing to lend us a hand and aid us by a liberal support, we will welcome their names to our books. It is correctly reported and generally believed that printers do eat. And whilst we battle with our feeble abilities for the right, we ask at least the rations of a private. Let those to whom we write come, and let "those who hear, say come," and exchange a generous patronage for our promises, and trust to the future for the difference."

Mr. Clarke retired from the firm a couple of months after the paper's first appearance, the journal being continued by Mr. Swan as proprietor, and under the editorial management of L. H. Waters. As the patronage of the paper was not sufficient to sustain its publication, in the issue of November 22, 1855, the following explanatory article appeared in the columns of the *Enterprise*, headed

"Going! Going!! Gone!!!"

"We are compelled this week to issue a half sheet; next week we promise—nothing! Circumstances over which we have no control, compel us to say this. When we commenced the publication of the *Enterprise*, we did so with the assurance that we would be supported by the whigs of McDonough county. So far as patronizing our paper has been concerned, they have done well; but as to paying, that is quite another thing. We have now on our books accounts against men who have been good enough to patronize us, sufficient to relieve all our indebtedness and send us on our way rejoicing. We

have tried to collect this money by dunning through the paper, and also by forwarding bills to our model patrons, but all will not do. We will have to strike out and confront them, and the consequence is, we can't print. We have done what we could since we have come into the proprietorship of the paper, to make it pay, but we are tired of trying now—when those who pretend to be our friends pay no attention to our wants, and leave us to the mercy of our creditors. Let every one who owes us for advertising or subscription, pay up to this time, and we will be enabled to go on; if not, we must stop!”

The paper was discontinued for a few weeks, when B. R. Hampton came to its relief, purchasing an interest and assuming editorial control, Mr. Waters, the former editor, retiring. In the first issue of the new series, December 26, 1855, the following salutatory appears, from the pen of Mr. Hampton:

“In taking charge of the editorial department of the *Enterprise*, it becomes necessary for us to make the public acquainted with the course we expect to pursue as a public journalist.

“It is hardly necessary for us to say to the people of McDonough county that in politics we are a whig. Fifteen years residence here preclude any such necessity. But in these times of political distraction, it may be well enough for us to say to you that we still have strong attachments for those principles which were imbibed by us in our childhood and schoolboy days. Principles which we learned from the mouths of such men as J. Q. Adams, Clay and Webster, are neither forgotten nor for-

saken by us. Believing as we do that the measures advocated by the whig party tend more to the welfare of the American people, than the measures of any other party that has been organized in our government, we therefore cling to those measures or principles as emphatically the principles of this government; and say, that notwithstanding we have many times been defeated by the endearing name and cry of democracy, yet amid all our defeats, we have seen that those principles have been steadily gaining ground in the minds of the people, and that some of them have been adopted by even the democratic party in the state of Illinois as their own. We believe the time is coming, and not very far distant, when the policy of the whig party will be the policy of this government. But it has been said by some politicians that the whig party is among the parties that have passed away. This we do not believe; but even should this be the case, that as a party it is dissolved, its principles will last as long as the government exists in its present form.

“There is at the present time an issue before the American people which seems as though it would swallow up all others, and so it probably will, for the present. We allude to the Kansas question, which has been thrown into the arena by the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and palmed off on the country by Douglas, Atchison and company. If this is to be made the only issue, and old parties and principles are to be laid aside until the question is settled, we shall be found to the utmost of our ability doing battle against this notori-

ous swindle; ever contending for freedom in free territory. Believing as we do that the institution of slavery is a dark spot upon the free face of our country, we shall contend that it shall be confined to the present limits, and not be permitted to spread itself over the whole face of our country. We say, confine it where it is until the sovereign people of the states where it now exists, shall be able to see the spot and apply the remedy for its removal. So long as the lovers of this peculiar institution did not choose to force the extension of its baleful influence, we did not feel disposed to meddle with it, but they have sought to plant its dark visage upon the fair face of freedom. We cannot, therefore, fail to raise our voice against it.

"But whilst to some extent ours will be a political paper, we shall not lose sight of other things necessary to make it instructive and interesting to our readers. Agriculture, commerce and the markets will not be neglected. Temperance and morality will receive a due share of attention. We shall also endeavor to keep our readers posted up in regard to transpiring events; flattering ourselves that we have such arrangements that we can give the latest news upon all the important matters of the day.

"In short, we expect to do our very best to make the *Enterprise* what a paper should be, intended for circulation in McDonough county. These are some of our promises, but in order that we may be enabled to fulfill them to the letter, it is absolutely necessary that we should receive a fair share of public patronage. If we get this, we have no

fears of the result of our *Enterprise*; if we do not, we cannot, of course, publish a paper and live."

The *Enterprise* was started as a whig paper, by the original owners, and would have been continued as such had it not been for the Kansas-Nebraska legislation and the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Mr. Hampton, the new editor, was a great admirer of Fillmore and was strongly attached to the whig party, but was also, as will be seen by his salutatory, utterly opposed to slavery. In the issue of the paper of June 26, 1856, the names of Fremont and Dayton were placed at the head of the column and their election, as president and vice-president, advocated. To this many of the patrons and friends of the paper, who were favorable to the election of Fillmore, strongly objected. In answer to these objections there appeared in the issue of the paper of July 17th, a lengthy editorial, reviewing the platform upon which that gentleman stood, and also his speech of acceptance, delivered at Albany after his nomination. After reviewing the iniquity and fallacy of the position taken, the article concluded as follows: "This is their course of reasoning, and was it not for this we could have supported Fillmore with all our heart; but as it is we cannot now do so. Some of our friends may condemn our course, and we understand some are already doing so. To such we say, as Brutus once said to Rome: If there be any of our readers, any dear friend of Fillmore, we say to him that our love for Fillmore was no less than his. If, then, that friend demands why we rise against Fillmore, our answer is: Not that we

love Fillmore less, but that we love our country more."

Under the management of Messrs. Hampton and Swan the paper prospered and it soon became evident that the *Enterprise* was a fixed factor in journalism of Macomb and McDonough county. January 28, 1857, Mr. Swan retired from the firm, after which Mr. Hampton took into partnership F. C. Fowler, continuing the publication under this management until about March, 1859, when Mr. Fowler disposed of his interest to J. W. Nichols. In 1860, Mr. Nichols purchased the interest of B. R. Hampton, assuming control of the entire office and changing the name of the paper to

MILITARY TRACT JOURNAL.

The paper was continued in this manner until the spring of 1861, when James K. Magie purchased a half interest when the name of the paper was changed to

MACOMB JOURNAL,

a title it has sustained ever since. Mr. Magie assumed editorial management, remaining in that capacity until the summer of 1862, when he enlisted as a private in the 78th regiment. After Mr. Magie went to the front, Mr. Nichols became editor and continued in the management of the paper until January, 1864, when he disposed of his interest to Mr. Magie, and T. S. Clarke leased the office, and became editor. In August of that year, Mr. Clarke associated with him, C. L. Sanders in editing the *Journal*, these gentlemen continuing the publication of the same until Mr. Magie returned from the army, in June, 1865, when that gentleman assumed full editorial

charge in the publication of his paper. In November of that year, B. R. Hampton again purchased the office, continuing in control of the same until June 17, 1870, when W. H. Hainline purchased a half interest. In the issue of the *Journal* of the above date the following announcement appeared:

"With this week's paper we commence its publication under a new arrangement, W. H. Hainline coming into the office as a partner. The growing business of the office has, for a long time, been admonishing me that it was necessary to increase the facilities for doing the work, and also of the necessity of having some one to assist in the editorial duties and business management of the establishment. In the person of Mr. Hainline, who is not only a straight forward man of business, but also a ready writer, the *Journal* patrons will find the right man in the right place. I take this occasion to thank the many friends of the paper for what they have done in the past, and ask that they continue their favors toward it under the new management."

Following the above paragraph appears a few explanatory lines from the pen of Mr. Hainline:

"The above article of Mr. Hampton's, with due allowance for the flattering remarks, tells the whole story. As Mr. Hampton still remains at the head of the firm, I deem it unnecessary, at present, to burden the paper with a profusion of promises or apologies, trusting to time, which tries all, and a public who will decide rightly, whether I succeed or fail. With them I leave the verdict."

The *Journal* always appeared in folio

form until February 8, 1880, when it was changed to a six column quarto, a style which it still sustains. Hampton & Hainline continued as publishers of the *Journal* until January 3, 1881, when Mr. Hampton disposed of his interest to the junior member of the firm. In assuming sole control and management, the following salutatory from the pen of Mr. Hainline appears in the paper of the above date:

"Mr. Hampton, who retires, has been the senior of the firm; he has been the known element of whatever course the paper took, or whatever force it exerted on the questions that came up. If the public approved, he generously divided the award; if the contrary, he was willing to take on his broad shoulders the lion's share of the blame.

"More than this: he has been my friend. One that has stood by me through evil as well as good report, and did I feel other than sadness at our separation, I should be ungrateful indeed. As stated by him, our business relations have been pleasant. Never to my knowledge has a harsh or unfriendly word characterized a single business arrangement of the firm, during the 11 years (almost) that I have been connected with the paper, and consequently with him in business.

"In his retirement that not alone am I the loser so far as the *Journal* is concerned. The reader will note his absence from the paper, and with all the efforts I may make, I fear I shall not (for sometime at least) supply the place made vacant when he resigned this editorial chair.

* * * * *

"And so it is that the partnership of the *Journal* firm dissolves. We separate with kindly feelings, and Mr. Hampton has my earnest wishes for prosperity in all his undertakings; and I sincerely believe he wishes me as well. We are no longer associated in business, but we still remain friends.

"In closing, I will say a brief word in reference to the course of the *Journal* in the future. As when I started into the business 11 years ago, I made no promises, only that I would do my best and allow the public to judge; so do I now renew the statement. In discussing questions, I shall aim to do by others as I would have them do by me. In politics, the *Journal* will continue to advocate the glorious principles of republicanism, the corner stone of which is 'equal and exact privileges of all before the law;' or in plainer, though homelier language, concede to every man in politics the same rights it claims for itself, and ask no duties or burdens placed upon another that it is not willing to also take upon itself.

"And now to the thousands of patrons of the *Journal*, I respectfully request a continuance of your former generous patronage; and to those who are not subscribers, would say there is room for all in 'The *Journal* family.' And to one and all, judge short-comings leniently."

In the issue of January 3, 1884, the following announcement appears, in regard to the organization of the present management of the *Journal*:

"This week and after, the *Journal* is issued by a joint stock company, organized under the laws of the state of Illi-

nois. The stockholders are W. H. Hainline, Mrs. W. H. Hainline, Walter L. Piper and A. J. Hainline. The editorial management will be under the control of the first named, as heretofore, and the mechanical department under the supervision of Walter L. Piper. The ownership of the office is the same as for the past year, but owing to unequal partnership it was deemed best to incorporate. The name of the incorporation is "The Macomb Journal Printing Company." Under this company name the paper will hereafter be published, and the business of the office conducted."

The *Journal* is the recognized leading republican organ of McDonough county, and in circulation ranks foremost. The paper is six columns, eight pages in size, neatly printed, and manifesting in its make-up the oversight of a practical printer of first-class ability; ably edited, and with a large amount of spicy locals and pungent editorial comment.

William H. Hainline was born in Emmet township, McDonough county, July 29, 1841, and has been a continuous resident of the county from that date, and therefore may be classed as an old settler. His parents were John D. and Margaret A. Hainline, who immigrated from the state of Kentucky at an early day, the father yet residing upon the old homestead in Emmet township. The subject of this sketch spent his childhood and youth upon the farm, his life being varied by work in the summer and attendance upon the district school in the winter. With the exception of three months his entire schooling was received in one district. Until 18 years of age he

continued to work for his father. At that time the country was excited by the discovery of gold in Pike's Peak, when he persuaded his father to let him seek his fortune in that new Eldorado. Going to the Peak he labored about three weeks in the mines, when not being satisfied with the prospects, he returned home, thoroughly cured of the "gold fever," and willing enough to take his place behind the plow, and turn gold out of the black soil of Illinois. In farm work he continued until the boom of the cannon was heard reverberating from Fort Sumpter, when, hastening to Macomb, on the 19th day of April, 1861, he enlisted in Captain Ralston's company, under the first call of the president for 75,000 men, but on account of the lack of transportation, the company could not leave Macomb in time, and therefore failed to be numbered with the first quota. A call of the state had in the meantime been made for ten regiments, and this company was sworn in for 30 days, and afterward, on the 24th of May, 1861, mustered into the United States service for three years, or during the war, becoming company H, 16th Illinois infantry. During the war was taken literally by Mr. Hainline, and five months before the expiration of his three years' service, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and continued with his regiment until the proclamation of peace was issued, and the regiment mustered out on the 8th of July, 1865. In every campaign in which the regiment participated he bore his part, and in the battle of Peach Tree creek, in front of Atlanta, on the 20th of July, 1864, he was taken prisoner, and five days thereafter was placed in the prison pen of Anderson-

ville. For two months he was confined at that place, where the prisoners were dying at the rate of 100 each day, of starvation and exposure, the rebels refusing to take any measures to better their condition. On returning home, Mr. Hainline, the following fall, received from his party the nomination for the office of county treasurer, and, notwithstanding the objection raised against him on account of his youth, and that he ran against the most popular man in the ranks of the opposition, he was triumphantly elected. The amount of his bond was \$650,000, owing to the heavy bounty tax, but had it been \$2,000,000 it would have been given. In the discharge of his duties he gave perfect satisfaction to men of all parties, and in the two years of his service he handled more money than any treasurer in the county has ever done in the same length of time. Shortly after the expiration of his term of office he purchased an interest in the drug store of P. H. Delaney, continuing in that business until the fall of 1869. On the 12th day of June, 1866, he was united in marriage with Victoria Shleich, of Fulton county. Three children were the result of this union, one of whom died in infancy; the other two are Maud S., born September 29, 1869; and Millie D., born June 1, 1872. Mrs. Hainline, who was a most excellent woman, departed this life February 24, 1874. In June, Mr. Hainline purchased a half interest in the *Macomb Journal*, the leading paper of the city, and became associate editor. As a local writer he ranks among the best in the state, and in the advocacy of his political views he never fails to make himself understood, and

always takes advance ground upon all questions of the day. In February, 1881, he purchased the interest of his partner, since which time he has remained sole editor. On January 24, 1879, he was married to Catherine L. Voorhees. By this union there has been one child, Jean L., born June 30, 1883. In addition to the office of county treasurer, Mr. Hainline has held the office of alderman of the First ward, Macomb, for two years, and represented the city as a member of the board of supervisors for three years. In the discharge of all his official duties he labors faithfully to advance the best interests of his constituents, being alive to all questions of public good.

THE MACOMB EAGLE.

The journal with the above name, the leading representative of the democratic press of McDonough county of the present day, was established in October, 1856, by R. M. Royalty and W. E. Avise, the former gentleman acting as editor. The first paper bears the date of October 18, and was a neat, sprightly, seven column folio, of new material and excellent dress. On presenting the paper to their patrons and friends, Mr. Royalty made the following remarks, by way of a salutatory:

"Our barque is on the tide! In launching out upon the troubled sea of public opinion, it may not be amiss to state briefly, what course we design pursuing, and what preparations we have made for the voyage.

"Impressed with the importance of establishing a permanent and reliable democratic newspaper at Macomb, for

the dissemination of political and general intelligence, and yielding to the solicitations of a large number of our most respectable and influential fellow citizens, in different sections of the county, we were induced to embark in the present undertaking, believing that the publication of a well-conducted county paper, would ultimately prove mutually beneficial to our patrons and ourselves. To this end, we have procured entirely new presses, types and fixture—sparing no pains or expense to render the establishment complete in all its departments. Relying solely upon our own exertions, and the intelligence and public spirit of the people of McDonough county, for remuneration, and urging no claim upon them for patronage, other than their own sense of the propriety of sustaining such an enterprise, as the readiest means of promoting public and private interests, we, this morning, lay the first number of the *Macomb Eagle* before them, for their approval or rejection—willing that this and succeeding numbers, however imperfect, shall speak for themselves.

“To those familiar with our political opinions and course heretofore, little need be said as to what policy we shall pursue in the publication of the *Eagle*. It is scarcely necessary to add that it will be unequivocally democratic in its proclivities, and will battle earnestly for that glorious political faith, handed down to us by Jefferson, Madison and Jackson, under the honest conviction that upon the success of democratic measures, depends the perpetuity of our civil and religious institutions. Regarding the democratic party as the


only strictly national and conservative organization in the pale of the American union, and the democratic creed as the only one consistent with the letter and spirit of the federal constitution and laws, we shall scrupulously adhere to the cardinal principles of that party, and, to the extent of our humble abilities, use our best endeavors to insure its success. In doing this, however, we shall endeavor, on all occasions, to maintain a dignified tone, and treat our opponents with a deference and respect due to those who may honestly differ with us upon the great political and moral questions of the day, conceding to them an equal right to the undisturbed enjoyment of their opinions; and, under no circumstances, will we insult our readers, or compromise our claims to self-respect, by descending to the use of slang and low invective. While we respect an honorable, candid, and manly competitor, we cannot, and will not, stoop to the level of those rabid partisans, who are ever wallowing in the filthy and noisome cesspools of billingsgate and personal detraction.

“Upon the vexed and much abused slavery question—as upon all other important issues before the people—it is needless to say that we stand firm and immutable upon the national democratic platform of 1856. Looking upon negro slavery, as it exists in the United States, as a domestic institution, exclusively local or sectional in its character, and deprecating every attempt to make it national, we are willing to leave it where the constitution places it, in the hands of the people themselves, to receive or reject as they may deem proper. This

we regard as one of the especial prerogatives of the individual states, without which they cannot be free and independent sovereignties—congress, in our humble opinion, having no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of the states.

"Politics, however, will not receive exclusive attention. Literature, education, agriculture, improvements, the market, domestic and foreign news, etc., will be duly honored, our facilities being such that we expect to be able to furnish our readers with the latest and most reliable intelligence from all quarters; and no pains will be spared to render the *Eagle* acceptable to the reading public.

"Having thus hastily sketched the outlines, in part, of the course we intend to pursue, we send forth the *Eagle* upon its mission, trusting it may find a welcome reception at the hands of every good citizen.

"To the fraternity at large, we make our most profound salaam, and proffer our right  in token of that amity and good feeling, which we earnestly hope may ever characterize our intercourse with the craft."

But the well laid plans so often made are apt to be broken by circumstances over which we have no control, for, three weeks later the paper was obliged to suspend publication for lack of funds. January 3, 1857, however, the paper was revived, G. T. Mitchell entering into partnership with Mr. Avise in its publication, since which time the *Eagle* has appeared continuously. In the issue of March 7, 1857, Nelson Abbott appears as one of the editors and proprietors, Mr. Avise retiring, although no mention was

made of the change. January 9, 1858, Mr. Mitchell retired and the paper was continued by Mr. Abbott until February 11, 1865, when he disposed of the office to J. H. Hungate, who secured the services of J. B. Naylor, as editor. In severing his connection with the paper, Mr. Abbott penned the following farewell, which appeared in the issue of the above date:

"With the issue of the present number, my connection with the *Eagle* establishment ceases. I have sold the concern to Mr. J. H. Hungate, of this city.

"It has been known to many of my friends for over a year past" I have desired to be released from the business. Failing health and the advice of physicians to seek another occupation, are the chief reasons that have caused this step.

"Eight years ago this month I took charge of this paper. It was then just straggling into existence, and from that hour to this it has been conducted under my sole supervision. What it has accomplished in this time needs no recounting now. That has become part of the history of this county.

"I may have committed errors. Few men do not. But I do not call to mind any instance in which, with present light, I should have acted differently. I may have given offense to corrupt, fanatical, or hypocritical men. If so, the only apology I have to offer is, the hope that they may live the life of better men in the future.

"To the many friends who have stood by me 'through evil as well as good report,' I can only return my warmest acknowledgements and pray for blessings on their heads. I shall ever cherish with

a fond recollection the many acts of kindness and friendship which have been extended to me by the democrats of McDonough county. If they have not received that recompense which should have been rendered, I feel assured they will not charge the failure to lack of will or earnest effort.

"It is no small consolation, in retiring, to know that I leave the *Eagle* in faithful and able hands. Mr. Hungate will be found altogether worthy of the confidence of the democrats of this county. The high standard of the paper for democratic integrity will not be lowered, while in editorial ability it will be strengthened.

"With my best wishes for its prosperity, and warmest regards to its patrons, I bid one and all good-bye!"

Mr. Hungate continued the publication of the *Eagle* with J. B. Naylor, editor, only about six months, when he sold the office to the present proprietor, Charles H. Whitaker. In the first issue under the new management, September 30, 1865, appeared the following valedictory of Mr. Naylor, and also the salutatory of the new editor and proprietor:

"With the last week's issue, my connection with the *Eagle* ceased. This fact would have been announced last week, had the purchaser, Mr. C. H. Whitaker arrived in time to have made it known. It has been but a little over six months since we took charge of the *Eagle*, during which time, the circulation of the paper has largely increased and we can safely say that no country paper in the state, has a better advertising and job patronage. We thank the good people of Macomb and McDon-

ough county, who, without regard to party, have given us many encouraging words, and for their many generous acts of kindness and liberality. We shall ever cherish their names fondly in memory. We leave the office, we believe, with the good will of all; and on our part, certainly with no malice or ill-will toward any. We now transfer the *Eagle* to Mr. C. H. Whitaker, late of Missouri, who has had a number of years experience in the publishing business, and is a thorough printer and an able writer. In his hands, we have no doubt the *Eagle* will soon rank second to no paper in the state. In politics, the *Eagle* will still continue to be an advocate of democratic principles, Mr. Whitaker believing that upon them rests the stability and future happiness of the grand old republic.

"We bespeak for him the same hearty and cordial support, on the part of the democracy, which they have ever shown toward us. Mr. Whitaker has been, during the war, in Missouri, between two fires—that of the rebels on one hand, and the radicals on the other; having had an office destroyed in September, 1861, by the rebels, and another by the radicals, in September, 1863.

"To our neighbor of the *Journal* we bid adieu, and return our thanks for the many courtesies and favors shown us, and wish him abundant success in basket and store.

"And now to our friends, one and all, we say farewell."

"The above card of Mr. Naylor, explains the change which this week takes place in the management of the *Eagle*. To those who have known us, it is hardly

necessary to say that we have been connected with the press in Missouri for the past ten years, during which time the trying ordeals of war have not only devastated that state, but the military power have exercised a despotic and tyrannical surveillance over the liberty of speech, and the sacred and estimable blessings of a free press. We have always and on all occasions, maintained the right to support that which is just and have always denounced that which we conceived to be unjust. For denouncing the unjust restrictions of southern rebels, and bitterly opposing the blue laws and orders of military tyrants and abolition subalterns, it has been our fortune to conduct our paper under the most perplexing and trying difficulties. Such has been the bad state of affairs where extremists and fanatics hold sway, that the press dare not criticise the actions of local military, without subjecting its editors to arrest and imprisonment, and when released upon bond, they are denied either a civil or military trial, showing clearly that where the military are unable to have the press conducted to suit their own individual sense of propriety, they assume the authority, because they have the power to put a surveillance over the press, and knowing that no disloyal act has been committed, or disloyal language published, they refuse even a trial, thus evading and skulking about like bushwhackers, because they know themselves to be the violators of military, as well as constitutional law.

"To the patrons of the *Eagle* we desire to say that we shall advocate the principles of the democratic party, be-

lieving those principles are better calculated to secure and maintain the liberty and freedom of the white man; while the principles of the republican party are only for the securing of liberty and freedom for the negro race, and bringing white down to the level of the black. We shall spare no pains or expense to give our patrons a live home paper, and one which will prove a welcome visitor to every fireside. The moral and literary tone of the *Eagle* will receive our careful attention, while the local and miscellaneous departments will contain the latest and choicest gleanings.

"Hoping to be able to make the *Eagle* every way worthy and deserving of the support and patronage of the good people of Macomb and McDonough county, and hoping that in future our acquaintance with our patrons and friends may be mutually pleasant and instructive, we shall buckle on our armor editorial and enter upon the discharge of the duties of the tripod."

At that time the *Eagle* was published as a seven column folio, and made a very poor appearance, mechanically. But by the purchase of new type, enlargement, etc., under its present management, this journal occupies the foremost rank in typographical neatness. The *Eagle* has always rested solely upon its merits, and has always stood for its intrinsic worth. Charles H. Whitaker, the editor, is well fitted for the responsibility of the position, bringing to it a mind above the average, a keen, trenchant pen, and a journalistic courtesy rarely found in the craft. The paper has ever supported the principles of the democratic party, and has wielded considerable influence in

moulding the course of local politics in this district.

Hon. Charles H. Whitaker was born in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, September 13, 1836. His parents, Irwin H. and Ann E. Whitaker, were both natives of Danville, Montour county, Pennsylvania. In 1838 his parents came west, locating in Canton, Illinois. Here the mother died, October 11, 1841, aged 27 years. In 1849 the cholera scourge swept across the country, and the father was its second victim in Canton, dying on July 17, at the age of 38 years.

By his father's death young Whitaker was left alone in the world at the age of 17 years. He began at the bottom round of the ladder, entering the office of the *Canton Register* as errand boy and carrier, and one year afterward commenced his regular apprenticeship at the printer's trade. Two years afterward he went to Savannah, Mo., to live with his maternal grand-parents, and here he soon afterwards engaged in clerking for his uncle, H. T. Walker, the largest mercantile dealer in the place.

In 1854, at the age of 18 years, he first engaged in editorial work. Hon. Chas. F. Holly, proprietor of the *Savannah Sentinel*, the leading Benton democratic organ of Northwest Missouri, being detained in Nebraska City, Nebraska, much of the time by legal business, employed young Whitaker to take charge of his paper and edit it.

In the fall of 1855, during the border ruffian excitement of Kansas, Mr. Whitaker was employed to conduct the *Weston (Mo.) Reporter* by the editor, Hon. Samuel J. Finch who was occupied by legislative duties in Jefferson City. Weston

at that time was one of the most flourishing towns on the Missouri river, and as Hon. David R. Atchison, the anti-Benton leader, resided but a few miles from town, it was an important political point. Weston was also the home of General Ben. F. Stringfellow, the reputed organizer and leader of the first raid on Lawrence, Kansas, and the *Reporter*, under Mr. Whitaker, denounced him and his border ruffian outlaws in scathing and unmeasured terms. For several months the *Reporter* conducted a single-handed fight against the *Weston Argus*, the Atchison *Squatter Sovereign*, and the Leavenworth *Herald*, all anti-Benton organs endorsing the border outrages—the latter paper being edited by H. Rives Pollard, since a noted editor at Richmond, Virginia. The *Reporter*, as an uncompromising Benton organ, and the unsparing foe of the border outlaws, quickly sprang into wide prominence over the whole state.

In March, 1856, he went to St. Louis and engaged as river and local reporter on *Kennedy's Commercial List*, but in December of that year he returned to Savannah and assumed editorial charge of the *North-West Democrat*, then owned by L. D. Carter & Co., and in the fall of 1859 he commenced the publication of the *Missouri Plaindealer*, a democratic paper, at Savannah.

On the 14th of March, 1861, he was married to Miss M. E. Selecman, and on February 22, 1862, their only son, Charles H. Whitaker, Jr., was born to them.

The *Plaindealer* vigorously espoused the cause of the Union. Because of objectionable and seditious articles, the office of the rival democratic paper, the

North-West Democrat, was visited by Col. Peabody's force of the regular army, and the presses, type, etc., carried to their camp at St. Joseph. Col. Peabody being ordered to Lexington with his regiment to reinforce Mulligan, several weeks later, the rebels from Camp Highly, ten miles distant, undertook retaliatory measures, and by order of Col. Sanders, Mr. Whitaker was arrested, while the *Plaindealer* material, etc., was also loaded up and hauled away to the rebel camp. The rebels attempted to set the press up again in their camp, but several needful pieces were *mysteriously* missing, and the task was given over. Several days after Mr. Whitaker dodged through the rebel picket lines and escaped into Iowa, where he remained until the Federal troops under Cols. Kimball and Cranor moved down and occupied Camp Highly—the rebels having left a few days before. Mr. Whitaker regained a part of his printing material, the Confederates having moulded much of his type into bullets, and carried away the more valuable portions of his press. A few weeks later he purchased a new press and again commenced the publication of the *Plaindealer*. The *Plaindealer* fearlessly denounced the excesses committed by Federal soldiers, and the Savannah postmaster—who had suddenly turned loyal—refused to distribute the paper through the post office boxes. Mr. Whitaker wrote, stating the facts of the case to his friend, Gen. Frank P. Blair, then in front of Vicksburg. The latter referred the matter to his brother, Montgomery Blair, then postmaster-general under President Lincoln, who issued to Mr. Whitaker a commission as post-

master at Savannah. The obnoxious postmaster refusing to surrender the office, after being requested several times to do so, he was forcibly dispossessed by a company of Federal soldiers, and Mr. Whitaker entered upon the duties of the office.

In December, 1862, Mr. Whitaker was elected sergeant-at-arms of the Missouri legislature, holding this position for a term of two years. On the last day of the session Speaker Marvin paid a glowing tribute to the efficiency of the sergeant, and commendatory resolutions were unanimously passed by the house.

In the fall of 1863 Mr. Whitaker recruited company M, of the 9th Missouri cavalry (known as Gen. Odon Guitar's old regiment), John F. Williams, colonel. Soon afterwards he was appointed adjutant of Col. H. B. Branch's regiment, which was enlisted under the special authority of Gov. Gamble, and though the regiment was assigned to local duty in Northwest Missouri, the United States government clothed and armed it for service. This regiment acted as a check upon the lawlessness and depredations which had heretofore been committed by the extremists of both Northern and Southern factions.

In September, 1865, Mr. Whitaker came to Macomb with his family, having purchased the *Macomb Eagle*, then the only democratic paper in McDonough county, of which paper he assumed editorial control the 25th of September. Under his management the *Eagle* has always been a fearless and ardent advocate of democratic principles. As such it has become widely known as an influential and ably conducted newspaper,

and has prospered financially. During the years 1868 and 1869 Mr. Whitaker also owned and dictated the editorial policy of the Virginia, Cass county, (Ill.) *Democrat*.

In politics Mr. Whitaker has always been an uncompromising advocate of democratic principles, and has attained considerable prominence in state democratic councils. In 1872 he was selected to represent his congressional district on the state democratic central committee, a position which he has held continuously ever since. In 1876 he was a delegate to the national democratic convention at St. Louis, voting first for Thomas A. Hendricks for president, but afterwards for Samuel J. Tilden. In November of the same year he was elected to represent the 27th senatorial district in the lower house of the 30th general assembly, by the democracy of Warren and McDonough counties.

MACOMB LEDGER.

The venture in the journalistic field of the above name, made its first appearance September 19, 1866. It was a seven column folio, independent in politics, and edited and published by T. S. Clarke. It lived only about four weeks. It was a sprightly local sheet and had it been continued, it might have proven successful. B. R. Hampton purchased the material of the defunct paper, and shipped it to Havana, Mason county, where a brother established a newspaper. It was afterward disposed of to Havana parties.

THE WESTERN LIGHT.

This paper was established by S. J. Clarke and Charles P. Whitten, in Janu-

ary, 1868. It was a large five column quarto, well printed from new type, and was devoted to literature, art, science, temperance and local news. Many warm words of commendation were passed upon it; but words are cheap and will not support any periodical. It lived just one year. Mr. Whitten was connected with the paper but about four months, when Mr. Clarke became sole proprietor. The office was disposed of to Reynolds and Garrison, in December, 1868, and was used in printing the *Gospel Echo* for about one year, when B. R. Hampton became proprietor. The material since has had a very migratory existence, and has been used in publishing several different papers in Missouri and in this state, and was afterward used in the publication of the *Macomb Independent*.

THE ILLINOIS BY STANDER.

The paper bearing the above name, was established by that pioneer journalist of McDonough county, B. R. Hampton. The first issue of this journal bears the date of April 13, 1881, and was a six column folio, all printed at home. In politics the paper was independent, which position it still sustains, having for a motto: "Independent in all things; neutral in nothing." In the first issue of the *By-Stander*, appears the following salutatory by its editor, Mr. Hampton:

"It has been the fashion, 'so long that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary,' when a newspaper undertakes to make a start in the world, and asks for public patronage, for the publisher to say something in relation to the objects and aims of the publication. In

sending out among the people of McDonough county, this little paper, we do not feel at liberty to disregard this time-honored custom. When, in the course of human events, one enters upon a new enterprise, the success of which depends upon the support and encouragement, which will be given it by the people, it is but fair, right and proper, that these same people should understand what they are called upon to support and assist in maintaining, and to this end we make the following statements in relation to the *By-Stander*.

"It is to be an independent newspaper, not a neutral one—because the latter it could not be while we have control of its columns. Some people have the faculty of occupying neutral ground on questions, which are being discussed by the public, but we are not of that number. So, when we say that the *By-Stander* will be "independent in all things and neutral in nothing," we do not want any one to suppose that it will take no part in the discussion of all the questions of the day, whether they shall be of a political, moral, or religious nature, because it means to express its views on all these as it shall deem best from time to time. We do not mean that the *By-Stander* shall be the organ of, or amenable to, any organization, political or otherwise. It will be its aim to discuss all such questions as may come before the people, fairly and candidly, expressing always the views of its editor upon all matters of public interest, ever keeping its columns open to those who may differ from it.

Primarily, the *By-Stander* will be a newspaper, giving all the local news of

the day, at such a price as to place it within the reach of every citizen of McDonough county,—and in this respect, we hope to supply a demand for a sort of journalism, which has long been needed in this part of the country. While we know that Macomb already has two very good local newspapers, we also know that the price at which they can be afforded is beyond the reach of many, who ought to have a home paper in their families. The *By-Stander*, at half the price of the other papers, giving all the news of a local character which they do, will no doubt meet with a hearty welcome from all those who feel that they can not afford to pay two dollars for the *Eagle* or *Journal*. Then, again, every man in McDonough, in order to have a proper understanding of what is going on in the county, should have a paper published at the county seat; but there being papers published in the other towns, every one feels that he must first support his own town paper, and all do not feel they are able to pay for two county papers at two dollars per year; hence, there are thousands who do not take a Macomb paper, who will do so now that they can get one for half the old price.

"This undertaking to establish a cheap county newspaper, is no new thought of ours. On the contrary, we have been seriously thinking of the matter for more than a year past, and the more we have considered it, the stronger have been our convictions that in Macomb and McDonough county, there existed an open field for such an enterprise. Time, alone, can tell whether our convictions in this regard are well founded, and whether

our undertaking shall prove a success or a failure. In talking with various persons on this matter, we have found a diversity of opinions, but for the most part it seems to be agreed that there exists a demand for a cheap home paper. Some of our good republican friends have insisted that the better plan would be to make it an out and out republican journal, and have told us that a non-partisan newspaper would not be sustained in Macomb. To this, we answer that the field of political newspaperdom is already in this city and county fully occupied. The *Journal* and the *Eagle*, in Macomb; the *Record*, at Bushnell; the *Democrat*, at Blandinsville, and the *Independent*, at Colchester, are fully as many papers as are needed for mere partisan political purposes. For this reason, as well as from a desire, which we have long had, to have a newspaper which should be entirely independent of all parties, we have chosen to make this paper "independent in all things, and neutral in nothing."

"We have not embarked in this business without first having counted the cost, nor yet without a large experience in the newspaper business, and flatter ourselves that we know something in regard to the wants of the people in this line; whether we shall be able to supply those wants, will be better known a year hence than it now is. If we succeed in making the *By-Stander* what we intend it to be, we have no fears about its success, because we know that the people of McDonough county are an appreciative people, and will give a generous support to any and all enterprises which have a tendency to promote the public good.

"To the newspaper brotherhood all over the state, and more especially to those of our own city and county, we say we have come back into your ranks "with malice toward none, and good will toward all," ever ready to take an humble part with you in what we hold to be one among the highest callings of the age. There is room and work enough for all of us in this great, big world, in which we are permitted to live. So let us work together, to the end that we may accomplish the most possible good.

"To the public, we say in conclusion, we have now launched our little bark upon the great ocean of newspaper life, and we only ask the people to give us that support which they feel that the little *By-Stander*, which has just made its appearance in their midst, deserves."

The terms of subscription is \$1 per year. With No. 8, of volume III., the paper appeared in an enlarged form, being a seven column folio, which size it still retains. In commenting upon the enlargement Mr. Hampton said:

"With this number the *By Stander* will go before the people with a larger paper than we contemplated when first starting out in its publication. Our object was to give the people a cheap medium of home news, which answers all the purposes of a home newspaper, at a price as low as to place it within reach of all who did not feel that they could afford to pay \$2 a year for a local paper. While we feel we have succeeded measurably well in doing what we started out to do, we have found that a six column paper is too small to answer fully the purposes for which the *By Stander* was brought before the public. So long as

we were short of advertising we found room enough, but when these came we found it difficult to find room for the local news, and such comments as we felt disposed to make on questions of a local character, and on the passing events of the day. For these reasons we have concluded to make the enlargement, with the hope that it will prove beneficial to our readers and to ourselves.

This change will necessarily add a considerable sum to our weekly expenses, but we hope that an increased subscription list will more than pay us for the additional outlay. We know that we run some risk in making this enlargement, but, "nothing venture, nothing have" is as applicable to the newspaper business as to any other. With many thanks to the people for past favors and asking a continuance of the same, we strike out on this improvement of the paper, hopeful of success.

The *By-Stander* is circulated largely throughout the county and has met with good success, such as a thoroughly independent and good, spicy local county paper would warrant.

Hon. B. R. Hampton, the son of Van C. and Elizabeth Hampton, was born in Warren county, Ohio, April 12, 1821. At about three years of age he was taken by his parents to Miami county, Ohio, which was at that time a wilderness, and there his early days were spent working in a woolen factory. In 1840, he emigrated to Illinois, arriving in the embryo city of Macomb in November of that year. The following year he entered the law office of Cyrus Walker as a student, and was duly admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1859, Mr. Hampton was elected a

member of the board of supervisors of this county, which place he filled well and satisfactorily for 11 years, although not consecutively, the last being in the year 1882. In 1870, he was elected to the position of state senator, and was re-elected in 1872 to the same. In the 27th general assembly he was appointed chairman of the committee on printing, and that of domestic relations, the last of which prepared the "Dram Shop Act," now on the statute book of the state. He was, also, a member of the following committees: Corporations, appointment, and counties and townships organization. In the 28th assembly he was chairman of the committees on general expenses of the assembly and of miscellaneous business, and a member of the committees, on the revision of the state laws, appropriations, corporations, reformatory institutions, judicial department, fees and salaries, and on printing. Mr. Hampton has the honor of being the author of the bill authorizing the revised statute of 1874, to be published by the state, and sold to the people at the price of two dollars per copy, a praiseworthy and excellent measure. This bill was introduced March 7, and notwithstanding the strong opposition of certain interested parties, was passed by the senate on the 24th of the same month. Mr. Hampton was united in marriage with Angeline E., a daughter of D. Hail, of Franklin, Kentucky, April 2, 1845, and they are the parents of six children, three of whom are living—David H., William R., and Durham V. In politics he is a republican, but is not ultra radical on that subject. In the year 1855, Mr. Hampton became the editor and publisher of the

Macomb *Enterprise*, since which time, with the exception of five years, from 1860 to 1865, he has been engaged in the newspaper business, and is at this time, in company with his eldest son D. H., publishing the Illinois *By-Stander*, one of the best and cheapest papers in this part of the state.

THE ILLINOIS GRANGER.

This paper was started by H. H. Stevens, at present the editor of the Colchester *News*, and E. A. Hail, under the firm name of Stevens & Hail, the former gentleman acting as editor. The initial number appeared September 2, 1873, as a seven-column folio, in which appeared the following salutatory :

"It was the intention in the start to make this paper a semi-monthly and to get it published by Messrs. Hampton & Hainline. We knew it was not the thing we wanted, and only entered into this arrangement with the hope of being able soon to make it a weekly.

"Mr. Eugene A. Hail, a practical printer, has recently associated himself with me in this enterprise, we have purchased a press, and I am happy to state to my many friends and patrons that the *Illinois Granger* will be published weekly from this, its birthday.

"Mr. Hail will have charge of the office, and the exclusive control of the mechanical part of the paper, and with his experience and skill, no fears need be entertained as to its execution. I assume its editorial management and responsibilities with no such assurance, but will promise to do the best I can with the physical strength and brains with which I am endowed. I want the farmers generally,

and the Patrons of Husbandry particularly, to realize that this is peculiarly their paper, and furnish us with local news, items, results of experiments on the farm, and such other items as will be of interest to their neighbors.

"It is not our nature to be *neutral* and the *Granger* will therefore be *independent in all things and neutral in nothing*.

"While on the subject of independence, I cannot refrain from mentioning the fact that there exists but little of that article in the papers of this day, they are nearly all controlled by political party that supports them, and when they know of misdemeanors, malfeasance, and even crime committed by an office holder, if he be one of their party, instead of giving the public a true statement of the facts, they endeavor to cover up, keep it mum, and if possible deceive the public into the belief that he is an honest man; while if he should be of the opposite party, all the facts in the case are so exaggerated that it would appear that the gallows were too good for him, and his most intimate friends would not recognize him. Unfortunately for our boasted freedom, this does not end with the press; but, on the contrary, is widely and too generally practiced in the churches, societies, and even among neighbors. We believe this whole system to be wrong; honesty is the basis of good government, good society, and is the only true scale by which individual worth can be estimated.

"The course of the *Granger* will, therefore, be to uphold what we conceive to be right and to expose and condemn

that which we believe to be wrong, irrespective and independent of political party, church, society, friends or kindred.

"Hard fisted farmers, sun-burnt clodhoppers, dirty blacksmiths, smutty-faced coal haulers, country jakes, and laboring men generally, understand that this is your paper, come and see us; come with some local news. come with \$2; if you can't come, send."

The paper was devoted to the interests of the laboring classes, and took strong ground against monopolies of all kinds, and advocated the organization of a new political party. It supported the anti-monopoly party, and contributed largely to the election of the candidates on that ticket in McDonough county that fall. The influence brought to bear against it was almost impossible to withstand, and men of less nerve and devotion to the cause would have given up the enterprise as utterly hopeless. Not knowing which of the two old parties were being injured most by the new organization, it was bitterly opposed by the party organs of both.

The secret order of the Patrons of Husbandry, or the Grange, was then attracting a great deal of attention in the county, and owing to a lack of knowledge on the part of the uninitiated as to the real object of the order, wrong impressions took deep root in the minds of the public, and more especially was this so with the various merchants, who had an idea that this order was hostile to their interests. The *Granger* defended this organization, and hence a prejudice among the merchants sprang up against it. The *Granger*, as before stated, took an active part in pol-

itics, and for this reason the belief that the order of Patrons of Husbandry was a political party becoming quite prevalent, a fact which was neither beneficial to the order, to the new party, or to the paper. The mistake in the selection of a name for the paper was discovered before it had completed its first volume, but it continued under that name until March, 1876, when it was discarded and that of

MACOMB INDEPENDENT

Was assumed, under which it continued permanently. There were many trying times in its history, but the darkest days of its existence were during the unsettled political condition of the country which followed the presidential election of 1876. On the 13th of December of this year, during the darkest hours of its darkness, Mr. Stevens bought Mr. Hail's interest in the paper, books and accounts—the presses, type and material of the office being equitably divided. Immediately after this a healthful change set in. The inactivity which pervaded the ranks of the independent greenback party during the month and a half immediately following the election was succeeded by activity, renewed life and vigor. "Organize for 1880" were the words of the national executive committee of the independent party, and it seemed to meet with a hearty response from the people. More money was paid on subscription to the *Independent* during the two first weeks in January, 1877, than had been received from the day of election up to the first of the month. New hopes and new energies were begotten, new names were enrolled, new

advertisements came in, and the success of the paper was assured.

There being no newspaper published at Colchester, Mr. Stevens concluded to move his paper to that enterprising town in August, 1880. The first issue of the

COLCHESTER INDEPENDENT

appeared September 7th, of that year. He continued its publication until August 22, 1883, when it was leased by him to V. L. Hampton, for a period of one year. A week before the expiration of the lease the paper was sold by Mr. Stevens to Lucien S. Reid, who, a few days later, sold it to Mr. Hampton, who continued its publication. Being a strong republican in politics, Mr. Hampton did not deal in politics during his lease, but upon becoming owner he brought the paper out August 27, 1884, as an advocate of the principles of the republican party, and during the exciting campaign of 1884 the paper was not slow in advocating these principles. Beginning with Mr. Hampton's connection with the paper came a new era of prosperity for the *Independent*. The local news of Colchester and vicinity and the general news of the country were made the leading features of the paper, and at the end of the first year the subscription list showed a net gain of 212. Upon the paper endorsing the republican faith, a large number of democratic subscribers withdrew their support, but their places were taken with new names and the paper held its own until after the election in November, when it again began to gain. The *Independent* is the official paper of the city of Colchester. It receives a liberal support in advertis-

ing from the Colchester business men. It is a strong advocate of all enterprises, both public and private, which are a benefit to the town. As an illustration of what young men can do for themselves by their own individual exertions, we will call attention to the following sketch of Van L. Hampton, editor and proprietor of the Colchester *Independent*.

Van L. Hampton is a son of John and Leademia K. (Bowen) Hampton, both natives of Ohio, and was born in Macomb, December 29, 1861. His early life was spent in Macomb, where his father owned and operated a woolen factory. When our subject was 8 years old his father purchased and moved upon land adjoining Macomb, and engaged in farming. Here Van lived until 19 years old, attending the Macomb public schools, and working on the farm during vacations and on Saturdays, excepting two years of the time, when he worked steadily on the farm. From early boyhood he had possessed a strong desire to become a printer, and accordingly left home in 1880 and entered the Colchester *Independent* office, then owned by H. H. Stevens, for the purpose of learning the trade. He remained with the *Independent* almost two years, becoming in that time so adept at the craft that he was tendered and accepted the position of foreman on the Blandinsville *Democrat*. Here he remained until June, 1882, when he returned to his home, determined to remain there and assume the heavy farm work which was fast becoming too much for the advancing age and poor health of his father. For the next 13 months he remained on

the farm. In August, 1883, he leased the Colchester *Independent* for one year, and at the end of the lease he continued his connection with it by becoming owner. Although young and inexperienced in the editorial management of a newspaper, Mr. Hampton's labors have proven successful. The *Independent* under his management has enjoyed a prosperity never before attained. In the first 18 months its subscription list increased over one-third, and other business in proportion. Being a practical printer he works 10 hours each day in the composing room, and attends to his editorial and business duties after regular hours. As a local writer he ranks with the best in the county. Politically he is an ardent republican, and is not slow in advocating his political beliefs. He is unmarried, and belongs to no church or secret organization, except the Knights of Labor. As a citizen he is public spirited and advocates publicly and privately everything having a tendency to advance the interests of the community.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, one of the founders of the Colchester *Independent*, in 1873, established a new journal at Colchester in 1885, which he christened

THE NEWS.

In the first issue of the *News* appears the following salutatory:

"A custom dating back to the publication of the first newspaper in the United States, in 1704, seems to make it incumbent upon any one just beginning the publication of a newspaper, to briefly indicate in the first number and under the above heading what the new candi-

date for public patronage is going to be. I cheerfully conform to this time-honored custom. I shall endeavor to make this a valuable and desirable family newspaper; keeping its readers thoroughly well posted upon the current news of the day, and giving them a large amount of first-class reading matter, both original and selected.

"It will be independent in all things and neutral in nothing. It shall, at all times, advocate such principles, measures and policies as I believe best calculated to promote the good of the people and country generally, and the city and county in which it is printed, especially.

"Whatever it advocates, it will advocate with all its might, and whatever it opposes, it will oppose with the same energy and in the same unmistakable manner.

"I grew to manhood within a few miles of this city. Here I am known. Here, if anywhere, our abilities (if any we have) are known and appreciated. Here our faults and vices (if we have any) are known and charitably overlooked. Here, then, if anywhere in the world, we ought to succeed.

"Experience is a dear school, and it is said fools learn in no other. However, this maybe, is true that the most valuable lessons of our life were learned by experience. I think I know better how to conduct a newspaper now than I did when I gave up the *Independent*, which was founded by Mr. Hail and myself in 1873, and conducted by the writer for ten years. If this is really true, then *The News* will be a better paper than the *Independent* ever was under our management.

"To sum it up in a few words, this paper shall be as good and worthy a journal as it is possible for the writer hereof to make it. Hoping to have all our old time friends and patrons and the readers of newspapers, generally, throughout the city and county, to call in and see us and become regular subscribers and readers of *The News*.

"I am with respect, your obedient servant."

The initial numbers of the *News* appeared January 23, 1885. It is a five column, eight page paper, independent in politics, and on the first page of which appears the following characteristic motto: "Hew to the line; let the chips fall whither they may." The paper is well filled with advertisements, is edited in a crisp and able manner, and betokens a successful career, such as Mr. Stevens will undoubtedly attain from a long and varied experience in the journalistic field.

H. H. Stevens, the founder and editor of the *News*, is by birth a native of Indiana, having been born in Harrison county, that state, on the 1st day of April, 1836, but is almost a native of this county, his parents bringing him here in the fall of the same year in which he first saw the light. They settled on a farm on the banks of the Troublesome creek, about two miles south of Colchester. Here the young Stevens grew to manhood, receiving such instruction as the early schools afforded. In 1856, when but 20 years of age, he, in company with T. B. McCormick and J. H. Adkinson, engaged in the mercantile business in Colchester. Owing to the financial crisis that then shook the whole

country, in the winter of 1857, the firm failed and closed up. In the spring following, Mr. Stevens went overland, via Salt Lake, to California, and was there engaged in gold mining in Plumas county, until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, in 1861, when he enlisted in company F, 5th California volunteer infantry. This company was commanded by Captain J. H. Whitlock. Mr. Stevens was made first or orderly sergeant, and in a few months was commissioned 2d lieutenant, and shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of 1st lieutenant. He was breveted captain for distinguished gallantry in a battle with a band of Apache Indians, at Stein's Peak, in New Mexico, in which he was the only commissioned officer engaged. At the expiration of the three years service, he was transferred to a veteran corps and retained in the service over two years longer, making his time of service in the army about five years and three months. In August, 1873, in company with E. H. Hail, he commenced the publication of the *Illinois Granger*, in the city of Macomb, but after a career of two years, Mr. Hail retired from the paper, and its name was changed to that of *Macomb Independent*, a history of which is given elsewhere. In 1880, Mr. Stevens removed the paper to Colchester and changed its name to suit the new locality, still keeping the name of *Independent*. In August, 1883, he leased this office to V. L. Hampton, for a year, and at the expiration of that time, sold it to L. G. Reid, who, in a few days thereafter, re-sold to Mr. Hampton. In January, 1885, he went to Chicago, and purchased an entire new outfit for an

office, and on the 23d of the same month, issued the first number of the *News*.

MCDONOUGH DEMOCRAT.

This paper was established at Bushnell in the summer of 1884, by Charles C. Chain and W. L. Kay, the former gentleman acting as editor. In the first issue, which appeared July 3, is found the following pointed remarks by way of a salutatory:

"We make our bow and introduce ourselves as the McDonough *Democrat*.

"No apology is deemed necessary for our appearance. The field of journalism is well occupied, but we imagine there is a vacant spot that the *Democrat* can occupy without trespassing upon the claims of others. While the paper will strive to represent the whole field of journalism, its especial object is to supply the much needed addition to democratic literature in McDonough county. As its name implies, it is democratic in politics in the strictest sense. However, it disclaims the rabid and offensive style of presenting political issues so unfortunately prevalent in political journalism.

"The *Democrat* will be the only organ of democracy in Bushnell, and therefore asks the hearty support and co-operation of Bushnell democracy, and, while in a political sense, it will be a party organ, it will know no party in working for the moral, social and material advancement of Bushnell and the community at large; therefore, we feel free to ask the support of the entire community.

"The political tone of the *Democrat* will be more fully exemplified when our state and national conventions have

placed the issues before us. Hoping to merit the best wishes and support of the public, we submit the paper with confidence.

"This is no experiment, we have come to stay."

The *Democrat* was first issued as a seven column folio, but December 11, 1884, was changed to its present form, that of a five column quarto, to accommodate increasing patronage. The proprietors are both young men of nerve and ability, and issue a neat paper, full of spicy local paragraphs and fluent editorial criticism.

Charles C. Chain was born in Lewistown, Fulton county, Illinois, on the 11th of November, 1863. In April, 1871, he removed to Nebraska, but soon returned to his native state, locating near Cuba, Fulton county, on the 14th day of July, 1874. In June, 1880, he removed to Bushnell, in this county, where, in September of that year, he apprenticed himself to learn the "art preservative" in the office of the *Gleaner*, then under the editorial management and proprietorship of J. E. Cummings. Here he remained until in May, 1884, when the *Gleaner* office was destroyed by fire. On the 3d of July, 1885, he became editor of the *Democrat*. He is the son of W. H. and Amelia H. Chain. His father is a native of Ohio, but who, at the age of 21, came to Illinois, and located at Lewiston. His mother, although born in Delaware county, Ohio, can almost call Illinois her native state, having been brought here while quite young, and had been raised at Cuba, Illinois. Mr. Chain, although quite a young man, shows promise of reaching a high point in his avocation.

DAILY INDEPENDENT.

In August, 1879, Mr. H. H. Stevens commenced the publication of a five-column paper of the above name, in connection with his weekly, the first issue appearing August 18. It was run until November 15, when it was discontinued.

PRAIRIE CITY CHRONICLE.

This was the name of the first paper published in the town of Prairie City, the first number of which bears date April 23, 1857. It was edited and published by R. W. Seaton, and was a seven-column folio, well printed, and an honor to the town, although its local news was very limited. The introductory shows that its editor was very sanguine of success. In speaking of it's then limited circulation, he says: "Our circle at present is small, like that of a pebble dropped in the ocean, but it will gradually and silently expand in every direction until it reaches the far-off boundaries of civilization." In about one year it ceased to exist, but its editor, like many more of the craft, had more grit than money, and determined on the establishment of another sheet on its ruins; and accordingly in May, 1858, appeared the first number of the

PRAIRIE CHIEF,

A four-column quarto, and published in the interests of the Good Templars. It lived but a few weeks, the order not giving it sufficient patronage on which to exist, and having no local news of any kind, the people of the town in which it was published failed to render it any aid. Next appeared the

PRAIRIE CHICKEN.

Of the career of this paper, very little can be said, as no copy of it is accessible. However, it lived but a short time, and never amounted to much.

PRAIRIE CITY HERALD.

The paper with the above name was instituted in 1870, by C. W. Taylor, in the town of Prairie City. It was a neat eight-column folio, and was noted for its excellent local columns, and spicy editorials. For many years it was run by the originator and his brother H. B. Taylor, who succeeded him. In 1882, it suspended and was not revived.

Before the publication of the *Herald* was suspended, a new newspaper was launched, with the name of the

PRAIRIE CITY BUGLE.

O. G. Maury had just returned from the west, and, as he was a practical printer and an editor of experience, his father, John W. Maury, one of the early settlers of Prairie City, was anxious to have his son established at home in the pursuit of his chosen profession. Accordingly, he made overtures to the proprietor of the *Herald* for the purchase of its good will and material. Being unable to obtain these at what he deemed a reasonable price, he decided to put in a new office for his son, and start another paper. A short time before, the publication of the *Knoxville Review* had been suspended, and as the press and material were then lying in that town unused, he bought the outfit, and soon had it again put in shape, and all ready for the launching of the new craft. After some study he decided to call the new

paper the *Bugle*. On the 8th day of February, 1882, the first number appeared, being a seven-column folio, with patent outside, and inside well filled with local news, and the name of O. G. Maury appearing at the mast head as editor and publisher. This young man had learned his trade in the offices of the *Prairie City Herald* and *Macomb Eagle*, and had finally drifted into Nebraska. There, in company with J. H. Case (afterward a representative from Clay county in the Nebraska legislature), established the Nuckolls county *Inter-Ocean*, at Nelson, Nebraska. This paper existed for nearly a year and half, when its proprietors gave up the venture "having been convinced," as Mr. Maury aptly said "of the impossibility of publishing a seven-column newspaper in a one-column town." For the three succeeding years, the proprietors labored at Fairfield, Nebraska, in the publication of the *News*. At the expiration of that time, Mr. Maury went to St. Joe, Missouri, and was engaged there as reporter. After a short time, he went to Elmer, Colorado, and, to use his own words, "in the highest altitude of any paper in the world, the *Eagle* spread its wings;" but although he was successful he longed to return to his Illinois home, and as a consequence, we find Mr. Maury, as before stated, at the helm of the *Bugle*, in *Prairie City*. In his salutory, Mr. Maury takes occasion to say:

"With charity for all, and malice toward none and with our heart full of hope for the success and improvement of *Prairie City*, we enter upon the publication of the *Bugle*. When, in after years, a beautiful city shall be erected

upon the present site of our town, when magnificent edifices shall be erected in the places of those now fast falling to decay, when the vast fields of coal and resources for manufacturing shall be fully developed, then we shall receive our reward, and the name of the *Bugle* and its editor be placed on the list of those who have lived to carve their names in the history of *Prairie City*."

The course of the paper was announced to be independent as regards politics.

With the issue of March 1, 1882, the name of W. E. Lewis, (present city attorney of *Prairie City*), appears at the head of the editorial column as a part proprietor with Mr. Maury, and the issue of that date contained the announcement of the addition to the firm, and the continued publication of the paper by Maury & Lewis. The paper, under this management, continued to boom *Prairie City*, and did much toward directing the improvement and development of the natural resources of the town. The last paper published by this firm was the issue of June 21, 1882, when Mr. C. D. Hendryx, a law associate of Mr. Lewis, leased the interest of Mr. Maury. In the following issue, the latter appeared in a card, in which he bade farewell to the paper and the people of *Prairie City*, and spoke words of kindness for the new proprietors of the paper. He soon took his departure from the scene of his boyhood days, and finally obtained a situation on the *Chicago Times* as a compositor, which he still holds. Mr. Hendryx also had a few words to say in this issue, over his signature, by way of introduction in his new field of labor. Mr. John W. Maury,

who had all along owned the material, sold the outfit to Hendryx & Lewis. The issue of December 6, 1882, appeared with a change of the form of the paper, its new size and shape being those of a five-column quarto, which, like its predecessor, was neat and tidy in appearance. On the 24th of May, 1883, the paper was enlarged to a six-column quarto. In July, 1883, Gardner Bolles and Milton Scott, of Macomb, leased the material, and, without announcement of change, continued the publication of the *Bugle*, until September, 1883, when it reverted to Hendryx & Lewis.

The last issue of the *Bugle* appeared on the 28th of September, 1883. With the same material and press, Dr. C. H. Pearson took up the broken thread, and launched the *Prairie City Transcript*, the first number appearing on the 12th of October, 1883. It was a seven column folio, and appeared in its first number with 12 columns of displayed advertisements and several columns of local notices. The new publisher made very little display about the change in name or editor, having but one article in regard to new subscribers, and the following, which may be called a salutatory:

"Concerning the metamorphosis of *Bugle* to *Transcript* the process was as easy and natural as from cocoon to butterfly. Not that we arrogate to ourselves the beauty and flight of that bright-winged object—although there is some butterfly to us bipeds of this office at meal time. A clean purchase, cash down, full possession, and the good wishes of the sellers. Isn't that nice?" The last number issued by Mr. Pearson

was that of November 24, 1884. At this time Henry L. N. Miller leased the material, and continued the publication of the paper, retaining the same name and form. The paper has always been independent in politics.

PRAIRIE CITY HERALD.

A new venture in the journalistic field was initiated in Prairie City in the spring of 1885, the first number making its appearance on the 30th of April with the following salutatory, from the pen of Charles E. Keith, the editor:

"It is a hard task to run a newspaper to please anybody, it is an utter impossibility to so conduct it as to please everybody; for one mayhaps it is too independent, and for another not independent enough; to try to please all would be to please none, and we sincerely hope the honest efforts of the publisher to run a newspaper as acceptable, as the average, will counterpoise all omissions and commission to which he is liable. The local paper is the criterion by which to judge of a city's prosperity. We have never yet seen a dead town with a live newspaper, nor a worthless newspaper in a live town. The one is inconsistent with the other.

"Where in all christendom is there a town so abounding in natural resources, made up and surrounded by that substantial industrious element which in itself is prosperity? where is there a soil so fertile, a people so energetic, so deserving of a good newspaper, so capable of making it a good one, and so willing to lend their aid to that end, as that in Prairie City and the country tributary to it? It is with this knowledge, this

feeling, that we are prompted to return to Prairie City.

"We do not come here to publish a newspaper individually and alone. It is not within the power of one individual to do so much, and rash to assume that he does. But we come to lend our feeble co-operation with the people in making for Prairie City and for the territory about it that which it has so long needed and which it so richly deserves—a first-class newspaper.

"There is no need to outline a policy, issue a proclamation of promises or enunciate a platform of principles, as a paper published by and for the people can pursue but one course and that for the interest of the people, for the good of the city, for the advancement of the country and for the fuller extension and better development of the legitimate field of which Prairie City is the center.

"With this end in view, this object before us, we shall labor untiringly and unselfishly to perform our part of the task, feeling that with the increased prosperity of others comes our own reward.

"We have not come among you unsolicited nor unwillingly. We need no introduction, for it is the home of our childhood. We make no apology, for our business is legitimate. We come not as a last resort nor accept the field in a "this-or-nothing" desperation; but in the midst of editorial duties on the Burlington *Hawkeye*, we lay down the pencil of a salaried writer and pick up the burdens of a country publisher, because it brings us to the old haunts of younger days, to the scenes of that most joyous period of life, marked by the transition of child-

hood to youth, and because we know we are welcome and know we are wanted.

"More than a year since, a solicitation, unexpected and unsought, not of one but of many, found us out in tropical Florida. It was urgent and earnest, encouraging in its contents and complimentary by virtue of its request to "come back;" "come home." From then dates our negotiation for the only paper in Prairie City, which did not reach a conclusion until the first day of last April, when we bought the outfit and business, subject to a lease which was then upon the property. Had the conditions of this lease been fulfilled or had there been a disposition on the part of the lessee to fulfill them we would not have possession of the office to-day, we could not had we so wished. To say that the lease has been terminated is to admit that there have been violations of its conditions. Not technical but gross, as all acquainted with the details will attest.

"Now, that we are here, we are here for good; not for a day, nor a week, nor a year, but for life time; not as an adventurer nor a speculator who preys on the known liberality and leniency of the community, but as one who expects to remain while the brittle thread of life keeps whole, and who trusts for support and patronage on the grounds of merit alone, and who will work with you and for you.

"Friends, we rest our case."

The paper started as an extremely neat, well gotten-up, six-column folio, but was shortly afterwards changed to a seven-column quarto. It is well and ably edited, Mr. Keith being a sharp and racy writer.

BLANDINSVILLE ARGUS.

A paper with the above title was started in the town of Blandinsville, by George W. Smith, the former editor of the *Macomb Independent*, in 1857. This was the pioneer journal in this town. It did not last but a short time, when it was compelled to suspend, on account of a lack of patronage. For several years the place was without a journal of any kind, but about 1874 or '75, William Brown established a newspaper, which he called

THE BLANDINSVILLE ERA,

which run but about two years, when it ceased its existence. Of neither of these papers are any files accessible, and but little data can be obtained from which to give any history of them or their editors.

In the fall of 1877, John G. Hammond established at Blandinsville

THE MC DONOUGH DEMOCRAT.

This sheet was, as its name implies, democratic in politics, and ably conducted. For about two years it was kept up, when Mr. Hammond, being about to remove, with the office, it was purchased by a company of the citizens of that place, under the name of the Blandinsville Publishing Company. The following notice appears in the columns of the paper, under date of November 13, 1879:

"With the present issue of this paper, begins the career of the *McDonough Democrat*, under the management of the Blandinsville Publishing Company—a corporation legally organized under the laws of the state of Illinois. When the fact became known that John G. Hammond, former editor of this paper, had

formed a copartnership with the *Macomb Independent*, and intended removing the office, with its appurtenances, Macombward, negotiations were commenced at once, with a view to purchasing the entire outfit, and keeping the paper in this place. Terms were soon agreed upon, and Friday, the 7th day of November, the office became the property of the Blandinsville Publishing Company. The time was, probably, in the history of Blandinsville, when the need of a newspaper was not fully realized, but that time has passed and gone; a new and different state of things prevail. The people now believe, and know, that the press is one of the important factors of human progress, that it exerts a wide influence in favor of morals and good society. We are aware that the people of Blandinsville, and vicinity, have been disappointed more than once in the newspaper enterprise, in the years that are gone. More than once have they lent their assistance to set on foot a plan that would give them a home paper, but for many reasons, that could be mentioned, the enterprise would die out, and leave the town without a paper. There is one thing that can not be said of Blandinsville, and that is, she will not support a paper. The last two years have demonstrated to the contrary. The *Democrat* has been patronized liberally by the business men and citizens, irrespective of party, and the ex-editor, had he shaped matters properly, could have established a business, remunerative to himself, and an honor to the town.

"It will be the earnest endeavor of the managers of this paper to make it, in every way, worthy of the patronage it

shall receive. While the paper will be democratic in its principles, it will, in politics (as in everything else), aim to pursue a straightforward course—promulgating nothing but sound doctrine, and advocating no principles, except those that will be for the best interest of the community, in which it circulates. In the first rank of progress, on the side of reform, law, and order, the *Democrat* will ever be found working zealously for the promotion of every cause that renders a community happy and prosperous. We make no prediction concerning the future of this paper. Its success will depend largely upon the support and encouragement it receives from an intelligent and liberal public. If you are interested in the growth and development of your town and community, in moral, intellectual, and material prosperity, you will maintain your home paper. In conclusion, we would say that if you wish to see Blandinsville advance in all her interests—moral, social, and educational, and keep abreast with the civilization and progress of the 19th century, you will foster and contribute to the enterprise, under the cogomen of the McDonough *Democrat*.

The office was run by George S. Fuhr, as editor, for a time, when he finally became proprietor. In the spring of 1882, Frank Fuhr purchased an interest in the paper which was carried on under the firm name of Fuhr Bros., until October 1, 1883, when George retired from the firm, leaving Frank P., to continue at the helm. During the month of May or June, 1884, the editor saw fit to change the politics and name of the paper, making it

THE BLANDINSVILLE REPUBLICAN in name and republican in politics. Throughout the campaign of 1884, it advocated the principles of that party, and continued so to do until in March, 1885, when it passed into the hands of Lucien Reid, who changed its name to that of

BLANDINSVILLE REVIEW.

In the issue of March 6, appears the following explanation of the retiring editor:

“With this issue the Blandinsville *Republican* passes into democratic hands, who will change its name to *Review* and its politics to democratic. During the short administration of the *Republican* we have been fearless in the advocacy of the principles of the republican party and all other things that in our judgment we considered right and just; and while we lay down the *Republican*, as the separation of a dear and true friend, we feel it a duty we owe to ourselves; and we are confident it is with greater zeal and with a stronger desire to live and work in that party than ever before; for under its benign influence the nation awoke as from the dead and sprang forth into newness of life; and as the immortal Washington is regarded as the father of his country, so may the republican party be regarded as its great builder; and we feel proud that for such a party, we have given at least a feeble effort, and thankful that we still have the privilege to extol its virtues.

“In conclusion we thank our democratic friends for their patronage during the time we were editing the *Republican*,

and shall ever regard them as true, manly men; especially do we thank our good republican friends for the noble manner in which they stood by us from the very birth of the *Republican*, and ask them to not deal with our successor as a portion of the democrats did with us, but in accordance with the great principles that have made and ever characterized the republican party."

Lucien Reid, although a young man possesses ability and will make the paper a success. In the opening number of the *Review* he says to his friends:

"With this issue we begin the publication of the *Blandinsville Review*. As has been the custom for more than a century, it devolves on an editor to state in the first issue of his paper what will be the policy of the journal, we will follow the beaten path in this one particular.

"It shall be our earnest endeavor to keep the people posted on the local and general news of the day, devoting especial attention to that of our village and vicinity. We believe a live local paper will be a benefit to the community, and to that end we shall devote most of our attention. We shall at all times advocate anything which will tend to build up and strengthen our business relations.

"Politically the *Review* is democratic, because we believe the party is to-day a party of progress and reform, and a party which is as free from corruption as is possible for any organization or body of men to become. We shall advocate these principles, asking all to give us a fair trial before condemning."

Lucien S. Reid, the present editor and publisher of the only paper in Blandins-

ville, is a McDonough county man, having been born in Lamoine township, November 12, 1860. Early in life he evinced an interest in newspaper work, and seems well adapted for that branch of business. His parents were native Kentuckians, and came to this county about 1857, settling on a farm in Lamoine township. Lucien remained on the farm with his parents, assisting his father in the various occupations incident thereto, and attending to some extent the common schools until 1876. He then went to Galesburg and spent two years in attendance at Knox college, returning home in the spring of 1878. His next move was to Hiawatha, Kansas, where he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Kansas Herald*. He there remained 18 months, then went to Beatrice, Nebraska, and engaged in work on the *Courier* of that place. The paper was a failure, financially, and after spending one year there he went to Omaha, and got employment in the job office of the *Herald*, where he remained for six months. Then returning to Plymouth, Illinois, which place was the home of his parents, he soon joined Woods' Western Theatrical Company. The season of that company closing in the September next following, he joined the Nelson Dramatic Company and with them continued about two months. In November, 1882, at Jefferson city, Wisconsin, he joined the McCready New York Theatre Company, and remained with them until the close of their season, in April. He then went to Chicago, and worked at his trade in the office of Rand, McNally & Company until November, 1883. He then came

to Colchester, in this county, where his father resided, having moved from Plymouth. In March, 1884, he went to Geneva Lake, Wisconsin, and worked on the *News*, of that place until June, when a change having been made in the management of that paper, he returned to Colchester and was employed on the *Independent*, published by Van. L. Hampton, under lease from H. H. Stevens. The following August he bought the paper from Mr. Stevens, and before the lease expired sold it to Mr. Hampton, and continued to work there until March 1, 1885, when he bought the Blandinsville *Republican*, changed its name to *Review* and its politics to democratic, and started out with the determination to make it a good newspaper. The historian of the future will chronicle his success, or failure. The auspices seem favorable, and a proper appreciation of his efforts will make the *Review* one of the leading papers of the county.

THE GOOD HOPE INDEX.

A paper with the above heading made its appearance in the village of Good Hope, on the 29th of January, 1885. It is edited and published by H. J. Herbertz, the subscription price being only one dollar per year. In the initial number, the editor makes the following remarks to his friends and the patrons of the paper:

"With this issue we begin the publication of the Good Hope *Index*, and feel confident, at least, of financial success, which is one of the most essential features of the business. We shall endeavor, from time to time, to give our readers all the local happenings that oc-

cur in Good Hope and vicinity, and shall also endeavor, through able correspondents, to keep them posted on the local events that transpire in the neighboring towns.

"To the business men of Good Hope, we wish to say, we thank you for the liberal patronage you have extended to us, so far, in the way of advertisements, and the aid you have given us in getting subscribers, and sincerely trust you will reap a bountiful reward for your liberality. In closing, we will say to our patrons and readers, we shall use our most strenuous efforts to merit your patronage. In politics the *Index* will be neutral."

H. J. Herbertz, the editor of the Good Hope *Index*, is a son of William and Margaret Herbertz, and was born June 10, 1857, at Keithsburg, Illinois. The following year his parents removed to Oquawka, Illinois, where his father soon after died. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools of Oquawka, and in the spring of 1872 entered the office of the Henderson County *Journal*, at Oquawka, to learn the printers' trade. He served about one year, then went to Monmouth and entered the employ of J. S. Clark & Son, publishers of the *Atlas*, with whom he remained about three years, after which he returned to Oquawka and commenced learning the cabinet makers' trade. He continued the latter about two years when he concluded to abandon it and resume his former occupation, and accordingly began the publication of the *Sentinel*, at Avon, Fulton county, Illinois, issuing the first number of that paper March 4, 1879. He continued

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J. F. Miner Sr.



Susannah Miner

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editing the *Sentinel* one year, then on account of failing health, was obliged to give up business. He sold out his paper and spent a year in regaining his health with relatives at Oquawka. In the spring of 1881 he went to Tarkio, Missouri. He was married July 12, 1881, to Miss Sadie Singleton, of Avon, and in January, 1882, removed to Avon, Fulton county. They have one daughter, born September 8, 1882. Mr. Herbertz moved to Bushnell in May, 1884, and was there employed as compositor on the *Democrat*, of that city. He came to Good Hope in January, 1885, and commenced the publication of the *Good Hope Index*. Mrs. Herbertz is a native of St. Augustine, Knox county, Illinois, born January 19, 1863.

UNION PRESS.

This paper was established in 1865, at Bushnell, by D. G. Swan, one of the founders of the *Macomb Enterprise*. Mr. Swan continued its publication about two years, when he disposed of the office to Andrew Hageman, who changed the name of the sheet to its present cognomen,

BUSHNELL RECORD.

The initial number of volume 1 of the *Bushnell Weekly Record* was issued February 29, 1868, by Andrew Hageman, its founder, who remained its editor and publisher during the first three years of its existence.

The people of Bushnell had been without a local newspaper for about eight months. Previously Mr. D. G. Swan had been publishing the *Union Press* something over a year. The *Record*

enterprise therefore, as soon as proposed, met with a hearty approbation and encouragement on the part of the citizens, and the neighboring farmers; and to their liberal patronage, supplemented by that of the nearest villages, is to be attributed the good success of the *Record* newspaper.

Mr. Hageman, a native of New Jersey, who had been several years engaged in agricultural and mercantile pursuits in that state, and at an earlier date had regretfully abandoned a thorough course of classical studies in Rutgers college on account of impaired health, immigrated to Illinois in 1856, and settled on the then open, uncultivated prairie, in the southern part of Henderson county, Illinois, where is now located the thriving village of Raritan. After a varied and enjoyable experience of 12 years in the making of a new home on a new prairie, he came to Bushnell early in February, 1868, in search of a favorable opening, which resulted in his complying with the wishes and accepting the counsel of several friends among the business men of the place, to commence the publication of a weekly newspaper.

An arrangement was soon made with Mr. Swan for the purchase of his printing press, type, and office material. A supply of paper, a heading, and other requisites were immediately ordered from Kellogg, Chicago; and a prospectus of the *Bushnell Weekly Record* was issued and circulated in the form of small posters, and also inserted in neighboring newspapers, announcing its proposed objects, scope and characteristics in a general way; also indicating its commencement about the middle of

March next ensuing. Mr. Hageman had obtained several names as prospective patrons of a proposed paper to be commenced in case of a sufficient guaranty of support: but had no beginnings that really looked like business, till after Mr. H. had returned home to make preparations for moving to Bushnell. Thither, a few days later, comes a private letter from a friend in B., stating that the aforesaid would-be-editor was making separate efforts to start his proposed *Bushnell Republican*; and enclosing a copy of his prospectus, which promised that the said *Republican* would certainly appear March 1st.

Not proposing to be thus thwarted in his begun enterprise, the *Record* man, after first completing necessary arrangements at Raritan. proceeded without delay to invade the busy scene of newspaper rivalry at Bushnell, where he was gratified to find that friends of the *Record* enterprise had already secured a large list of subscribers. Three skillful compositors were forthwith employed and set to work,—and the *Record* materialized; was a self-evident fact. Its No. 1 of volume first, bright, newsy, was delivered to city readers early on Saturday night of February 29.

The following is an extract from the salutatory:

"In the treatment of the various political questions of the times, the *Record* will stand firmly with the radical republican party, and will fearlessly advocate the adoption of those measures which we believe to be most conducive to the general welfare of the people; while at the same time its columns will be open for the free expression of any man's

honest opinion though eversomuch different from our own, so long as truth, equity, and the best interests of the nation are the prime objects sought in the discussion. But let all controversialists bear in mind that this journal cannot and will not, be made a vehicle for any personal animadversions or disputings; or a tool for any sect or faction of any political party; or a mere echo of any one person's sentiments or teachings upon any subject. We decidedly prefer to do our own thinking, write our own editorials, and express our own honest convictions. And this same God-given right to obey the dictates of conscience and enlightened reason—which we claim for ourself, we freely concede to every other person.

"The *Record* will favor equality of rights as the natural heritage of every human being, abstractly considered, and irrespective of equality of condition, race, color, education, morality or intellect. We argue that no alleged superiority in any or all of these points can ever be a lawful pretext for the oppression of the inferior or less favored classes of men; and we claim for every man, made in the image and likeness of God, possessed of a heaven-born intellect and moral accountability, the "certain inalienable rights" spoken of by Jefferson, among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The *Record* will zealously approve of any and every institution which has for its end and aim the improvement of society by moral, mental, and physical culture; comprising the full and harmonious development of all the faculties of mind and body; and the dissemination

of useful knowledge among all classes. This comprises education in its most exalted sense—education not only of the intellect, but of the moral sentiment in man's nature, wholesome restraint and government of the propensities, cherishing of the social affections, and bringing out all the ennobling qualities of man's nature. Preservation of health, by proper regard to diet, exercise, and regimen, is one of the highest duties we owe to ourselves and our Maker.

"With the aid and sympathy and encouragement of our readers, we sincerely intend to make the *Record* to be unmistakably a benefit to them, a source of profit as well as amusement, and a welcome visitor in every family to which it shall be introduced. And that the pleasant task of preparing for you an intellectual feast week after week may result in your enjoyment and profit is the sincere wish of your friend."

Opposition being promptly squelched, nothing further was attempted by way of rivalry; and subsequently a quasi arrangement in the semblance of a consolidation, was effected, for the sake of harmony, and in the interest of all those who were to be benefited by a good local newspaper, and who recognized the importance of a united support.

The *Record*, thus well established continued to pursue the even tenor of its way, prosperously, with a small circulation abroad, but a good advertising and reading patronage at home. Both of which, as well as its job printing, increased wonderfully within the first three years of its history.

At the end of the third year of the *Record*, Mr. Hageman was compelled by

a due regard to health, to retire from the newspaper business; a matter of necessity, and not at all from choice.

The *Record* was a seven-column folio, 18x24 inches in size.

No ready printed sheets (except the one first issue to gain time) were used during the three years of Mr. Hageman's publishing it. The uniform price was \$2 a year.

The *Record* in 1868, advocated the election of Grant and Colfax.—Mr. Hageman in March of that year accompanied the "Illinois Press Association." on the excursion to St. Paul; and to Mobile the following spring, 1869, with the association. In the year 1870, there was a lively contest between the Bushnell *Record* and the Macomb *Journal* relative to the alignment of the R., R. I. & St. L. railroad. In this matter, Bushnell was victorious, and secured the road.

A. W. Van Dyke, who had been connected with the *Record* from its first issue, and all along, consecutively as compositor, foreman, partner, and son-in-law, succeeded Mr. H., as its editor and proprietor in March, 1871, and continued its publication two years, with marked ability and success, and to the satisfaction of the patrons. The subscription list continued to enlarge, and business men liberally patronized its advertising columns. Additions of new and handsome type, both for the paper and for job work, were constantly made by him, whereby the attractiveness of both were much augmented. In his new heading, in style, the word "weekly" was eliminated. In the spring of 1873, Mr. Van Dyke sold out the *Record* to Epperson and Spencer, residents of

Bushnell. They agreed to give him steady employment, with the proviso of his abstaining from the publication of any other paper in Bushnell, for and during the term of five years. In recognition of this implied prohibition from editorship, Mr. Van Dyke took the management (as foreman) of the *Bushnell Gleaner*, which was started a few months after his being relieved from employment at the *Record* office, without being an ostensible partner and proprietor with Mr. E. Cummings, whose name appeared as publisher, the first five years of its publication. It may be added here, that Mr. Van Dyke, a few years later, purchased and became sole proprietor of the *Gleaner*, and that he was from the first, its editor and business manager.

In 1874, Mr. Spencer retired from the firm of "Epperson & Spencer," and J. H. Epperson became the editor and sole proprietor of the *Record*. Several parties had control of the journal after this, the last of whom was Charles W. Taylor and T. H. B. Camp. At the close of the year 1882, arrangements were instituted, whereby John Camp purchased the interest of Mr. Taylor, and the firm name changed to its present one of Camp Brothers. In its issue of January 12, 1883, the following notice of the change in the ownership of the *Record* is given:

"The *Record* has changed hands, the senior editor, Chas. W. Taylor, having sold his interest in the establishment to John R. Camp, the foreman of the office. The new firm will collect all debts due the office, and assumes the liabilities of the late firm, which, we are happy to say, are quite small. In retiring from the

Record office, the writer feels as if parting from an old friend. He can heartily commend the new managers to the grand army of its friends, if he has earned any right to their confidence, and predicts a career of success for Camp Brothers. They are talented and capable young business men, energetic, experienced, and full of faith in the future of Bushnell. The business of the *Record* office during the past year, has been greater than at any period in its history, the job work especially having outgrown all expectation; the subscription list also has largely increased and is equaled only by that of two papers in McDonough county. We bespeak for the incoming firm the same generous support that has been accorded in the past.

To explain the reason for this change—not that we suppose it to be a matter of interest to the public—but to save Camp Brothers the trouble of answering a good many questions: The writer will go to Peoria to take charge of the advertising business of the *Saturday Evening Call*, a position in which he hopes to find some rest from the ceaseless and monotonous grind of editorial work, such as he has been accustomed to for the past 10 years.

With sincere thanks for the kindness shown to me in my 21 months connection with this paper, by the good people of Bushnell, and with the heartiest wishes for their happiness and prosperity, I herewith sever my connections with the *Record*.

The Camp Brothers, on taking charge, in the same issue make their bow to the patrons of the paper, in the following words:

"We do not feel equal to the task of inditing a salutatory, and so spare our readers that infliction. We do not expect the *Record* under its new management to be the prime mover in great reforms, or to lead the people in the onward march of civilization and progress, but we expect to fill our little niche as well as we can for ourselves and our patrons. The *Record* will be in the future much the same as it has been during the past year. In politics it will be republican, but not so radically so that it cannot denounce a republican evil, or give to democratic merit its due need of praise. We shall devote our attention chiefly to the happenings of Bushnell and vicinity, and of adjacent points, and if we are but considered a faithful chronicler of local events, we shall be satisfied."

On the 26th of February, 1883, the paper was changed to its present form,

that of a six-column quarto. It is ably run, and is a credit to the city and to the young men who manage and edit it. A biographical sketch of the Messrs. Camp will be given further on in connection with the history of the city of Bushnell.

MACOMB ENTERPRISE.

This was an amature journal issued monthly by Ed. J. Miller, of Macomb, and was initiated in October, 1884. It was but small at first, as befitted its slight pretention, but was quite creditable in get-up to the young editor. In March, 1885, the name of the paper was changed to that of

THE JUVENILES' JOURNAL,

and the sheet enlarged. It is now a neat, three-column folio, well filled with stories, jokes, etc., for the delight of the rising generation, and is a source of considerable enjoyment to the young editor.

CHAPTER XXII.

TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.

Tennessee was originally organized as a full congressional township in 1857, and so remained until the spring of 1880, when Colchester township was created, taking one mile and a half off the east side of Tennessee. Nearly half of the entire township is composed of timber land, and the surface is underlaid in

many places with a most excellent fire and potter's clay, together with an almost inexhaustible supply of coal, which is of great value to the township. Some of the best mines in the whole state are here found. A good portion is also excellent farming land and there are a number of good farms. Crooked

Creek enters the township on the south west quarter of section 1, and flowing in a diagonal course through sections 10, 9, 16, 17, and the northern part of 19, leaves the township at the southwest corner of section 18. It is a good sized stream and furnishes an excellent water power. The village of Tennessee is located on section 22, on the Galesburg & Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, which passes through the township in a south-westerly course and affords good shipping facilities for the products of the country.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Only a little more than a half century has passed since this section of the country was uninhabited, except by the aborigine. The first advent of the white man is yet remembered by many now living. Through dense forests and over trackless plains came the early pioneers, making selection of lands, establishing homes, turning over the virgin sod, planting the fields of grain, reaping the golden harvest, subduing the land and accumulating property—until now, one may look upon a beautiful country, containing the home of a contented, happy people.

Daniel Campbell, a native of the State of Tennessee, came to this township December 10, 1829, and in the spring of 1830, located on section 10. In the fall of the same year, he removed to what is now known as the Widow Harrison place, where he lived until 1832. He was a volunteer in the Black Hawk war in 1832-3, and in 1834 was elected sheriff of McDonough county. Mr. Campbell died in Greene county,

Illinois, April 9, 1842, while returning from a trip up the Red river country.

Daniel W. Campbell came to McDonough county, with his parents, in 1829. He erected the first business house in the town of Colchester, in 1855, and put in a stock of groceries, etc., January 19, 1856, which was also the first in the place. He is still a resident of that enterprising town, although not engaged in any business pursuits.

Among the pioneers of McDonough, none are more deserving a place among the records given of the old settlers and foremost men of the county, than Roswell Tyrrell, one of the first settlers of this township. From the friends of Mr. Tyrrell, and those who were more intimately acquainted with him, the following facts and incidents in regard to his life, are obtained: Roswell Tyrrell was the son of Abijah and Naomi Tyrrell, and was born near Hartford, Connecticut, on the 23d day of May, 1798. In early life, he shadowed forth the peculiar traits of character that made him noted in after years. He was always a quiet, steady lad, attending closely to his farm, and in the common school pursuing his studies with zeal. Every school boy or girl has read of the second war with Great Britain, the beginning of which was in 1812, when Roswell was but 14 years of age, entirely too young to enlist. The war continuing, two years thereafter, when but 16 years of age, he enrolled himself in the army, and served until the close of the war, the year following, when he received his discharge. What special service may have been performed by the regiment

in which he enlisted, we are not advised, but we do know that young Roswell Tyrrell never would have shirked duty, and if called upon to face the foe upon the battle field, he never would have flinched. On receiving his discharge, he returned to Trumbull county, Ohio, to which place he had emigrated when about 14 years of age, and where he remained until the spring of 1819, when, there being some difficulty with respect to his discharge papers, he went on foot to Washington, D. C., to have the mistake corrected. After having the matter attended to, he started on foot west, intending to settle in the state of Illinois. He arrived in Madison county in the fall, remaining there some four years, when he removed to Fulton county, where, on the 22d day of February, 1823, near the town of Lewistown, he was married to Mary Ann Sidwell, with whom he lived happily until death called her away, which sad event occurred in May, 1828. She died in the full assurance of hope, leaving one daughter for him to rear and provide. Mr. Tyrrell received as a pension from the United States government, for service in the war of 1812, a land warrant for 160 acres of land, which warrant he sold, and with the proceeds, in 1826, purchased a quarter on section 29, 5 north, 4 west, now Tennessee township, which quarter he held until his death. In the fall of 1830 he came over from Fulton county, erected his cabin, and returned for his family. While gone, "the big snow," of which so much is said by old settlers, fell, necessitating his remaining away until the following spring, when he came back, and effected a permanent

settlement. On the 8th day of July, he was again married, leading to the marriage altar, Hannah Ann Brooks. One daughter was born unto them. The second Mrs. Tyrrell died in the year 1852. About the year 1834, Mr. Tyrrell became bondsman for one of the officers of McDonough county who, unfortunately, failed to make full returns due the county, and Mr. Tyrrell was called upon to make good the deficiency. This was an entirely unlooked for event, and came very heavily upon him, but he determined that every dollar should be paid. Few to-day can realize the trouble had in obtaining money in those days. Men with thousands of acres of land, with an abundance of personal property, could scarcely raise money to pay their taxes, small as they then were. But Mr. Tyrrell proposed to pay this indebtedness, though it was frequently suggested to him that its payment could be avoided. The very idea of repudiation was horror to him, and he has often said that never for a moment was he tempted to do such a thing. As the money could not be raised here by any means that could be resorted to, Mr. Tyrrell determined on once more going to the lead mines, and, as a day laborer, work to obtain the money to make good his bond. Although the amount he was required to pay would not seem very large to us at the present day, yet it required 11 years to make the final payment, but every dollar was paid, and McDonough county was saved from its loss. The discovery of gold in California caused a tremor of excitement throughout the whole country and thousands flocked to the New Eldorado. Among the first to seek his for-

tune in that strange land, was the subject of our sketch. In April, 1849, in company with several others, he started on the overland journey, arriving at his destination in about seven months from the time of starting. The hardships of that journey he bore remarkably well, and in good health and spirits he began to labor in the mines, continuing in the work for three years, save about three months when he was unable to do anything on account of sore eyes. He returned home in 1852, having in a measure, been quite successful, more so than the great majority that went out with him. Mr. Tyrrell was never a member of the church, though in life he was a strictly moral man. The second great commandment, to "love thy neighbor as thyself," he carried out to the letter. When James Fulkerson settled in his neighborhood, in 1832, Mr. Tyrrell was in the habit of attending to any little chores around the house that might seem necessary on the Sabbath day, such as cutting wood, sharpening his tools, etc., but as he saw that Mr. Fulkerson did not approve of the same, he resolved to discontinue the practice, saying "My grief, it don't hurt me to cut wood, but it hurts Uncle Jimmy's feelings, so I won't do it." And he was ever afterwards as good as his word, and "Uncle Jimmy's" feelings were never hurt by his Sabbath breaking. His honesty was proverbial wherever he was known, and when another person was specially commended for this trait of character, it was said of him that "he is as honest as Uncle Roswell Tyrrell," or "Uncle Roswell Tyrrell couldn't do better than that." Another excellent trait

in him was that he ever kept his promise to the very letter. On one occasion he left his two little girls at home while he went to Macomb on some business. While there he was so unfortunate as to be taken as a jurymen. When night came he told the judge he must return home. The judge replied that he could not excuse him. "But," he said, "I must go; I promised my little girls that I would be at home to-night, and I never break my promise to them." And home he went, trudging his way along on foot, spending the night with his little ones, and returning to town the next morning before court was called. Until the formation of the republican party, in 1854, Mr. Tyrrell had always been a democrat, but not approving the position of the democratic party on the slavery question, he refused longer to act with it. He had always been a strong anti-slavery man, and in 1824, when the effort was being made to convert Illinois into a slave state, he voted against calling a convention to amend the constitution for that purpose. When the Republican party came into existence he found the principles enunciated by its leaders were in accordance with those he had long held, and therefore acted with it until he was called away. During the dark days of the war he was intensely loyal, and although too old to enter the service of his country, as he did 47 years previous, his heart was with the "boys in blue" upon the tented field, and many acts of kindness did he perform for the dear ones they left behind. No wife, sister, or mother of a soldier would be allowed to suffer if in his power to minister relief, and numberless little

deeds of kindness might be recorded in this connection wherein he figured as the principal party. No man ever stood higher in the community than he, and even his most bitter enemies never doubted his honesty. However much they might doubt the truth of a political statement, they would invariably remark, "Well, he is honest in what he says." It is said there was never but one case heard of where his word was ever doubted. A stranger, with whom he was conversing, charged him indirectly with falsifying, when he quietly responded, as if his feelings were hurt greatly: "Mister, you don't know me, or you wouldn't say that." It was his pride to make his word respected by every one, and none knowing the man ever doubted his sincerity. He had a heart overflowing with love for humanity, and to the poor he was ever kind and considerate. The cabin which he erected in 1830, it is said, was the first home of nearly every family in the Hill's Grove settlement, and not a cent of rent was he ever known to receive for its use. If the family was poor, or in need of any necessities of life, Uncle Roswell was ever ready to supply their wants. A sack of flour or meal, a ham of meat, or whatever might be the object of their need, was dropped quietly at their door, and not a word spoken. If he should be so fortunate as to secure some choice venison, he was ever ready to divide with his less fortunate neighbors. Such being the character of the man, it certainly is no wonder his memory is held in grateful remembrance by hundreds of old citizens of the county. Roswell Tyrrell departed this life on the 13th day of April, 1872, being

at the time 72 years, 11 months and 20 days old. He left but one daughter—Mrs. A. G. Owen—to survive him, and her grief was sincerely shared by numerous friends and neighbors, and the citizens of the county in general. Probably no man's death was more greatly regretted than Roswell Tyrrell, the old pioneer.

Another early settler is found in the personage of the deceased Joshua Hunt, who came to McDonough county in 1831, and settled about a mile west of the town of Colchester, on the farm now owned by John Myers. Here the family remained until 1839, when Mr. Hunt entered 370 acres of land, located in Hire and Tennessee townships, erecting his house on section 3 of the latter township. That house now comprises part of the residence of his son, Simon W. Valentine Wilson, a Methodist divine, delivered one of the first sermons of the township in this house, and James King, another well known minister of the same denomination, held services in the house for several years thereafter, there being no churches in the settlement at that time. Both Joshua and his wife died at the old homestead, on section 3, and are interred in the Bean cemetery, one mile east of the town of Colchester. Joshua Hunt was a man of intelligence and considerable intellectual capacity, and was a much respected citizen of McDonough county.

Joshua Hunt, deceased, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, in 18—. His parents were natives of England, and from there came to America, where Joshua was reared. He was married to Nancy Bacon, by whom he had 11 children—Abbie, Isaac B., Samuel A., Mary,

Sarah, Thomas J., John B., Simon W., Harriet, deceased, Wancy, deceased, Manda C., deceased. Mr. Hunt died in this township.

Simon W. Hunt, who was the eighth son of Mr. Joshua Hunt, was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 29th day of May, 1825. He came to McDonough county with his parents, and has since remained a resident of the county. He was married on August 18, 1857, to Rebecca Stookey, a daughter of Elijah and Jane (Harper) Stookey, both natives of Ross county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Stookey were the parents of six children, all of whom grew up: Catherine, wife of William Lyons; Allen, married Susan Lowderman, now living in Washington Territory; Alfred, married Mary Wooley, also living in Washington Territory; Thomas, now residing in Hire township; Marietta, wife of Marion Bean, now living in Montana; Benton, married George Williams, living now in Kansas. Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Hunt have been blessed with eight children, seven of whom are now living. Henry Franklin, Amanda Elsie, married Franklin Welch, living now in Hire township; Charles A., Marshall Lee, Estella, Otto, Kerua, died December 10, 1878; Reverdy. Mr. Hunt has about 600 acres of good land, and divides his attention between farming and stock raising.

Hugh McDonough, deceased, came to this county in the fall of 1831, locating on section 31, where surviving members of this well known family still reside.

Hugh McDonough, Sr., was a native of Owen county, Kentucky, and was born October 14, 1823. His father, Hugh McDonough, Sr., a native of Ire-

land, came with his wife and family to McDonough county, in 1831, and located on section 31, Tennessee township, where he remained until his death, which occurred on the 25th of August, 1849. He was the father of five children: Cornelius, now residing in Ottawa county, Kansas; Hugh, Leo, now a resident of Chalmers township; John, also a resident of this county, having over 300 acres of fine land, and raises some stock; Edward, of Macomb.

Hugh McDonough, Jr., the subject of this sketch, came to McDonough county, with his parents, and remained at home until April 25, 1849, when he was married to Mary Moore, a daughter of John and Maria (Beard) Moore, and a native of Yorkshire, England. She came to America, with her parents, in 1831, and located in Toronto, Canada, where they remained until the spring of 1840, when they came to Illinois, and settled in Hancock county, where they remained the rest of their days. Mr. and Mrs. McDonough were the parents of six children, four of whom are now living. Their names are: Leo, married Carrie Saunders, of St. Joseph, Missouri. He is a graduate of the business college, at Jacksonville, and from there went in the business of publishing atlas maps and historical works. He is now living in Nebraska on an extensive stock ranch; Adolphus, married Sarah Morrow, now residing in Tennessee township; George H., now residing in Tennessee township, and Charles. Hugh McDonough died on the 23d day of February, 1870, leaving his widow a farm of 186 acres of good land, about 130 acres of which are under a state of cultivation. Mr. Mc-

Donough was a man of great integrity, and was much respected by the pioneers and prominent men of the county.

James Fulkerson, a native of Tennessee, emigrated from that state to Jacksonville, Illinois, in the winter of 1831-'32, and in the spring of that year came to McDonough county, and entered land on sections 28 and 29, where he remained until his death. Several surviving members of the family still reside in this township. James Fulkerson, deceased, was a native of Washington county, Tennessee, and was born in 1797. His parents were John and Elizabeth (King) Fulkerson. They were natives of Virginia, and after a number of years in that state, they moved to Tennessee, and made that their permanent home, and on its soil they died. James was reared in his native county, and remained there until the winter of 1831, when he removed his family to Illinois, and spent the winter in Jacksonville, Morgan county, and in the spring of 1832, they came to McDonough county, locating on section 28 and 29, Tennessee township. On their arrival here, they pitched a tent, and one morning a bear made its appearance before their hut, which was soon captured, and the family received 200 pounds of meat, and a fine bear skin overcoat. Mr. Fulkerson was married in Washington county, Tennessee, to Elizabeth H. Waddill. They were the parents of seven children: Elizabeth K., married Isaac Webb, now living in Galesburg; Charles W., married Levina Owen, now living in Tennessee township; Margaret K., married Rev. William Owen, of Tennessee township; Thomas; Mary A., married Isaac

Lord, now residing in Texas; Martha W., died July 4, 1873, aged 30 years; and two children died in infancy. Mr. Fulkerson died on the 3d of July, 1867, aged 70 years. He was a man who gave much of his efforts to education and church matters, and also was successful in the accumulation of a good share of this world's goods. Mrs. Fulkerson died in February, 1880, aged 84 years.

Thomas Fulkerson is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, and was born on the 22d day of February, 1834. He is the son of James Fulkerson, one of the pioneers of Tennessee township. Thomas was reared on the farm upon which his father settled, and at an early age commenced his education at Isaac Holton's seminary, at Hill's Grove, and was an attendant there, with the exception of a short time, for the whole 15 years that Mr. Holton taught. He attended the McDonough college at Macomb for three years, being a classmate of George Bailey, Tom Gilmore and Ed. McDonough. He then taught three terms of school at Hill's Grove, and at that time he attended the county teachers' institute, of which he has held the presidency. He was secretary of the Hill's Grove grange when it was on its boom, and was engaged in keeping a grange store, which did a very large business for some six or seven years. He sold about all the lumber within a radius of ten miles of Hill's Grove, and also sold large quantities of agricultural implements. Mr. Fulkerson is a man who takes great interest in the educational affairs of his county, and has been connected with the schools of his township a great many years.

Charles W. Fulkerson, a native of Washington county, Tennessee, was born on the 14th day of October, 1822, and is the son of James and Elizabeth Hannah (Waddill) Fulkerson. When nine years of age, Charles came to Illinois with his parents, and stopped over winter in Morgan county, and in the spring they came to McDonough county, and located in what is now Tennessee township. They erected a small log cabin for the family, and there lived until the township had increased a great deal in growth. Charles W. has resided in the county ever since coming here with his family. He received his education at the school of Isaac Holton, at Hill's Grove, attending five winters. He now owns 106 acres of good cultivated land, and pays some attention to the raising of stock. He was married on the 1st day of January, 1846, to Lavina Owen, a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and a daughter of Asal and Elizabeth (Cowan) Owen. They came to McDonough county in 1840, where Mr. Owen practiced medicine for some time, and was afterwards ordained as a minister in the Methodist church, and so continued until his death, which occurred in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Fulkerson are the parents of five children, four of whom are now living: Asal, married Annie Rigg, now living in Tennessee township; James, married Mamie Reynolds, and is now living in Kansas City, Missouri; Elizabeth H., now teaching school; Mary L., died on the 6th of March, 1882; and Charles. Charles W. was orderly sergeant in the company that went out from Hill's Grove in the Mormon war.

In the fall of 1833 John Waddill came

with his parents to McDonough county, and settled in Tennessee and Lamoine townships. The family were well known throughout the county, and a sketch of them is appended.

John Waddill, deceased, was born near Jonesboro, Washington county, Tennessee, October 3, 1800, his parents being Charles and Margaret (King) Waddill, both natives of Tennessee. There John was reared, and there the family remained until the fall of 1833, when they resolved to move to Illinois, and in pursuance of that purpose they came to McDonough county, and entered land in Tennessee and Lamoine townships. While given to the pursuits of agricultural duties, he also found time to amuse himself, while providing game for his family use, by the use of his rifle, in the handling of which he was an expert. After coming to this county he killed numerous deer, which could be found but a short distance from the house. Mr. Waddill was married in Washington county, Tennessee, to Elizabeth Roisten. They were the parents of seven children—Sarah, wife of Thomas Sammons, she died in Hancock county, Illinois; Margaret, married Marvin Cook, now residing in Missouri; Rachel, married Thomas Griffiths, died in Carthage, Hancock county; Charles W.; Susan, married William Cook, residing in this township; Benjamin; John Wesley, died in McDonough county, in 1858. Mr. Waddill died on the 9th of January, 1877. He was well and favorably known in this part of the county, and lived respected to the age of 76 years.

Charles W. Waddill was born in the state of Tennessee, near Jonesborough,

on the 26th of January, 1830. He is the son of John and Elizabeth (Roisten) Waddill. When three years of age his father's family moved to this county, and since that time has never been a resident of any other county. In 1860 he purchased 77 acres of good land on section 32, Tennessee township, which is now the home of C. W. Waddill. He is now the possessor of 237 acres of land in Lamoine and Tennessee townships, all being under cultivation, except a few acres of brush land. He pays attention to both farming and stock raising, and has some of the finest stock and one of the best farms in this township. Mr. Waddill was united in marriage in May, 1860, with Wancy Lawyer, a daughter of Michael Lawyer, who is a resident of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Waddill are the parents of three children, whose names are: James Milton, John Wesley and William Michael. Mr. Waddill is a man of great ability and highly respected and esteemed by his many friends.

On the 9th day of May, 1834, Benjamin Waddill was born, who is the son of John and Elizabeth (Roisten) Waddill. His birth place was the farm now owned by D. V. Gilchrist, which was the residence of the family for nearly a year after coming to McDonough county. The following fall the family removed to section 5, Lamoine township, where Benjamin was reared, and received his schooling. In October, 1861, Mr. Waddill was married to Margaret Lawyer, a daughter of Michael and Sarah (Parker) Lawyer, an extended sketch of whom appears in the history of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Waddill are the parents

of four children, whose names are Caroline, Mary Ann, Emma Jane, and Sarah Ellen. In the year 1862, Mr. Waddill removed to his present location on section 32, Tennessee township, and began cultivating and improving some land, which is now as nice a farm as can be found in the township. His farm now consists of 270 acres of good land, about all of which is cultivated, and he is engaged also in stock raising, having some of the finest breeds of cattle. Mr. Waddill has held the position of school director of Union district, No. 2, for nine years.

The settlement of Colonel Charles Wesley Waddill, now deceased here comes in. He was born in Washington county, Tennessee, on the 16th of July, 1813. His father, Charles R. Waddill was born in May, 1771, in Virginia. He was married in November, 1798, to Margaret King, a native of Pennsylvania, and who died on the 12th of November, 1865. Charles R., died in Tennessee township on the 4th day of June, 1852. In November, 1833, the family were on their way to their new home in Illinois, and while camped near Beardstown, on the 12th day of that month, they witnessed that wonderful meteoric display, which will ever make that night remembered. The family on coming to McDonough county, located on section 32, Tennessee township, where Michael L., still resides on the place his grandfather picked out for a home, over 50 years ago, in the then wild country which forms the prosperous county of McDonough. Charles Wesley was reared in his native state, and there spent his early days on the farm with father, and with the latter

came to McDonough county. He was married on the 2d day of December, 1845, to Mary E. Lawyer. They had four children—Sarah S., wife of James D. Tabler, of Lamoine township; Charles R., now living in Tennessee township; Michael L., and Thomas Wesley. Mr. Waddill made his home on the old homestead until his death which occurred on the 9th of April, 1857. He was a prominent and highly respected man among the citizens of his time, and held the office of assessor of taxes of McDonough county. Mrs. Waddill survives her husband, and makes her home at present, with her daughter, Mrs. Tabler, who resides in Lamoine township. Mr. Waddill, was generally known as Col. C. W. Waddill, having been commander of a company of riflemen, who met at Hill's Grove for drill. This company was armed by the state government. Mr. Waddill was at first, captain of this militia, but was afterwards promoted to colonel. He also made his mark as a physician, and in his latter days he was very successful in his practice.

Michael L. Waddill, a son of Charles Wesley and Mary E. (Lawyer) Waddill, was born in McDonough. He was reared on the home place on which his parents settled on coming to McDonough county, and has ever remained on that farm. He received his schooling in the schools of the township, and has never attended any other, but has a common school education, of which he may be proud. He was married in Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 5th of October, 1876, to Joe A. Hughes, a daughter of John M., and L. J., (Morrcw) Hughes. Her father was the son

of Merritt and Mary (Craig) Hughes. He has in his possession a family tree, distinctly tracing the family back through the Craigs to the time of Mary, Queen of Scots. Mr. and Mrs. Waddill have been the parents of three children: Jennie May, born December 8, 1877; Wesley Hughes, born November 19, 1881; Sarah Luella, born in July, 1883. Mr. Waddill owns 150 acres of fine land, all improved, with the exception of 25 acres. He also raises fine stock, having a farm well adapted to that occupation.

John Kirk, one of the early settlers of Tennessee, settled on section 4, in the spring of 1834, where he remained until his death. His son, John J., now occupies the old homestead.

John Kirk, who was one of the prominent men of this county, was a native of Washington county, Kentucky, and was born on the 17th of November, 1791. His father, James Kirk, was in the Revolutionary army and in that war, he participated about three years. He was on the body guard of General Washington, and in one of the battles in which he participated, his two brothers were shot dead at his side. After the close of the war, he emigrated with his family to Kentucky, and as he lived to the age of 97 years, his grand-children have heard from his own lips the recounting of the scenes, incidents, trials and successes, of their grandfather in the war that made the American republic. He spent the balance of his days in Kentucky, and died in the year 1856. His son John, who appears as the subject of this sketch, was reared at the old home in Kentucky, but on reaching manhood's

estate, he left his home, and went to Cincinnati to learn the tanning trade. After learning that occupation, he went to a small place about three miles from Cincinnati, and was there about four years. While in Cincinnati he was married on the 9th day of November, 1815, to Nancy Coe, a native of Virginia. Her father was also in the Revolutionary war, and among others, participated in the battle of Bunker Hill. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk were the parents of 11 children, four of whom died in infancy; Melinda, was born in August, 1816, and married Benjamin Welch; Paulina, born 1818, married William Archer, and died in 1848; Julia Ann, born in 1828, married Samuel Millington. of Crawford county, Kansas; John J.; Harriet, born July 17, 1830, and married Samuel K. Pedrick, now living in Knox county; Marietta W., married Robert Campbell, who is now dead, his wife is now residing in Peoria; Lucy Ellen, born May 9, 1840, married Richard Hayes, now residing in Nodaway county, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Kirk came to this county in the spring of 1834, and located on section 4, Tennessee township, where their son John J., now resides. In 1856 they removed to Blandinsville; and there lived until the angel of death called them away. Mr. Kirk died in November, 1856, and his wife in August 1863.

John J. Kirk, who is now the leading representative of this prominent early settler family of the county, was born on the 10th day of December, 1828, his parents being John and Nancy (Coe) Kirk. When but a little over five years of age, the family removed to McDonough county, and located on section 4,

Tennessee township, where John J., now resides, and where he has spent his entire life, having been identified with the county over half a century. He divides his attention between stock raising and farming. He owns 330 acres of land, nearly all improved, and highly cultivated. The house which the family lived in when first coming to this county is still standing near the new residence, which John J., built in 1880. The body of the old structure is of logs, and on coming to the county, the father weather-boarded it and built a frame addition. John J., was married on the 16th day of August, 1853, to Margaret Ann Allison, a native of Virginia, and a daughter of William and Margaret Allison. Her parents left Virginia when she was quite young, and removed to Ohio, and from there to McDonough county, in October, 1852. She died on the 21st of January, 1861, leaving three children: Virginia, Allison, and Olive. Mr. Kirk was married again on the 13th of February, 1862, to Amanda Allison, a sister of his first wife. By this marriage, there were three children: Elizabeth, Sherman, and John.

Larkin C. Bacon (deceased) was among the best known of the early settlers. He was a son of Joseph B. and Agnes (Couch) Bacon, both of whom were native Tennesseans. Larkin himself was born in Washington county, that state, on the second day of May, 1818. The circumstances of the senior Bacon, at the time of Larkin's birth, were good, but through unfortunate speculation in the grain and stock trade, he met with severe reverses and was considerably injured in property. Soon

after, Larkin moved to Missouri; and, after a few years' residence in that state, came to McDonough county, where he arrived in March, 1834, settling upon section 22, Tennessee township, and where he continued to reside until death called him away. He passed his early life upon a farm, having to labor from the time he became physically able. His education consists in that derived from the common schools of the community in which he lived, and instructions received from the hands of Isaac Holton, who, for a number of years conducted a high school at Hill's Grove, in this county. Larkin's general character in youth was excellent. He then possessed moral qualities which ever adhered to him afterwards, through all the vicissitudes of life. It is said of him that he never uttered an oath—never took the name of his God in vain. He always followed farming; but in addition to the ordinary duties of farm work, for 25 years dealt in stock. All the grain that he raised upon his farm was consumed in feeding hogs and cattle for the market. He chose agricultural pursuits because he had been reared to them, and never had any disposition to engage in any other business. In the cause of education Mr. Bacon always took great interest, and did much to advance its interests in the community in which he resided. For about 25 years he held the office of school trustee. He never changed his place of residence but three times, removing, as previously stated, from Tennessee to Missouri, and from Missouri to Illinois, settling with his parents on section 22, on which a portion of the town of Tennessee lies, and from thence

to his present place of abode on section 20, which later change occurred in December, 1842. On the 26th day of December, 1841, Mr. Bacon was united in marriage to Honore Durbin, who, after a companionship of 23 years, departed this life. She was a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years, and died possessing a hope of a future reward. On the 20th day of October, 1864, Mr. Bacon was again married, the lady being Mrs. Louisa, (Latimer) Meek, of Abingdon, Knox county. When Mr. Bacon began life for himself he had but little of this world's goods, receiving from the estate of his father, but about 40 acres of land; but he had the courage and the will necessary to success, which, combined with extreme caution, placed him in the front rank of the farmers of McDonough county. He was very successful in business affairs, as is evinced by the well stocked farm on which he resided at the time of his death, one of the best improved and carefully managed in the county. Mr. Bacon was a professor of the Christian religion from a youth up, having united with the Baptist church when about 19 years of age, with which body he retained connection until the congregation where he held membership was broken up in consequence of the removal of its members from the vicinity, when he united with the Methodist Episcopal church, in 1845 or 1846, after which time he held in that body the offices of trustee, class leader, and superintendent of the Sunday school, in which latter capacity he was very active and efficient. It was always characteristic of Mr. Bacon to seek retirement

rather than publicity, and for that reason he never occupied the public positions in life he was so well calculated to fill. On the 24th of October, 1877, Larkin C. Bacon departed this life, leaving a large family, and many friends to mourn his loss.

John Lyon, deceased, was a settler of 1835. He came to this township from what is now Colchester township. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1802, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. John Lyon. He was reared in Adair county, Kentucky, and there lived until 1835, when he decided to remove to Illinois, and in pursuance of this resolve he settled in McDonough county, and located on section 13, now Colchester township. He remained there until November, of that year, when he moved on section 4, Tennessee township, where he resided until the time of his death. He went back to Adair county in 1840, and on the 27th day of September, 1840, he died, and was buried near the scenes of his youth. He was married in Adair county, Kentucky, in 1825, to Margaret Mourning, who died in November, 1877. She was born in 1803, and resided with her son Robert, until the time of her death. They were the parents of seven children: Maranda, born January 23, 1826, married S. Woolley, living in Minnesota; Sanderson, married Sarah Buchanan, now residing in Henry county, Iowa; Mary Jane, married John Gorham, now residing in Henry county, Iowa; William, married Ollie Wilson, now living in Lamoine township; Abigail, married George W. Keithley, now living in Hire township.

Robert W. Lyon, the son of John

Lyon, is a native of Adair county, Kentucky, and was born on the 1st of December, 1829. When six years of age he removed to McDonough county, and was reared in Tennessee township, and with the exception of three years spent in Hancock county, he has since been a resident of this county. He received his schooling in the same township and district in which the family first permanently settled, and was married in McDonough county in July, 1860, to Annie Sigars, a native of Carroll county, Indiana, and a daughter of Lewis and Telitha (Knight) Sigars. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon have had seven children: John T., died in April, 1882; Albert Clay, William Sherman, Minnie May, Eva, Maggie and Myrtie. Mr. Lyon came to his present location on section 8, in February, 1873. He has resided here since that time, and has now 70 acres of good improved land, and divides his attention between farming and stock-raising. He is one of the trustees in the Friendship Methodist Episcopal church society, and is also a member of the board of school directors. Mr. Lyon is also a member of the Tennessee lodge No. 496, A. F. and A. M.

Michael Lawyer is among the living early settlers of Tennessee township. He is a son of Jacob and Mary E. (Kline) Lawyer, and was born September 16, 1798, in Frederick county, Virginia. When in his seventh year he removed with his parents to Fayette county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. Jacob Lawyer died in Ohio in 1821, aged 64. In 1837 Michael accompanied his mother and her family to McDonough county and rented a farm on section 34, Tennes-

see township, which, the following year, he purchased. His mother died here in 1842. Michael was married in Fayette county, Ohio, December 12, 1824, to Sarah Parker, a native of Virginia, and daughter of Absalom and Mary Parker. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer have had 11 children, 10 of whom are living: Mary E., who was married to Wesley Waddill, now deceased; John, married to Rebecca Jane Jackson, and living in Tennessee township; Elizabeth, wife of George W. Gibson, of Newton county, Missouri; Martha, wife of Samuel Morrow, of Tennessee township; Rebecca, wife of Isaac Smith, of Brooks county, Kansas; Eliza Jane, wife of Thomas Monk, of Bethel township; Nancy, wife of Charles Waddill, of Tennessee township; Margaret, wife of Benjamin Waddill, also of Tennessee township; William, married to Minerva T. Waddill, and Thomas Benton. The last named son was born in Tennessee township, July 17, 1844, and was married April 2, 1867, to Helen Weir, a native of this county, and daughter of John Weir, of Lamoine township. They have one child, William S. Thomas B. Lawyer owns 150 acres of land, and is engaged in stock-raising and farming. Jacob Lawyer (son of Michael) died September 13, 1861, aged 27 years. Mr. Lawyer had, originally, 200 acres of land, but has now divided a portion of it among his sons.

John Lawyer was born in Fayette county, Ohio, September 17, 1827, his parents being Michael and Sarah (Parker) Lawyer. When John was a boy, the family concluded to remove farther west, and in pursuance of that purpose,

came to McDonough county in 1837, locating on section 34, where his father still resides and where John received his education and grew to manhood. He was married on the 10th of November, 1850, to Rebecca J. Jackson, daughter of William and Almira (Hills) Jackson, who located in Lamoine township, in 1843. Mr. Jackson died in 1842, before the family came to this county, and Mrs. Jackson now makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer have four children—William B., Sarah A., Amos M. and Sind.

Lewis B. Mourning came to McDonough county with his parents in the spring of 1837, locating on section 8, Tennessee township, although the family spent the first summer north of the town of Colchester. In 1870 Mr. Mourning came to his present location, on section 16. Lewis B. Mourning, the subject of this sketch, is the son of William and Elizabeth (Lyon) Mourning, and was born in Adair county, Kentucky, July 17, 1830. Came to this county with his parents in the spring of 1837, and settled on section 8, in Tennessee township, where he worked on the farm a good deal in the summer, and attended school a little in winter, taking turn chopping wood and making fires in the school room, with rather poor teachers, and poorer accommodations, it is little wonder that the children of the early settlers got but a limited education. In the fall of 1850, he visited the place of his birth, Adair county, Kentucky; good enough place to be born, but a poor place to make a living in. Attended a select school the following winter and the next summer taught the first school

ever taught under the free school laws of Kentucky, in that district. Returning to Illinois in the fall of 1851, attended school for two winters, afterwards taught school for two terms. On the 7th day of June, 1853, he was married to Lucinda Keithly, daughter of Jacob and Sarah (Roberts) Keithly. They had three children born, two are still living—John L., born May 30, 1854; James A., born February 8, 1856, died at eight months old; Ammi Ellmer, born April 22, 1867. They also raised a niece, Ida Ellen Mourning (daughter of John M. Mourning), who is now the wife of James M. Waddill. He now owns a farm of 110 acres, situated on sections 16, 20 and 21, Tennessee township. He was a republican from 1854 until 1872, has since that voted for Peter Cooper in 1876, for James B. Weaver in 1880, and John P. St. John in 1884. Has never regretted any vote he ever gave for any presidential candidate, and is especially proud of having voted for John C. Fremont and John P. St. John. He and wife are both members of the M. E. church; has been a member of several secret orders—Sons of Temperance, Good Templars, the Grange, and is now a member of the Masonic fraternity, Tennessee Lodge, No. 496. He is of Irish decent on the fathers side; the grandfather, John Mourning, was born on the Green Isle, in 1774, but emigrated with his parents when quite young, to America, settling in Virginia, moving from there to Kentucky, where the father of Lewis B., was born, April 3, 1805, and died April 18, 1870, on the same quarter of land he settled on in 1837. Mr. Mourning has passed through many of the hardships

and privations of the early settler, but is glad to live to see the grand improvements in our fair country. The sulky plow has taken the place of the old wooden mold-board, the binder that of the hand sickle, the separator that of the flail, and hopes to yet see universal sobriety and good order take the place of whisky, beer and the saloon.

Charles B. Gilchrist, deceased, was a settler of 1837. He was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, on the 27th day of May, 1802, his parents being Samuel and Betsy (Allen) Gilchrist. She was a niece of Colonel Ethan Allen, a descendant of William Holton, who was one of the celebrated Pilgrim fathers. Charles A. Gilchrist worked in the vicinity of Cambridge, Massachusetts, when a boy, and when 21 years of age he went to Westminster, Vermont, where he remained until 1836. In 1837 he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and at first rented land in Tennessee township, near the Lamoine line, but the next year, 1838, he bought land on section 32, and there made permanent improvements. About the year 1858 he bought the place of the old homestead on section 29, and there built a home, and by the earnest work for which he was well known, he soon had his family surrounded with many comforts. He died on the 30th day of June, 1882. On the 31st day of December, 1829, he was married to Minerva H. Holton, who was a descendant of Edward Winslow, who was also one of the Puritan fathers. Mr. and Mrs. Gilchrist were the parents of five children: Helen, married L. F. Ferris, of Fountain Green; Charles A., married Lucy E. Walker, now residing in Carthage. Charles was

a general in the late civil war, having enlisted in the 10th Missouri infantry, company I; Van B.; Erastus H., was killed by a horse in October, 1851; Edward M., married Mary Bolls, who is now dead; and Edward, now a resident of Keokuk, Iowa.

Van B. Gilchrist was born on the 11th day of April 1836, in Westminster, Vermont. He came to McDonough county with his parents, and now resides in Tennessee township. He was married on the 4th day of December, 1862, to Miss Sarah A. Robinson, a native of Green county, Ohio, and a daughter of Henson and Sarah Ann (Reed) Robinson. They have had six children: Helen, Erastus, now dead, having been kicked by a horse; Charles; William, died in 1875; and Cornelia. Mr. Gilchrist is a member of Tennessee lodge, No. 496, A. F. and A. M.

James Jenkins, now of Tennessee township, ranks among the very early settlers, his parents having settled in Lamoine township as early as 1832. James was born in St. Clair county, Illinois, February 12, 1829, being the son of David and Nancy (Boring) Jenkins, the former having come from the state of Tennessee to St. Clair county, Illinois, at an early day. Both of James' parents' families were old Tennessee stock. In the fall of 1832 the family came to McDonough county, and settled south of Hill's Grove, on land now belonging to the Waddill heirs. David Jenkins made some improvements on this land, but four or five years afterwards entered land in what is now Lamoine township, the land now belonging to the Griffith estate. There our subject was reared, having to go about five

miles to Hill's Grove to attend school. He was married in Tennessee township, on the 24th of November, 1859, to Elizabeth Horrell, daughter of Elijah T. and Lucy (Bragg) Horrell. Mr. Horrell is a native of Kentucky, being born May 4, 1804, and came to this county from Adair county, that state, in 1835. Mr. and Mrs. Horrell were blessed with six children—Elizabeth, Martha, Frances, John N., Nancy and Eliza Matilda. The first four were born in Kentucky, and the latter two in this county. Mr. and Mrs. James Jenkins have four children—Nannie E., John F., James H. and Ida Lee. Mr. Jenkins came to his present location, on section 21, Tennessee township, in 1863, having bought the land about 1857. His farm consists of 190 acres of good land, nearly all improved. He raises cattle, horses and hogs, and has one full-blooded Durham, besides other good cattle. Mr. Jenkins is a member of the Masonic lodge, No. 496, at Tennessee, was worshipful master one year, and is the present treasurer, which office he has held almost continuously since its organization. He has also been senior and junior warden. Mr. Jenkins' father is now living in Kansas, at the advanced age of 81 years, but his mother died in October, 1832, when James was a mere child. He was the first tax collector in Lamoine township, when the county assumed township organization. He served two terms there, and one in Tennessee township. In 1868 he connected himself with the Methodist church and is now one of the trustees of the church in Tennessee. His wife and two daughters are also members of the same church. Mr. Jenkins has been class-

leader, steward, Sunday school superintendent and teacher.

HILL'S GROVE.

The settlement bearing this name lies in the southwestern part of Tennessee township, and was so named by Isaac Holton, at an early day, in honor of a relative by the name of Hill. Many items of interest in the history of the county had their scene in this vicinity, and Hill's Grove will be found mentioned in more than one of the chapters of this work. Here was located the Holton school, a notice of which appears hereafter.

EDUCATIONAL.

In educational matters, Tennessee occupies the same territory as it did previous to the time Colchester township was organized. Although separate townships, Colchester and Tennessee are recognized as one and the same, with reference to school matters, etc. From an examination of the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, it is learned that Tennessee has 949 children between the school age of six and 21 years, 700 of whom are enrolled in the schools. There are 11 school buildings in the township, three of which are brick, the balance frame structures, and in which there is an average of seven and one-eleventh months of school taught per year. The highest wages paid any male teacher per month is \$65, and the lowest \$38; the highest wages paid female teachers is \$35, and the lowest \$18, per month. The estimated value of school property amounts to \$17,875, while the

tax levy for the support of the educational institutions of this township amounts to \$4,225. Tennessee has a bonded school debt of \$100. Two of the schools in this township are graded. Two of the districts are numbered, "No. 2," while there is not any "No. 7." Districts 2, 6 and 8, are union districts, being partly in Colchester, and partly in Tennessee townships. District 11 is a union district with Lamoine township.

In 1835, Isaac Holton, a graduate of Brown university, removed with his family to this county, locating in Tennessee township. He here established what the settlers knew as "Hill's Grove seminary," in a log cabin, on section 29. He erected the building himself, maintaining the idea that thus, away from town, he could rear his family in a better and more satisfactory manner, and at the same time, secure to the neighborhood educational facilities, which would tend to build up and develop the same. The rude log structure was about 20x24 feet in dimensions, and one and a half stories high. It contained but a loft overhead, in which, it is said, negroes were hidden away from their pursuers, during the days of slavery. The building is now used by Asa Fulkerson, a nephew of Thomas, as a stable. Mr. Holton conducted a school, in which all the collegiate branches were taught, and no one's education in this section of the county was considered finished, who had not attended the "seminary." He continued the school for about 15 years, when he went to Carthage, and taught the high school there for one year. He then returned to Hill's Grove, with the intention of resuming teaching there,

but his death occurred shortly afterward, at his home, in the vicinity of the school. He left a wife and five children. His wife is still living, and resides with a brother-in-law, Hiram G. Ferris, a prominent banker of Carthage.

Isaac Holton, the teacher of the old Hill's Grove school, was born on the 13th day of March, 1790, and died, June 26, 1850. He was married, June 6, 1827, to Phebe Arnold, daughter of Seth and Esther (Ramsey) Arnold. She was born in 1798, and is yet living, being at present, with her son-in-law, Hiram Ferris, of Carthage. She is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Isaac Holton graduated in 1814, at the university of Vermont, located in the city of Burlington. He had become fitted for college at Deerfield academy, in Massachusetts. After graduating, he read law with his brother, John, in Springfield, Massachusetts, and subsequently, with Hon. W. C. Bradley, of Westminster, Vermont. After a brief law practice, he abandoned that profession, and engaged in teaching, commencing that work as principal of Chester academy, in Vermont. He was eminently successful, and afterwards filled the same position at the academies of South Berwick and Limerick, in Maine, and at Bellows Falls, Vermont, until about 1835, when he removed to Hill's Grove, Illinois. He traded a pew in a church, at Bangor, Maine, for the southwest quarter of section 29, Tennessee township, McDonough county, Illinois, and here laid out the town of Hill's Grove, which is now a village, containing two stores, a blacksmith shop, postoffice, etc. Soon after his arrival here, he opened a school, in

which he taught the higher branches and classics. He spent the remainder of his life here engaged in teaching and farming. His children were: Seth Arnold, married to Margaret (Farley) Shedd, and in the treasury department, at Washington, D. C.; Rebecca Ranney, who was married to Rev. Joseph Mason, and died in 1871; Dr. John Ambrose, who was a practicing dentist in Arkansas, now deceased; Rev. Charles Augustus, a minister of the United Brethren, in Peoria county; Julia Esther, wife of Hiram G. Ferris, the leading banker, of Carthage; Anna Phebe, who died September 30, 1849, aged 10 years, and Joel Alexander, who died, April 25, 1860, aged 20 years.

An early school in Tennessee was taught by Alexander Ladlock in the summer of 1834, on the land now owned by James McClure on section 9. Children attended from distances of four or five miles.

In 1838, Mrs. Hoyt taught school in the Lower neighborhood, in an old log cabin erected by a man by the name of Durand and who afterward died there. Benches extended the entire width of the building and were constructed of logs upon four legs, which served as seats.

The present board of township directors, for the several districts, consists of the following named gentlemen: Thomas Fulkerson, F. F. Myer, and M. L. Morrow, No. 1; William Boyd and G. W. Carson, No. 2; R. G. Powell and H. A. Hendricks, No. 2; S. W. Hunt, Joseph D. Moon and James McClure, No. 3; R. W. Lyon, A. J. Martin and W. H. Mourning, No. 4; William McKenzie,

John Farrenkopf and Edgar Hill, No. 5; J. D. Trew and D. W. Campbell, No. 6; John L. Smith and R. P. Smith, No. 8; Joseph Morgan and George Cuba, No. 9; J. L. Meyers and A. E. Welch, No. 10; T. B. Lawyer and J. R. Stookey, No. 11.

The first school house in district No. 5, originally known as the Prentiss school house, was erected on the northwest corner of section 5, where the Friendship church now stands, in the spring of 1838. It was a frame structure 16x20 feet, constructed of oak lumber, which was sawed at Ayer's mill, in Tennessee township, on Crooked creek. An orphan girl, Mary Long, who came to the township with her uncle, 'Squire Nott, taught the first term of school in the building during the following summer, before there was any flooring, lathing or plastering. The teacher would board at the homes of the scholars, generally a week at a place, the schools being kept up almost entirely by subscription. The building was used until a new one was erected in the center of southwest quarter of section 5, in 1855. This structure outlived its usefulness and was sold to George H. Mourning for \$5, who utilized it for kindling fires, etc. The present building of this district was erected in the fall of 1878, at a cost of \$502, including furniture, and is located on the site of the predecessor, being 20x28 feet in dimensions. The first teacher in this building was Carrie Head, while Minnie Douglas teaches the school at present.

POSTOFFICE.

In 1850, a postoffice was established at the residence of George Welch, and

was continued there for a number of years. The office was previously kept by John Carroll, in Hire township and when Mr. Carroll gave it up, Mr. Welch was appointed. It was then called the Pleasant Valley Mills postoffice, but afterward changed to Argyle.

RELIGIOUS.

In 1835, religious services were held in a public place for the first time, at the school house of Isaac Holton. The services were of a Congregational order. The Methodists also held services there, and for fifteen years these two denominations continued to hold meetings at that place. Valentine Wilson preached the first sermon in this house.

In the spring of 1832, Valentine Wilson, a Methodist preacher from Hancock county, delivered the first sermon to the people of Tennessee, at the house of James Fulkerson, which was just after the arrival of the Fulkersons in McDonough county. Shortly after this he held appointments at the house of Joshua Hunt, and missions were then held at these two places.

CEMETERY.

The cemetery on the northwest quarter of section 5 was laid out by the Friendship organization and is connected with the church at this point, part the ground being deeded in 1874, by John B. Eakel, the balance by Dodson Siebolds, at an early day. The first burial occurred in July, 1839, and was the wife of John Mourning, who came from Kentucky the preceding May. The second body interred was that of an itinerant peddler, who was taken sick at the house of Geo.

Derritt, a renter, where he died, during the winter of 1839-40. Another early burial occurred during the year 1840, and was the body of David Brown, a young man, and son of David Brown, Sr.

SAW MILL.

The first steam saw mill in the northern part of Tennessee township, was built in the spring of 1857, on section 6, on Cedar creek, by O. A. Young. He brought the boiler with him from Fulton county, but purchased the engine and other necessary machinery for the mill at St. Louis, Missouri, the saw first used being an upright one. In 1877 he removed the machinery to its present location, on section 7. The engine is a 20-horse power, and a circular saw is now used.

HISTORIC EVENTS.

The first marriage which occurred within the present territory of Tennessee township was that of Permenio Jones and Ann Dickinson. The ceremony occurred at the residence of Charles Dickinson, the father of the bride, on section 18, in the spring of 1836, and was probably performed by an old Methodist minister, James King. Mr. Jones has since died, and she is now the wife of R. Underhill, a resident of this township.

Valentine Wilson, a Methodist divine, preached the first sermon in the township, in the spring of 1832, at the house of James Fulkerson.

The first school was taught by James Fulkerson, at his own residence, in the spring of 1832. Those attending the school were the children of Mr. Fulkerson, and Elizabeth J. Tyrrell, Matilda

Brooks, Roisten Johnson and Julia Johnson.

The first postoffice at Hill's Grove was established in 1839, with Isaac Holton as postmaster.

Rutherford McClure laid the first tile for drainage purposes, in the county, in 1872. He purchased the tile of Abram Horrocks, who had established a small factory at Colchester about that time. Mr. Horrocks is now operating the large tile establishment in Bardolph. Mr. McClure paid fifty dollars a 1,000 for four inch tiling, which was the largest size then manufactured. His neighbors contended that he was wasting time and money, but experience proves the contrary.

Probably the first death which occurred in the township, was a widow lady named Taise, who resided on section 5. Her death occurred in July, 1834, and there being no burying ground at that time, the remains were interred in the timber on the northwest quarter of section 4. The coffin was made of dressed walnut, by a cabinet maker named Durand. There is no gravestone or mark of any kind at present to designate the place where she slumbers.

ORGANIZATION.

In pursuance of a vote taken upon township organization, at the general election of November, 1856, the committee appointed by the county judge to divide the county into townships, reported in due time, and from that report it was learned that the territory comprising this township was called Tennessee. Tennessee was organized as a full congressional township and so re-

mained until the spring election of 1880, when Colchester township was created, taking from Tennessee sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25 and 36, and the east half of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35. The first township election was held April 7, 1857, at which time the following officers were elected: S. A. Knott, justice; D. W. Campbell and Samuel Gibson, constables. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, Wm. Cook; clerk, Douglas Glasgow; assessor, William Cowan; collector, Frank Hunt; highway commissioner, Joseph Morgan; justices-of-the-peace, H. L. Rapelje and Samuel Russell; constables, J. Sweeney and Charles Cook; school trustees, Jas. Eaton two years, and W. A. Hutchinson, three years.

TOWN OF TENNESSEE.

In March, 1854, section 22 of Tennessee township, was selected by L. C. Bacon, T. K. Waddill and S. Cockerham as a site upon which to establish the present thriving little village of Tennessee. Work along the line of the C. B. & Q., railroad had already commenced, which, from the survey, passed through the above named section, and was undoubtedly the reason these above named gentlemen attempted the establishment of this place. No better location could have then been chosen than the beautiful prairie about one mile south of Crooked creek. During the month of March, a large number of lots, 50 feet front and 110 feet deep, were laid out on either side of the proposed line of road, the two main streets running parallel with the railroad. For about four years there were rapid strides toward a town

of considerable importance, and soon became quite a business point, but since 1858 the progress has been impeded and slow. Although the class of buildings has been improved and the stores enlarged, the number of inhabitants at present is scarcely more than several years ago. The place was incorporated as a town June 7, 1865, and as a village November 25, 1872. While there may be nothing really remarkable in the developments of the past, or anything particular striking in the present, still there is much which cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the town in all the various changes which have occurred from year to year.

THE BEGINNING.

The first building on the site of the present town of Tennessee, was a house erected from clap-boards, by Abraham Cherry, in the fall of 1854. It was located two or three rods northeast of where the pottery now stands, and has since been removed. In the spring of 1860, Mr. Cherry removed to Colchester, and about the year 1876, emigrated to Nebraska. He was from Ohio and had a family.

Mr. Jarvis put up the second house, which was a frame structure. The pine for the building was purchased at Dallas, Hancock county, while the remainder of the material was purchased in this county. While the house was in course of erection, William Cook and John Rhea commenced the construction of homes, assisting each other in turn. Mr. Jarvis entirely completed his house first, but these other two gentlemen occupied their

houses before Mr. Jarvis was ready to have his family enter his new home.

The first store operated in Tennessee was by B. M. Beach, from Hill's Grove. He commenced business in the latter part of the year 1854, in a building erected by Allen Averill, on the present site of Ellis' restaurant. He kept a small stock of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., and continued in business about a year, when he disposed of the same to William Lattimer, who run the business several years. This latter named gentleman went to Kansas City, Missouri, in 1865, and later to Abingdon, Illinois, where he afterward died. Eaton and Jarvis also operated this business about four years, buying the same of Lattimer.

Milton Johnson, from St. Mary's, Illinois, came to the town of Tennessee in company with his family, in the early part of 1855. He put a general stock of goods into a building where Houck's blacksmith shop now stands, and continued in business until 1861, when he closed it out entirely and removed to Missouri.

A Quincy firm came shortly after Johnson, and put in a stock of dry goods and clothing. After a short time one of the partners died and the other then returned to Quincy.

The firm of Tolon, Sidwell & Company established business in Tennessee in the early part of 1855. This firm ran about five years, when J. S. Douglass, the company of the firm, purchased the interest of his partners.

The first physician to cast his lot among the inhabitants of the village of

Tennessee, was Dr. W. R. Pittman, who is still engaged in practice here.

The undertaking business was first represented in Tennessee by William McKenzie, in 1860, who still continues to operate the same.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

B. F. Thompson embarked in general merchandise in 1865, in a building on the opposite side of the street from his present location. At that time there was no other business of this kind in Tennessee, except a small store operated by the Owen Brothers, which has since assumed larger proportions. In 1877, Mr. Thompson removed to his present location, where he has since continued business. The building now used by him is 28x100 feet in ground area, two stories high, the upper floor being occupied by the Masonic society. He handles dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, groceries, queensware, etc.

In April, 1865, Ambers G. Owen, in in connection with his brother Asak, commenced business in Tennessee, with a stock of groceries. At that time they also handled drugs in connection with the grocery stock. Their place of business was in a building on the present site of B. F. Thompson's store. They continued in this line about two years, when they erected a large building and put in a general stock, which they operated until September, 1882, when they sold out to Waddill & Co. Asak Owen removed to Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, and established a paper called the *News*. Ambers G., joined his brother at that place in March, 1883, and engaged in the grocery business until December, of

the same year, when he returned to Tennessee, and at present operates the only exclusive grocery store in the place. The building, including the ware room, is 20x100 feet in dimension.

Ambers G. Owen is a native of Champaign county, Ohio, and was born September 26, 1824, his parents being Asal and Elizabeth (Grafton) Owen. Asal Owen was a native of Kentucky, and a relative of old Simon Kenton, while his wife was a native of Virginia. When Ambers was a mere boy, his parents removed to Indiana, where he learned the tailors' trade. When he was 15 years of age, the family removed to St. Louis county, Missouri, and some months afterwards to Greenville, Bond county. In 1840 they came to this county, and located just below Hill's Grove, on the farm now owned by George Barker. They remained there during that winter, and then removed to the vicinity of Graves' mill, near the present site of Colmar. Ambers G. Owen was married in December, 1848, to Elizabeth I. Tyrrell, a daughter of Roswell Tyrrell, an old settler of the county. She died in May, 1881. By that marriage there were 10 children, four of whom are now living: Ambrose E., Lawrence S., Nellie L. and Frank. He was married again December 27, 1882, to Mary Grimes, of Knoxville, Knox county. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the chapter at Macomb, and was a charter member of the Tennessee lodge, and has filled all the offices except master.

Ambrose E. Owen is a native of Tennessee township, and was born at Hill's Grove on the 8th day of September, 1858, his parents being Ambers G. and

Elizabeth J. (Tyrrell) Owen. Ambrose E. was reared and received his education in McDonough county. On the 4th day of January, 1880, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth White, a daughter of Stephen White, one of the early settlers of McDonough county. One child has blessed their union—Daisy Florence. Mr. Owen is one of the live business men of Tennessee, and richly deserves the success he is meeting with.

The general merchandise business has a representative in the person of James Eaton, who entered into the dry goods and grocery trade with James Jarvis, in 1858, under the firm name of Eaton & Company. The building which they occupied at that time was situated on the present site of Glasgow's hardware establishment. The firm continued business under this management until the latter part of 1859, when they disposed of the same to William Lattimer. A year afterward Mr. Eaton again resumed business with William Clayton, in the sale of drugs and groceries, which they continued until 1865, when they sold the same to Owen & Brother. He immediately set to work at the erection of another store building, which consumed about six months, when he engaged in the sale of dry goods and groceries, in company with John J. Lower, doing business under the firm name of Lower & Eaton. That partnership continued about two years, when Mr. Lower retired, since which time Mr. Eaton has conducted the business. The store building at present is 18x100 feet in ground area, and two stories in height for 64 feet of its length. He is also interested in the mining of coal.

Ambrose T. Salisbury is engaged in the retail of drugs, boots and shoes, gents' furnishing goods, etc. He entered into this business September 1, 1882, with J. T. Waddill, the firm name and style being Waddill & Company. March 17, 1884, Mr. Waddill retired from the firm, since which time Mr. Salisbury has conducted the business as sole proprietor. He occupies the west half of the building occupied by A. G. Owen, grocer.

William D. Ellis operates a restaurant and carries a stock of fancy groceries, which he established in 1876. Previous to this, Mr. Ellis was engaged in blacksmithing, commencing the same in 1865. At the time he embarked in the restaurant and grocery business he was located south of the depot, but in 1882 he sold that property and erected his present store room, which is 16x30 feet in size. William D. Ellis was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on the 2d day of July, 1819, his parents being Joseph and Catherine Ellis. He was reared and educated in his native state, and removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1848. Imbued with patriotism, he enlisted in company I, 16th Illinois infantry, on the 1st day of February, 1862. He was in the 16th army corps, and served under General Rosecrans. He was taken prisoner at Holly Springs, Mississippi, and was afterwards sent to St. Louis, Missouri, where he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he remained until 1864, when, with his family, he came to McDonough county and settled in Tennessee village, where he still resides, and is held in high estimation by all

with whom he comes in contact. On the 10th of December, 1836, he was married to Lucinda Barnaby, a native of Indiana. This union has been blessed by 11 children, five of whom are living—Nancy Van Winkle, George W., Sarah Jennings, John W. and Emma Dull.

Douglas Glasgow embarked in the hardware business March 1, 1880, having purchased the building of B. F. Thompson, situated on the opposite side of the street from the latter gentleman's present store. The building is a frame structure, 20x50 feet in dimensions, and is two stories high. He handles light and heavy hardware, tinware, agricultural implements, etc. At present Mr. Glasgow is the only dealer in hardware in Tennessee. Douglas Glasgow was born in Covington, Kentucky, March 1, 1836, his parents being Adam and Mary Ann (Stevenson) Glasgow, who were of Scotch-Irish descent. When he was six years of age his parents removed to the vicinity of Mt. Sterling, Illinois, where his father lived until his death, in December, 1870. When 19 years of age he went to Ripley and learned the potter's trade. In the spring of 1865 he enlisted in the 14th Illinois infantry, and served in the 17th army corps, being with Sherman at the time of Johnston's surrender. He was mustered out at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, in December, 1865. He then returned to Ripley, and worked at his trade from the fall of 1866 till the spring of 1868, when he came to Tennessee. He worked at the potter's trade till 1873, when he engaged at clerking with B. F. Thompson, with whom he remained until engaging in business for himself. He was married June 19, 1871,

to Maggie Walker, a native of this county. Her father, Andrew Walker, was one of McDonough's old settlers. Mr. and Mrs. Glasgow are the parents of three children—Robert, Grace, and an infant. They had the misfortune to lose two children—Winfred, who died in 1874, aged one and one-half years; Arthur, who died in 1882, aged six years. Mr. Glasgow is a member of the Masonic lodge, and has held the office of junior warden. He was a member of the Grand Army of the Republic when the post was in existence in Tennessee.

In 1860 the undertaking business was established by William McKenzie. His warerooms for storage are in the rear of the post office building. Since the establishment of this business, Mr. McKenzie has continued the same ever since, with the exception of a few years he served in the war. He was the first and only undertaker ever in Tennessee.

In 1872 B. F. Thompson engaged in the grain business, since which time it has been steadily on the increase. Previous to that time there had been no one extensively engaged in the grain trade in Tennessee for some years. Mr. Thompson has bins with a storage capacity of 10,000 bushels, but ships mostly as he purchases, direct, to Peoria and Quincy. During the year 1884 his business amounted to some 50,000 or 60,000 bushels of grain, principally wheat and oats.

The blacksmith business is represented by M. D. Martin. His place of business is located a short distance in the rear of B. F. Thompson's store, the building being about 14x22 feet in dimensions. It was formerly used as a

room for grinding feed by the old Babcock mill, and was removed to its present location in 1880, by G. P. Martin the father of the present owner. At the time of the removal of the building, G. P. Martin's son-in-law, J. J. Eighmey, took charge of the shop and conducted the same until the summer of 1882, with the exception of a short time which he spent in Kansas. At the time mentioned Mr. Eighmey removed to Colchester and established a shop, since which time the business at Tennessee has been carried on by M. D. Martin.

HOTELS.

L. Underhill kept the first hotel at Tennessee. The building was moved from the neighborhood of the old McDonough saw mill, three miles west, in January, 1857, by Leo and John McDonough, who sold it to the above named gentleman. Mr. Underhill conducted the house about six months, when he sold it to John Lowderman, after which which it was no longer used as a hotel. At present the building is owned by the widow Bolles and is used as a tenement house.

After L. Underhill disposed of the hotel at Tennessee to John Lowderman, that place was without a hotel for about a year, at which time Edmund N. Driscoll erected the Liberty House. It was afterward owned by H. C. Potts, Thos. Cyrus, John Lowderman and D. B. Waddill. Mrs. Margaret Dull is the present owner and occupant of the house.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice was established in 1856, with Dr. I. N. Knott as first postmaster.

The office was kept in the building belonging to the doctor, who operated a store and also practiced medicine. The building, which was a two story, frame structure, is now owned by Patrick McCune, who uses it as a residence. It is located across the railroad track and a little east of the present postoffice building. Mr. Knott held the office until 1861, when he was succeeded by Elwood Sidwell, who held the same until 1868. Mr. Sidwell removed the office to a building owned and occupied by himself, which is about the center of the town east and west, but has since been torn down and rebuilt and is now the property of Michael Doran. In 1868, A. K. Owen was commissioned, who conducted it in the building occupied by him, just east of the hardware store, until 1872. H. L. Rapelje was the next postmaster, and was succeeded in 1874 by John Atkinson. This gentleman conducted the same but a few weeks, when the present incumbent, William McKenzie, was commissioned. The postoffice at present occupies the same building as when kept by A. K. Owen, which has since been removed to a point further east, and is used also by this gentleman as an undertaking establishment.

INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS.

James Eaton has been engaged in mining, and the shipment of coal for the past seven years. The drift is situated about two miles north of the village of Tennessee, from which is extracted from \$2,500 to \$3,000 worth of coal annually. Mr. Eaton employs about five men generally, but has had in his employ as many as 20 men for that work.

Abraham Newland commenced to sink a shaft for coal in June, 1883, which is located about half a mile east of the village, and was opened for business in August, 1883. The shaft is 80 feet deep, but work is being carried on at a level of 33 below the surface, where there is a seam 27 inches thick. He has 162 acres of land, on which the shaft is located, two acres of which is within the incorporate limits of Tennessee. During the year of 1884, Mr. Newland shipped nearly 300 cars of coal from the shaft. He usually employs about 40 men in the work, and has a steam hoisting apparatus, with an engine of 15 horse power. Eli Hillard is pit overseer.

In going down eighty feet, for a new seam of coal, four fine veins of clay were discovered. The first is a fire clay, six feet in thickness; the second is also a fire clay five and one-half feet thick, while the third is of like nature, nine feet thick. The fourth vein is a beautiful, white, potter's clay, 10 feet thick. Mr. Newland intends to utilize the shale for the manufacture of red pressed brick, the seam from which it is taken being 15 feet in thickness. On making these discoveries, he determined to establish a tile and brick factory, and also expects to establish a pottery in the near future. The tile factory is 32x100 feet in dimensions. The lower floor is all one room, while the upper floor is divided into two apartments, and heated by steam. The rooms are arranged by a system of shelving, whereby five layers can be stowed for drying, instead of two, as is usually the case; so that by this labor-saving process, as much tile can be put in these rooms to dry as in five rooms of the

same size by the old method. The capacity of the factory is 20,000 tile per week. The machinery is propelled by a Centennial Tiffany 40 horse power engine.

Abraham Newland, Jr., is a native of Evenwood, county Durham, England, having been born on the 3d of February, 1838. Oliver Cromwell had a signal corps right in front of the house in which he was born. Abraham's parents were Abraham and Sarah (Porter) Newland, who now live in Colchester. They are both natives of England, and the family are distant relatives of Abraham Newland, who was cashier of the Bank of England. Abraham's (the subject's) grandfather on his father's side, lived to be 108 years of age. Abraham Newland, Sr., came to this country in 1853, accompanied by his daughter, and located in LaSalle county, Illinois, and two years later sent for his family. Abraham, Jr., is a self-educated man, and by attendance at night school and close application to his books, he has acquired a good education. He came to Colchester in the winter of 1856-7, when the coal mines were being opened up. He was connected with the mines there until 1862, at which time, becoming imbued with patriotism, he enlisted in company I, 124th Illinois infantry, under Col. J. H. Howe. At the time of his enlistment, the members of the company desired him to accept the office of lieutenant, but he refused. Captain Brink appointed him 4th sergeant, but at the request of the men, he was made orderly sergeant. His company was in Logan's division, the 17th army corps, and was under Gen. Grant till the fall of Vicks-

burg. At the battle of Raymond, Mississippi, while an orderly sergeant, he commanded the company, there being no commissioned officer present, and for bravery displayed, he was commended by his colonel and promised promotion. A few days after this battle, he was wounded at Champion Hills, being shot through the jaw. It was reported that he was killed, which fortunately proved to be untrue. After a number of weeks of suffering, he was again restored to active duty, his wound in the meantime having healed. One of the lieutenants of his company resigning, an application was made to have him commissioned to fill the vacancy, but before the matter was completed, Captain Brink resigned and he was duly commissioned as captain and the command of the company given him. This position he retained up to the close of the war, and was highly respected and honored by his men and his brother officers. Among the most important engagements in which he participated, were the following: Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hill, siege of Vicksburg and all fights during Meridian campaign. He was then transferred to the 16th army corps, and took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and the engagements at Spanish Fort, Fort Blakely, and the capture of Mobile. He was engaged in 22 battles and skirmishes and two sieges. On the 15th day of August, 1865, the regiment was discharged, and Captain Newland returned to Colchester, McDonough county, with the full consciousness of duty well performed. Within two weeks after his return home, he was engaged in the general merchandise

business, which he conducted until the fall of 1882, in the meantime having accumulated a fair share of this world's goods. He resumed the same business in 1884, and is still conducting it. In April, 1879, he leased a coal mine in Colchester, and continued running the same until April 1, 1884. He is now conducting the tile works, pottery and coal mine, east of Tennessee. The captain own 162 acres of land, which he farms. He was married in Colchester, March 3, 1859, to Mary Jane Musson, who died June 15, 1871, leaving two children—Sarah Florence and Thomas E. The captain was married again, June 18, 1872, to Annie Musson. Six children have been born to them—Mary O., Geo. A., Abraham R., Gilbert, Haven and Henry Woolesley. Mr. Newland is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Mutual Aid Society, of Quincy.

The Tennessee stoneware and tile works were erected in 1881, by Stoffer & Son, who conducted the business until October, 1883, when E. P. Munson purchased an interest in the concern, and the firm name was then changed to Stoffer & Company. In March, 1884, Mr. Munson purchased the interest of the Stoffers, since which time he has operated the institution alone. The workshop is about 20x60 feet in dimensions, with an L 40x40 feet, all of which is two stories high. Two 14 foot kilns are operated, which have a capacity of about 4,500 gallons each. They manufacture about two kilns per week, and when running at their full capacity, the works give employment to 12 or 14 men. In addition to the building already men-

tioned, there is a warehouse about 50x50 feet in ground area for the storage of the products of the works, which are operated principally for the manufacture of pottery. The clay is obtained at a bank owned by Mr. Munson, situated about two miles north of the village of Tennessee, which is of excellent quality. The products of this factory rank among the foremost of the country.

E. P. Munson, proprietor of the Tennessee stoneware and tile works, is a native of the state of Vermont, and was born on the 11th of June, 1817, his parents being Theodore and Lydia (Philbrook) Munson. He attended school in his native county, and when he had reached the age of 15 years, his parents removed to Schuyler county Illinois. There our subject made his home until March, 1853, when he came to McDonough county, and settled in Industry township, eight miles south of Macomb, and still owns 160 acres of the land on which he then settled. In 1883, Mr. Munson purchased an interest in the stoneware and tile works in Tennessee village, and in 1884 he became sole manager and proprietor of the same. He was married in Hancock county, Illinois, on the 16th day of January, 1840, to Catherine Sanders, a native of Beardstown, Cass county. They have had eight children: William T., who served three years in the Illinois cavalry. He was under Grant until the latter was called to the Potomac. He was hurt in the battle of Holly Springs, and was in numerous other battles; he now lives in Carroll county, Missouri. Daniel, now living in Sumner county, Kansas; Mary, living in Industry township; Lydia

(Butcher) now in Carroll county, Missouri; Edith, now in Springfield, Illinois; Nora, living in Tennessee township; Louisa C., now married and lives in Chenoa, Illinois, and Iola, now living in Tennessee township.

SOCIETIES.

Tennessee lodge, No. 496, A. F. and A. M., was organized and received its charter, October 3, 1866. The charter members of the organization were as follows: J. W. Aiken, E. B. Hibbard, Joseph Allen, William Owen, A. G. Owen, O. A. Young, F. A. McElroy. J. W. Aiken has acted as worshipful master since the organization of the lodge, with the exception of one year, which was occupied by James Jenkins. E. B. Hibbard was elected worshipful master for the first term, but moved away immediately afterward. Joseph Allen was the first junior warden, and A. K. Owen the first secretary and treasurer of the lodge. Since the organization there have been but two deaths in the membership—Thomas Way and T. Chenoweth. The former died in this place, while the latter's death occurred in Kansas. For the first few years the lodge was very prosperous, and since its organization 87 members have attained the degree of masonry, including charter members. During the past 10 years, over 45 members have moved away, leaving the lodge with a membership at present of but 42. The lodge is in fair condition and reasonably prosperous. The present officers are J. W. Aiken, W. M.; Edgar Hill, S. W.; J. W. Dickson, J. W.; H. L. Rapelje, secretary; James Jenkins, treasurer.

Tennessee lodge, No. 520, I. O. O. F.,

worked under a special dispensation for nearly a year prior to the signing of their charter, which was received on the 14th day of October, 1873. The charter members of the organization are John J. Werninger, James Eaton, H. L. Rapelje, W. R. Pittman, Chauncey Palmetter. The first officers of this lodge were H. L. Rapelje, N. G.; C. Palmetter, V. G.; James Eaton, treasurer; John J. Werninger, R. S. Since the organization of the lodge, the following have served as presiding officers: H. L. Rapelje, one year; W. D. Ellis, one year; John J. Werninger, one year; B. F. Thompson, one year; John Harper, one year; C. Palmetter, one year; H. L. Rapelje, two years; D. B. Dull, two years; Edgar Hill, one year. The lodge has been prosperous from the start, and has received a hearty support from the citizens. Although it has encountered some drawbacks its rate of increase is considered among the best in this locality. The lodge was organized with five charter members, and with scarcely any money, but a membership of 78 appears upon the records. About the year 1882, one-half the members took their cards from the lodge, and a new society was formed at Colchester. The actual cash on hand at present is \$681.73, with a membership of twenty. There has been one death since organization, Amos Glasgow, who died at Tennessee, in December, 1883. The present officers are A. T. Szlisbury, N. G.; Robert Ruddell, V. G.; H. L. Rapelje, P. G.; James Eaton, treasurer.

Tennessee Post, No. 130, G. A. R., was organized in October, 1881, with the following charter members: H. M.

Jarvis, J. H. Shultz, J. J. Eighmey, John B. Swinney, William McKenzie, L. Underhill, D. Glasgow, Charles Way, H. L. Rapelje, S. Dougherty, J. A. Souders. The first officers of the post were H. L. Rapelje, P. C.; D. G. Glasgow, S. V. P. C.; William McKenzie, J. V. P. C.; H. Jarvis, adjutant; J. B. Swinney, Q. M.; J. H. Shultz, surgeon; J. A. Souders, chaplain; Charles Way, O. D.; J. J. Eighmey, O. G.; S. Dougherty, S. M.; L. Underhill, Q. M. S. H. L. Rapelje held the position of post commander until the demise of the same. There were several applications to enter the post from eligible members, but on account of very bad weather, and the inability to secure a quorum, they were never admitted. The greater portion of the officers resided in the country, and their absence soon led the post to be inactive, and in January, 1884, the state department encampment discontinued their charter.

ORGANIZATION.

The town of Tennessee was incorporated a village, November 25, 1872, under the general incorporation act of 1861-'62, of the state of Illinois. The first officers of Tennessee were: W. D. Ellis, president; F. W. Nance, C. W. McElroy, and W. R. Pittman, trustees; H. L. Rapelje, clerk.

At a meeting held May 27, 1874, the following officers were elected: W. D. Ellis, president; M. R. Abbott, W. R. Pittman, William Cook, Chauncey Palmeter and Amos Martin, trustees; J. H. Lower, clerk.

The following officers were chosen for the year, commencing May, 1875: W.

D. Ellis, president; William Cook, C. Palmeter, Amos Martin, J. H. Atkinson and E. D. Green, trustees.

For the year 1876, the following officers were elected: H. L. Rapelje, president; B. M. Templeton, James Hall, A. Martin, C. S. McKenzie, and G. R. Nash, trustees; John Burgess, clerk.

Officers for the year 1877, were as follows: J. Babcock, president; A. E. Cannon, D. Dull, H. Smith, S. Cochran, and B. F. Thompson, trustees; W. B. Houck, clerk.

For the year 1878, the officers were: R. Craycraft, president; J. Babcock, M. Baker, C. S. McKenzie, A. T. Salisbury and G. R. Nash, trustees; J. T. Burgess, clerk.

In 1879, the following officers were chosen: C. S. McKenzie, president; D. Glasgow, S. B. Smith, E. Faron, J. Babcock, and John Donaldson trustees; W. D. Ellis, clerk.

The officers for 1880, were elected as follows: C. Palmeter, president; R. Craycraft, M. R. Byrd, J. Babcock, Thomas Rutledge, and H. Lower, trustees; W. R. Welch, clerk.

Officers of 1881: J. H. Lower, president; C. Palmeter, J. Babcock, Thomas Thompson, E. Farron, and G. R. Nash, trustees; H. L. Rapelje, clerk.

Officers for 1882: G. R. Nash, president; J. Babcock, E. Faron, Thomas Thompson, L. Doran, and C. Palmeter, trustees, H. L. Rapelje, clerk.

For the year 1883, the following officers were elected: G. R. Nash, president; E. Faron, D. Glasgow, Charles Dull, and James Brent, trustees; H. L. Rapelje, clerk.

The officers for the year 1884, were as

follows: John B. Swinney, president; J. D. Brent, John Kiser, M. D. Martin, S. D. Cochran, and W. Hankins, trustees; H. L. Rapelje, clerk.

Hiram L. Rapelje, the present clerk of the board, is a native of St. Thomas, Ontario, Canada, and was born March 28, 1817, being a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Vandervoot) Rapelje, both of whom were of American birth, being born in New York. Hiram L. was reared and educated in St. Thomas, remaining there until reaching his 23d year. In 1840, he started west with the intention of taking up land and making a home for himself, and located near Mt. Carroll, Carroll county, Illinois, where he took up a claim. He went to Savannah, Carroll county Illinois to reside, and worked a farm north of there adjoining the river. He remained there one year and then returned to Black Oak Grove, Carroll county, where he lived till 1843. He was married there in 1842, to Sarah Bridgewater, a native of England, and a sister of Mrs. Babcock, of Tennessee, Illinois. In 1843, Mr. Rapelje went to Aurora, Kane county, Illinois, where he worked at the trade of harness-making, which he had learned at St. Thomas, Canada. He remained there some two years, then removed to St. Charles, Illinois, where he lived one year, and then went to Batavia, Illinois, where he commenced the harness-making business for himself. He remained there some eight or ten years, after which he made several moves before coming to Tennessee, Illinois. After remaining there some five or six years, he removed to Plano, Illinois, where he had previously lived. After a stay of about one year, he again came to Ten-

nessee, and has remained ever since. During his residence in Kaneville, Kane county, Illinois, he was a justice of the peace. While living in Batavia he raised a company of independent horsemen, and served as their captain up to the breaking out of the war. He enlisted in 1861 in the 8th Illinois cavalry, and was mustered in as captain of company I. They served with McClellan on the Potomac, and were under Stoneman and Pleasanton, and were engaged in the seven days fight at Richmond. In 1863, Captain Rapelje resigned his commission and returned to his home. After being in Tennessee, Illinois, one year, he was elected police magistrate and served two years, and since that time he has been justice of the peace and notary public, which positions he still holds. He has also held the following offices: Township supervisor, one term; postmaster, one and one-half years. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, and holds the position of secretary in both lodges. He is also at present town clerk, clerk of the board of trustees of the village, and treasurer of the school board. Before coming to this country, he was a cavalryman during the civil war of 1837 in Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Rapelje have four children—A. W., Hiram L., Lizzie and William R. They have had the misfortune to lose two children—Josephine, who died in Kaneville, Illinois, in 1858, and George, who died at the age of eight years. They also have an adopted daughter—Ella—whom they have raised.

EDUCATIONAL:

The educational facilities of Tennessee are ahead of those usually found in

places of its size and compares favorably with the schools of the county. The building is a large two story structure, 44x48 feet, and was erected in 1872, at a cost of over \$7,000. It is constructed of red brick, with caps and sills of stone, has three gables, over the front one of which is erected a neat belfry, the top being about 64 feet from the surface of the ground. There is one large study and two recitation rooms on the first floor, and a study and recitation room on the second floor. The ceilings of both floors are 14 feet in height, and the rooms are all heated by stoves. It is a fine looking building, both inside and out, and is a compliment to the enterprising citizens and business men of the fifth district, in which the building is situated. The school was graded from the beginning with two grades, and in September, 1884, was increased to a three grade school. The first principal was L. Freeland, while the present is Thomas McClure, who has occupied that position since September, 1884. He has two assistants—Miss Lillie Cowan, who has charge of the primary department, with 42 scholars enrolled, and Miss Fannie Farrenkopf, who has charge of the intermediate department, with about 40 scholars enrolled. The principal has about 30 pupils under his supervision. The school is well advanced and in excellent condition.

Previous to the erection of the brick school building, school was taught in a small, one story frame structure, about 20x35 feet in dimensions, and was one large room. It was built in 1855, at a cost of \$900 and was situated at a point just north of where the new building is

located. Pinckney Simmons was the first teacher. School was also taught in this building prior to 1860 by Mrs. Joe Buzzel. The old building is now situated opposite the depot, and is used as a store room. Since the erection of the new building, the following have served as principals: L. Freeland, John Siders, George McDaniels, Sadie Blazer, George Kendrick, John White, and S. L. Bickford. In 1876, Miss Decker started a private school in the building, but with very poor success.

The present principal of the Tennessee village school is Thomas McClure, a native of Hancock county, Illinois, and who was born on the 5th day of July, 1848. Mechanicsville, the town in which he was born, is now extinct, but the location is three and one-half miles northeast of Augusta. His father, Thomas McClure was of Scotch-Irish descent, while his mother Mary Ellen (Samuels) McClure, was of German descent. Thomas was raised in the vicinity of his native place, on a farm adjoining the town of Augusta. He attended the Augusta schools, including the high school, and spent two years at the Abingdon college. He had taught two terms previous to finishing his education, and, after retiring from Abingdon college, resumed teaching, and has taught ever since. In September, 1884, he assumed the principalship of the Tennessee village school, which position he is filling with credit to himself. He is a competent elocutionist, and has inculcated good ideas in this matter in the minds of both teachers and pupils. He has given this branch considerable study and is entitled to credit for the good he

is accomplishing. His father and mother are both dead, the former dying in Hancock county, in 1863, and the latter in 1874.

HISTORIC NOTES.

A child of Abraham Cheney died in the summer of 1854 or '55. This was the first death in the village.

The first marriage in Tennessee village was a couple from Macomb, in the fall of 1854. The groom was a section boss on the railroad. They were married at the house of James Jarvis, Rev. Roach performing the ceremony. No one witnessed the ceremony except the family of Mr. Jarvis and a few boarders.

The second marriage was Elwood T. Sidwell and Belle Anderson, the latter being a niece of Mrs. Cephas Tolon. They were married in 1856 at Tolon's house.

The second death in the village of Tennessee, was probably John Walker, a young man who came from Abington a short time previous. He did some painting and soon after purchased laudanum by which he committed suicide. That was in the year 1856.

The third marriage occurred in 1856, uniting the hearts and destinies of Samuel Gibson and Mrs. Lucy Williams. The ceremony occurred at the home of the bride, Squire Knott officiating.

An early birth was the son born to Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge, in the spring of 1855. The child died in its infancy.

Another birth was a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Driscoll, who was christened Roselle. She married Joseph Great, and they, together with her parents, reside in Henderson county.

The first religious services in Tennessee village, were held at the residence of James Jarvis, in the fall of 1855, Rev. Coffman presiding. Nearly all the citizens of the place were present. It was on a week day, the services being held in the evening under the supervision of the Methodist society. This creed also, had the first organization in the place. James Jarvis was the first class leader, steward and clerk, and was succeeded by Thomas Fulkerson.

The first school house was erected in Tennessee in 1855, just north of where the present building stands, and was a frame structure. Pinckney Simmons was the first teacher. He died of consumption, two or three years afterward, in Hancock county. The building served its purpose for the town until the new brick structure was erected, when it was sold.

William Cook was the first clerk of the town board of trustees. Charles McKenzie was one of the first trustees.

James Waddill and Sarah Badger were the first burials in the King cemetery.

PROMINENT PEOPLE OF TENNESSEE TOWNSHIP.

Among those whose sketches are necessary to the completeness of the history of the township are the following, most of whom have spent the greater part of their lives within her borders:

Rutherford McClure owns 1,200 acres of land on section 3, Tennessee township. He divides his attention between farming and stock-raising. He raises horses, cattle and graded sheep, and has on this farm three large drains, for the

purpose of watering his immense stock of cattle and sheep. He was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 26th of September, 1819, his parents being John and Susannah (Collier) McClure. Mrs. McClure's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and among others was in the battle of Bunker Hill, and for his bravery he was presented with a sword by Marquis de Lafayette. That sword is now in the possession of the family, and is in the keeping of James Crawford, of Rose county, Ohio, one of his grandsons. When Rutherford came to this county in the fall of 1839, he was unmarried and a young man. He remained in the neighborhood in which he now resides until the following June, when he went to Warsaw and took a boat for Cincinnati. On arriving at that place he started on foot for his home, which was some 75 miles. In November, of the same year, he started back to McDonough county, Illinois, with the intention of making this his future home, and in 1842 he purchased his present location. He was married in this county, on the 9th of November, 1841, to Sarah White, a sister of Stephen White, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary White. They have seven children now living: Martha, married William Baumgartner, residing in Hire township; Susannah, married George Moon, now living in Tennessee township; John, died in September, 1881; Thomas, died when a child; Alice, married John Pullan, of Hire township; Edward, married Mary Flint; Marion; Clara, died in August, 1863; Lee and Jane.

John S. Douglas, is a native of Frederick county, Maryland, and was born

on the the 3d of June, 1814. His parents were Samuel and Rebecca (Young) Douglas, the former of whom was killed in Ohio, in 1829, by a falling log. His mother died in 1878, at the age of 92 years. When John was 12 years of age, he moved with his parents to Belmont county, Ohio, and in 1854 he left there and came to Fulton county, Illinois, and was engaged in the mercantile business in Vermont. In 1857, he came to McDonough county, and established his business in the village of Tennessee, and afterward sold out to William Latimer. In the spring of 1872, he removed to his present location on section 34, Tennessee township, where he has 80 acres of land, and raises stock and grain and other products. Mr. Douglas was married in Ohio, on the 20th of January, 1842, to Caroline Bevan. Her father, Lewis Bevan, died in January, 1860, and her mother died in 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas have had nine children, eight of whom are now living and whose names are: Lewis, married Josie Bales, living in Des Moines, Iowa; Stacy B., married Harriet J. Stephenson, now living in Kansas; Martha A., wife of Michael Doran, of Adams county, Illinois; Ellen, married G. H. McDaniel, of Bethel township; William R., married Emma Long, and is now living in Kansas; Elmer E., teaching school in Fulton county; Minnie L., teaching in this township; and Eddie O., who is living with his parents. Mr. Douglas' son, Lewis, enlisted in company C., 64th Illinois infantry. He was in the battles of Corinth, Iuka, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge and several others. He was in the grand review at Washing-

ton, and in 1865, returned again to his friends.

William Cowan was born in Nova Scotia, on the 16th day of February, 1828. His parents being John and Jane (Mitchell) Cowan, both natives of Scotland, but had removed to Nova Scotia. When William was a few years old his parents returned to Scotland where they remained some four or five years, and again returned to Nova Scotia. When William was 14 years of age, the family removed to the United States, and located at Clinton, Summit county, Ohio. They remained in that place until a few years later, when they removed to Youngstown, Ohio, and in that place William received his education and was reared to manhood. They next went to Appanoose county, Iowa, where Mr. Cowan died in the fall of 1856, whereupon Mrs. Cowan came to Colchester, Illinois. While in the vicinity of Youngstown, William followed the occupation of mining, and from there moved to Colchester, McDonough county, in November, 1855. On his arrival at that place, he at first began work for Roberts & Pearson, in their mine. There was at that time very little coal mining done in that place, and he witnessed the growth of the coal interests of Colchester from their infancy to their present state. He was appointed superintendent of the works of the Quincy coal company, when William Morris had the control of that company. Mr. Cowan held that position about two years when he gave up mining, and during the years 1868 and 1869 he was engaged in the dry goods business at Colchester, his store being where Enos' place now stands on Front street.

He sold out to Anson and James Underhill in 1869, and retired from business pursuits to those of an agricultural nature, and purchased 169 acres of land from the heirs of the Riley estate. Mr. Cowan was married in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1856, to Mary Ann Bright, a native of England, and a daughter of Thomas and Mary Bright. Mr. and Mrs. Cowan are the parents of seven children: William, living now in Colchester; Thomas, now residing in California; Mary, wife of Charles Lowderman, of Tennessee township; Charles, Samuel, Lillie, Emily. Mr. Cowan was one of the promoters and organizers of the Miners' Friendly Society, and he and Thomas Arundel, now deceased, have held the office of treasurer of the society with the exception of a short time. He has also held the office of assessor of Tennessee township two terms, and collector one term. He is a man of great ability, and is held in high esteem by all who know him.

John Farrenkopf was born in Baden, Germany, in March, 1827, his parents being Michael and Eva (Balveriset) Farrenkopf. John was reared in Baden, and when 14 years of age, his father died, and John was left to help provide for the family. When 26 years of age he emigrated to America, and proceeded to Cleveland, Ohio, where he was engaged in farming about 10 miles from the latter city. He there worked about one year, when he removed to Galesburg, Illinois, and was there engaged in the depot of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company, until 1860, when he came to Colchester, McDonough county. When he first

located in this place he was engaged in the mining operation of the Quincy Coal Company. He held this position about two years, when he began farming on his present location, which is located on section 17, Tennessee township. He has now 120 acres of land, and pays attention to both farming and the raising of stock. Mr. Farrenkopf was united in marriage on the 10th day of May, 1860, to Elizabeth Kummer, a native of Luxembourg, Germany, and is the daughter of Anton and Susanna (Daufel) Kummer. Her father died February, 1854, and her mother is now living in Brookfield, Missouri, with her daughter, Mary Hanson. Mr. and Mrs. Farrenkopf are the parents of seven children—Mary; Carrie, wife of Amos Lawyer, now living in Tennessee township; Fannie, Joseph, John, Charles and Thomas. Mr. Farrenkopf is a school director of this township, of which he has been a representative for some time.

James Jarvis, a native of Madison county, Kentucky, was born August 1, 1812, and is a son of William and Mary (Hale) Jarvis. William is the fourth, of a family of 13 children, three of whom are now living. John, a farmer of Tuscola, Douglas county, Illinois, and Ephraim, at Jacksonville, Illinois. James lived in Kentucky, until 18 years old, then, in 1829, the family removed to Edgar county, Illinois; there the parents died, the father in 1843, aged 63 years, and the mother November 6, 1844, at the age of 56. James came from Edgar county to McDonough county, in November, 1839, and located in Hire township, where he lived till March, 1845. He removed at that date to his present home

on section 34, Tennessee township. During his residence in Edgar county he was married, April 25, 1832, to Permelia Driscoll, a native of Mercer county, Kentucky, but reared in Anderson county, of that state. Her parents were Joseph M. and Nancy Ann (Riley) Driscoll, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter of North Carolina. They were married in Mercer county, where they lived 10 years, then removed to Breckenridge county. The father was an experienced boatman, and on a trip to New Orleans in 1819, was taken sick and died. Her mother, Mrs. Driscoll, died in McDonough county in 1850. Mr. and Mrs. James Jarvis are the parents of four living children: John M., married to Nancy M. Roberts, and living in Cowley, Kansas, where he is engaged in farming; Henry M., an enterprising farmer of Tennessee township, now married to Sarah Ann Weir; James E., married to Nancy A. Fugate, living in Winfield, Kansas, and Samuel M., married to Priscilla Weir, living at Kansas City, Missouri. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have lost five children: Joseph M. and Nancy A. died in infancy in 1833; Isaac S. died August 6, 1846; William H. died at Perryville, Kentucky, in 1863, while in the service of his country, having been wounded at the battle of Perryville, from the effects of which he died; Garrett J. D. died May 13, 1865, at Fort Blakely, killed by a rebel bullet, about the last one fired in that fight. Two other sons of Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis were in the service during the war. William was a member of company C, the 15th Illinois infantry regiment, enlisting in 1861. John and

Garrett enlisted in company C, of the 72d Illinois infantry regiment, the former did gallant service through the war and returned safely home; the latter was killed, as before stated. Henry enlisted toward the close of the year 1863, in company D, of the 124th regiment, and served till the end of the war. Mr. James Jarvis himself, patriotically enlisted in May 1861, in company C, of the 16th Illinois infantry, and served till August 7, 1861. He was on duty guarding railroad bridges, etc. He was honorably discharged and returned to the care of his family. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have been for many years identified with the county and have contributed full their share to its present prosperous condition.

Ephraim Jarvis was born in Madison county, Kentucky, October 14, 1827, and is a son of William and Mary (Hale) Jarvis. He came with them to McDonough county, in 1836. May 1st, 1851, he was married to Catherine Lawyer, who was born in Fayette county, Ohio, a daughter of William and Catherine (Emerick) Lawyer. Mr. and Mrs. Lawyer settled in this county in 1836, locating in section 27, Tennessee township, where Mrs. Jarvis now lives. Her parents removed to Appanoose county, Iowa, in 1856, and there her mother died November 2: 1874, aged 74 years. She was buried at Seymour, Iowa. Her father died, April 8, 1883, at Orient, Iowa, where he is buried. He was 87 years old. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have a good farm, containing 200 acres, 150 under cultivation. All of the land is rented out, except a small tract at the home place.

Patrick Erwin, who was one of the prominent men of this township, was born in the county of Limerick, Ireland, on the 3d day of March, 1827. He left Ireland for America in the year 1846. In the year 1855, he removed from New York to La Salle county, Illinois, where he remained but a short time, and came to McDonough county. He contracted for the construction of a section of the Northern Cross railroad, now the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. After finishing that contract, he decided to make a permanent residence in this county. He purchased over 1,000 acres of land, lying in McDonough and Hancock counties, and at the time of his death, was one of the largest landholders in this part of the township. He erected a large saw mill on his place in 1864, and carried on the lumber business until the time of his death, which occurred August 13, 1878. Mr. Erwin moved to Macomb city in March, 1876, where he continued to reside during the remainder of his life. Mr. Erwin was married in New York, in 1848, to Maggie Noonan, who died in this county on the 6th day of June, 1872. She was a lady universally esteemed for her noble qualities. She left six children, five of whom are now living. Mary, John, Maggie, Ella and Josie. The three latter are graduates of St. Mary's institute, Quincy. John Erwin, his son, now conducts the business, and is making it very successful. The mill is of frame structure, having an engine of 40 horse power, which was brought from Quincy. It is now the only mill in this part of the township. Patrick Erwin was known as one of the most liberal and public spir-

ited citizens. Being blessed with considerable means, he was a friend of the poor and needy at all times, and under all circumstances. He was an active business man, a prominent and active worker in the democratic party, and one of the most noble and generous citizens of the county.

George Harrison Ruddell, is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, born the 26th day of December, 1821, his parents being William and Armenas (Phelan) Ruddell. About the year 1829, his parents removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, where his father took charge of Clark's mill. There they remained until 1835, when they decided to make their future home in McDonough county. On arriving in this county, they located on section 6, in what is now Hire township. There Mrs. Ruddell died, in 1838, and the father, in 1840, removed to Iowa, and settled in Van Buren county, where he was an early settler. He there died, in 1871. George H. Ruddell removed to his present location in March, 1864, and is now located on section 17, Tennessee township. He was married on the 1st day of November, 1849, to Mary Dorothy, a native of Washington county, Kentucky, and a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Sissel) Dorothy. They came to McDonough county in 1834, and settled in Blandinsville township, where they remained about a year, and went to Hancock county, where Mr. Dorothy died, in 1855, and in 1876, Mrs. Dorothy died in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Ruddell have had eight children: William T., married Mary Ellen Riggin, living now in Hancock county; George H., married Susan Badger, now

living in Tennessee township; Robert Marion, married Sarah J. Wixon, March 19, 1885, now residing in Tennessee township; Emily, wife of George Towlers, now a resident of this township; Mary; Andrew Jackson; Elizabeth and John Wesley. Mr. Ruddell owns 118 acres of land, about 70 acres of which are under cultivation. He enlisted for the Mexican war in August, 1847, in Wiatt B. Stapp's independent company, from Monmouth. They marched to Quincy, where they took a boat, and embarked for New Orleans. From there they sailed to Vera Cruz, where they arrived about November, of that year. They were stationed near Jalapa, in the vicinity of which place they were engaged in guarding supply trains, and in other services for the government. After the successful termination of the war, and the signing of the treaty of peace with Mexico, embarked for home again, returning the same way they had gone down. They were discharged at Alton, on the 26th day of July, 1848, and then returned to Warsaw, where they remained but a short time, and started to their homes. Mr. Ruddell arrived at his home in the latter part of July, and has since been a resident of this township. He has the honor of being one of the few veterans of the Mexican war, now residing in McDonough county.

Nathaniel Post was born in Ross county, Ohio, in 1829, and is the son of Abraham and Jemima (Keller) Post, both natives of West Virginia. When Nathaniel was a mere child, the family removed to Highland county, Ohio, where our subject was raised on a farm; and there remained until coming to Me-

Donough county, Illinois, which was in the fall of 1855. His parents still remain in Ohio, where they reside on the old homestead. Nathaniel first located on Spring creek, in Emmet township, and in the following spring he removed to Hire township, and there remained a number of years. He then removed to his present location on section 33, Tennessee township. He is the owner of 185 acres of good land, the larger part of which is under cultivation, and 25 acres of uncultivated land on section 28. Mr. Post was married in Highland county, Ohio, on the 22d of March, 1848, to Ann Griffith, a native of Buckingham county, Virginia, and a daughter of Benjamin and Juda (Kidd) Griffith. Mr. and Mrs. Post are the parents of eight children—John A., married Minerva Jarvis, now living in Lamoine township; Nicholas, married Amanda Breeden, now living in Tennessee township; Mary Jane; James, residing in Kansas; William, a resident of Kansas City, Missouri; Laura, Frank and Ira.

On the 3d day of August, 1814, in Amherst county, Virginia, Wiatt L. Burford was born. His father, William Burford, was of Scotch decent, and his mother of German. When Wiatt was about two years of age, the family removed to Anderson county, Kentucky, where his father farmed within four miles of Lawrenceburg, the county seat, and where Wiatt L., was reared. Wiatt lived on the farm with his parents until 1832, when he started for Illinois, with a party who were bound for Fort Edwards, now Warsaw. While near Grand Prairie, they were encamped on that memorable night in November, when the

great meteoric display occurred. They crossed the Illinois river at Meredosia, and from that place went to the present site of Warsaw. He saw but one house while coming to this county, this being made of poles and was as yet unoccupied. In the fall of that year, he came to Macomb, on business, and liking the county very much, concluded that in some future day he would make that his home. In the summers of 1832, '33 and '34, he was engaged in trading with the Indians, and was so employed when Black Hawk returned to his tribe, after being taken by the government on his trip through the civilized portion of the country. After retiring from the trading operation, Mr. Burford went back to Kentucky, and while there he was married to Priscilla M. Driskell, a daughter of Dennis and Mary (Griffin) Driskell, on the 9th day of March, 1837. They then returned to Hancock county, and located on Saint Mary's prairie, and here Mr. Burford farmed for 20 years. In 1857 he came to the village of Tennessee, where he carried on a carpenter and cabinet shop for two years, and then concluded to retire to farm life again. He then bought 107 acres of land on section 17, where he has lived ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Burford are the parents of 10 children—Dennis, married Martha Ferris, living in Tennessee township; Louisa, died in 1844, aged four years; Mary Jane, married Henry Canote, now residing in Colchester township; William, married to Lucinda Hainline, of Tennessee township; Caroline; Susan, wife of Samuel White, who was killed by a runaway, on the 2d of August, 1880; Lucy, married John McClure, who now is dead. She now re-

sides in this township; John, married Alice Magee, now living in Tennessee township. The other two children died in infancy.

Benjamin Boyd, a prominent citizen and wealthy farmer of Tennessee township, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Stevens) Boyd. He was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1821, and was reared and educated in his native state. In the spring of 1843, he removed with his parents, to Fayette county, Ohio, where he followed farming until he came to McDonough county, Illinois, in the fall of 1868. He purchased then, a farm on section 26, Tennessee township, on which he has since resided. He was united in marriage in Fayette county, Ohio, September 5, 1844, with Mary Lowderman, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Lawderman. Mrs. Lowderman died in Ohio, July 1, 1880. In 1882, Mr. Lowderman came to this county to reside with his children, and died here December 28, 1884. His remains were taken back to Ohio for burial. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are the parents of six children: Kate, married to J. F. Waddill, of Tennessee township; Mary Ann; Samuel W., married to Eva White, living in Colchester township; Wm. T., married to Hattie Gumwalt, also living in this township; Elizabeth Ellen Boyd, wife of Joseph King, lives in the same town, and John. Mr. Boyd owns 240 acres of land and carries on farming and stock raising. He has been township trustee four terms, and is one of the directors of the Industrial Home insurance company, of Industry. Mr. Boyd's father, William Boyd, died in 1872, in Pick-

away county, Ohio. His mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyd, died in the same place, May 7, 1864.

William Tallis is a native of county Kilkenny, Ireland, and was born in 1819, his parents being John and Mary (Burns) Tallis. William was reared in his native country, and there learned the shoemaker's trade. He came to America in 1857, and went directly to Ulster county, New York, where he was engaged as quarryman for a little more than a year. From there he went to St. Louis, but after remaining there a short time he went to work on the construction of the Alton and Springfield railroad. He was with this company about six months, and from there had charge of a construction party on the Great Western railroad, taking up the tramway slabs and laying rails. He worked in that capacity some 15 months, when he changed his services to the Northern Cross railroad, carrying out the contract of Silas Roe, in which occupation he was engaged about 11 years. By this time he had accumulated enough to purchase a farm, so came to McDonough county, Illinois, and purchased 176 acres of land on section 4, Lamoine township. He has since that time added to his possessions, until he now owns 267 acres, 58 acres being in Lamoine township, and the balance in Tennessee. Mr. Tallis was married in October, 1846, to Catharine Ford, a daughter of Robert and Catharine (Ward) Ford, both of whom died in Ireland. Mr. and Mrs. Tallis have been the parents of eight children, but in 1855 were unfortunate enough to lose five of them—Charles, William, Bridget, Ann and Jane; Thomas died in Quincy, in

1860; Joseph H. is now engaged in railroad operation on the Pacific slope; and Maria, wife of William Hardy, is now living in Fountain Green, Hancock county.

B. D. Reynolds was born in Washington county, Ohio, December 25, 1813, his parents being Thomas and Elizabeth (Wilson) Reynolds. The former died in Washington county, in 1850, and the latter at the same place in 1884. B. D. remained in his old Ohio home until 14 years of age, when he went to New Orleans and engaged with a shipping master. From there he went to Norfolk, and remaining there a short time, he put to sea. His first cruise was through the Mediterranean sea, landing at Alexandria, Smyrna and Gibraltar, and stayed at the latter about three weeks. They sailed around Cape Horn and touched at many South American points, including Valparaiso, Montevideo, and other important ports. The trip ended at Baltimore, after three years of travel. This trip was made while in the service of the American government, as a seaman, on the old Delaware, the largest ship then in the American navy. During the Mexican war he was mate on a ship which carried supplies and soldiers to the aid of the government service. After closing this work, he retired from sea life, during the progress of which he had visited nearly every port of any prominence in the world. On leaving the sea he was engaged as mate or pilot on the river boats, and for 20 years he did service on the Mississippi, Illinois, Missouri and Ohio rivers. He became mate on the Lady of Lyons, when she was first built, taking her from Pittsburg. He re-

mained on this boat until she was unfit for further use, and in 1848 he retired permanently from life on the water. He had previously come to McDonough county, and took up a location, and built a house in the year 1844, in what is now Tennessee township. The Mormon war had just begun, and thinking that it would make some difficulty in money matters, he sold his farm and went with a party under Frank Warrell to Warsaw, and while there Warrell was killed by the Mormons. In 1848 Mr. Reynolds came to McDonough county, and in 1856 he removed to his farm in McDonough county, on section 30, Tennessee township, where he has improved a fine place. He was married in September, 1848, to Amelia O. Thompson, a native of Kentucky, and who died on the 2d of July, 1864, leaving one daughter, Louisa, who married W. H. Window, residing now on the Reynolds place. Mr. Reynolds was again married on the 20th day of September, 1865, to Sophronia V. Freeland, a daughter of Francis and Julia Freeland. They settled in the county in 1834, and located in what is now Blandinsville. Her father now resides in Shelby county, Missouri, her mother having died in April, 1873, at their Missouri home. Mrs. Reynolds is of a literary turn of character, and furnishes many valuable essays for literary meetings.

Addison B. Roberts, the son of James and Sallie (Cox) Roberts, was born in Kentucky, January 29, 1835. When but a small child, Addison came with his parents to Illinois, and located in Hancock county, one mile east of Fountain Green, where his father still resides.

Addison received his education in the common schools of Hancock county, and went to the same school with his brothers and sisters, whose names are Elbridge, Bainbridge, Adeline, Yelverton, Chauncey, Elmer. Addison left Hancock in the fall of 1859, and came to Tennessee township, McDonough county, and has since remained a resident of the county. He now owns 160 acres of good land, 125 acres of which are under a state of cultivation, and besides his farming he pays attention to the raising of live stock. He was married on the 19th of November, 1857, to Nancy Jane Mourning, a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Lyons) Mourn. They have six children—Alice, married Arthur Chipman, residing now in Tennessee township; Miller, Willis, Oscar, Mattie and Ivy. Mr. Roberts is a member of Tennessee lodge, No. 496, A. F. and A. M., and has held every office except the two highest.

Thomas James, the son of Joseph and Margaret (White) James, was born in Ohio, on the 9th day of April, 1819. He remained in Pickaway county until 10 years of age, when he removed to Fayette county, Ohio, and was in that vicinity, reared to manhood, and his parents there remained until the time of their death. Thomas was engaged in farming in that location, until 1846, when he came to McDonough county, and located in what is now Tennessee township, and has lived in that neighborhood ever since. He has now in his possession, 500 acres of highly cultivated land, and divides his attention between farming and stock raising. Mr. James was united in marriage in May, 1848, with Emily Bean, a

native of Tennessee, but was reared in this county. Her parents, Robert and Margaret (Crouch) Bean, came to this county in 1832, and settled in Tennessee township. Mrs. James died in July, 1882, leaving nine children to mourn the loss of a kind and loving mother. Their names are, Robert, married Arabella Moon, living in Hire township; Edmund, keeping an Indian trading post in Alaska; George, Douglas, Allen, Henry, married Margaret Summons, living in this township; Marion, Emma and Addie.

Stephen A. White, an old settler of this township, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 29th of April, 1821, and the son of Thomas and Mary (Hicks) White. He spent his boyhood days in his native place, and in 1839, came to McDonough county and settled in Tennessee township. He has 160 acres of land, all under cultivation, and raises cattle and other stock in large numbers. Mr. White was married in November, 1841, to Elizabeth McGee, a daughter of Samuel McGee, one of the pioneers of this township. They have seven children living, and one dead: Marion, died in September, 1878; Henry, married Clara Young, and now lives in Blandinsville; Isabel, married Frank Eakel, now residing in Hire township; Samuel, married Fannie Mort, now living in this township; Frank, now a resident of Colchester; Douglas, living in this township; Elizabeth, married Elwood Owen, and now lives in Tennessee township; James, married Lawrence Owen, also a resident of Tennessee township.

Franklin F. Meyers, a son of Christian and Catharine (Fike) Meyers, was

born in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of January, 1832. When 23 years of age, Franklin started west with the intention of making his home and seeking his fortune in a newer country. At first he went to Nebraska, where he worked at his trade of plastering and bricklaying for two years. From Nebraska he went to Memphis, Tennessee, and was there engaged in working at his trade until 1864, when he came to McDonough county, with the intention of engaging in agricultural pursuits. He purchased 78 acres of good, improved land in Hire township, and there made many improvements and there resided until 1882, when he purchased 120 acres of land in Tennessee

township, residing on section 16, and where he has many valuable improvements. He was united with Mary Ann Fandon, on the 30th of November, 1861, in Memphis, Tennessee. Mrs. Meyers died in 1874, leaving four children; Ida F., Leah, Marcus, and Aquilla. Mr. Meyers was again married on the 24th of October, 1878, to Charlotte Hunn, a native of McDonough county, and a daughter of Joshua and Mary (Jackson) Davids. Mr. Meyers was collector of taxes one term in Hire township, and made a trusty and respected officer. He and his family are all members of the Methodist church at Tennessee, of which Mr. Meyers is steward.

CHAPTER XXIII.

COLCHESTER TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of McDonough occupies an interior portion of the county, being created from Tennessee and Chalmers townships, in 1880, as is more minutely shown further on in a review of the organization of the same. A large portion of timber is found within its borders. Crooked creek enters on the northeast quarter of section 5, and flowing in a southwesterly direction, leaves the township at the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 11. The Quincy branch of the Chicago Burling-

ton and Quincy railroad also passes through the township, affording an outlet for the shipment of the soil's products to eastern and southern markets. The coal interests of this township is its principal feature. It is nearly, if not quite, co-extensive with its entire surface, having been found in all parts of the township. There are a large number of shafts and banks in active operation, affording employment to hundreds of men, some of whom work in the banks, while others are constantly en-

gaged in hauling to home markets and the surrounding towns. The coal is regarded among the best in the state, and is used extensively in the manufacture of gas in several of the large western cities.

A man by the name of Smitherman came to what is now Colchester township, in the fall of 1829 or spring of 1830, locating on the northeast quarter of section 19, where he resided until the summer of 1831, when he removed to Morgan county.

David Troxwell settled on the southeast quarter of section 17, in the early part of 1829. He remained until the fall of 1830, when he removed to Springfield.

John D. Barber, a native of Kentucky, came to what is now Colchester township, in August, 1830, and settled upon the northwest quarter of section 27. Here he resided for two years, when he removed to a farm on section 19, where he lived until 1874, when death overtook him. His family are still residents of the county, one son, Robert, living in Lamoine township.

John D. Barber, (deceased), was born in South Carolina, August 11, 1797, and was a son of Robert and Priscilla (Lee) Barber. When he was nine years old, his parents moved to Lincoln county, North Carolina, where they remained nine years, then removed to Pulaski county, Kentucky. While they were living there, John D., returned to North Carolina, where he was married to Mary Davis, daughter of John B. and Esther (Mattocks) Davis, and a native of North Carolina. They were married in December, 1818. In 1830 they came to Mc-

Donough county and located on section 27, Chalmers township, where he at once built a house, probably the first in the township, and proceeded to improve a farm. Their first winter, 1830, was the one of the great snows, during which they endured fully their share of hardships and privations. Like many others they had to subsist through the winter upon dry hominy. In 1832 they moved to section 19, Colchester township. Mr. Barber died March 16, 1874, and was laid to rest in the Barber cemetery. Mrs. Barber died November 26, 1861. They were the parents of 10 children—Esther M., Robert, Edward D., Priscilla Lee, Rachel Catharine, Mary Carr, Charles, Nancy Jane, Sarah Elizabeth and John James. Esther M., now resides on the place where her father located in 1832, and the house which he then built, is still standing on the premises, though unused; Robert, is married to Mary Stephens, and living in this county; Edward D., is married to Elizabeth Rippetoe and also living in this county; Rachel C., is the wife of James O. Taylor, of Kansas; Mary Carr, is married to Caleb H. Rippetoe; Charles was born, and died, in this county; Nancy Jane married William A. Carson, and lives at Chester; Sarah Elizabeth is the wife of E. H. Hamilton; John James is married to Elizabeth Barrett, and resides in this county. John D. Barber hauled the clapboards to cover the first house built in Macomb, and hewed some of the logs and worked on the building of the first court house in McDonough county.

Nathaniel Barber, (deceased), was born in Kentucky, in 1825, and was a brother of John D. Barber. His parents came

to McDonough county, in 1830, and he was here reared, and married to Melissa Bain, a native of Iowa, and daughter of John Bain. They were the parents of two children—Mary Jane, who was married to Henry Knott, and died in August, 1881; and Robert A. Nathaniel Barber died in this county, in 1845, and is buried in the King cemetery. His widow died in 1861, on Christmas day. She is buried near Wayland, Iowa. Robert A. Barber was born September 22, 1845, and when eight years of age, removed with his mother to Henry county, Iowa. He remained in that county till July, 1867, when he returned to McDonough county. He was married, November 19, 1868, to Zirelda Barber. By this union there are five children—Mary Emma, Florence Eva, John D., William and Addie Lee. Mr. Barber is engaged in general farming.

In the spring of 1831 Thomas Palmer settled on section 19, where he erected a cabin and made a few improvements. He remained here about two years, and then returned to Morgan county.

In the fall of 1831 a man by the name of Todd settled on the place vacated by David Troxwell, on section 17, but only remained about a year.

Joshua Hunt and family came to McDonough county, November 16, 1831, settling on the northeast quarter of section 14, now Colchester township. Samuel A. Hunt came with his parents at the time above mentioned. He was afterward elected to the office of county surveyor and treasurer, during his residence in this county, for a detailed mention of which the reader is referred to the representative chapter of this volume. He

resides in Harper county, Kansas, at present. Isaac B., a brother of Samuel, came at the same time, and is now a resident of the town of Colchester.

Lewis Mourning and family came in July, 1833, settling near the town of Colchester, where they remained about one year. Mr. Mourning removed to a small farm about one mile east of the place. He staid here about a year, making a few improvements, after which he took up his residence on section 26, and five years later removed to the place now occupied by his son, William H., on the southwest quarter of section 26, Tennessee township. Mr. Mourning afterward removed to Kansas, where he died January 1, 1873. His wife still resides there, at an advanced age.

William Harvey Mourning is a native of Adair county, Kentucky, and was born on the 4th of October, 1831. He is the son of Lewis and Ann (Jones) Mourning, the former of whom went to Kansas a number of years after coming to McDonough county, and there remained until his death, which occurred on the 1st of January, 1873. In June, 1833, William Mourning came with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and located near Colchester, where his father operated the old Bacon mill, which stood about two miles northeast of Colchester. Here he remained about two years, when he removed to a small farm about one mile east of Colchester. A year later he moved on section 26, Tennessee township, and some years afterward located on the place now owned by his son William. William H. was married in this county, on the 11th of May, 1856, to Nancy Ann Breden, a native of Illinois,

and a daughter of William and Nancy A. (Driscoll) Breden. They have had 11 children—Mary R., wife of Lewis Mullison, living now in Dodge county, Nebraska; Emma B., married Henry Walker, who is now a resident of Colchester township; Maggie E., married Marion Booth, of Colchester; Francis M., Harvey, Eugene, Jennie, Annie, Martin, Minnie and Joseph. Mr. Mourning has 285 acres of land, nearly all under cultivation, and raises cattle, horses and hogs. He is engaged, also, in manufacturing brick, having made 200,000 brick in 1883. He has a new and elegant residence, which was erected in the fall of 1884, and beautiful grounds around his house. This building is 38x36 feet in size, with large bay windows, and every convenience that can be wished for, or heart desire.

Robert Cannon came to McDonough county in 1833, and located on section 6, in what is now Colchester township. He was born in Pennsylvania, and afterwards removed to Kentucky. He married Elizabeth Cheatham, a native of Virginia. He was a millwright, carpenter, and cabinet-maker, and followed his trade in Kentucky and for some time after coming to this county. On his arrival in the county, he purchased 40 acres of land, on which he built a log house. In this he resided with his family until his death occurred, in April, 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Cannon were the parents of three children, of whom James Anderson Cannon, of Macomb township, was one.

James L. Horrell located in what is now Colchester township, in the spring of 1835. In the same fall, he removed to Bethel township, where he died.

In 1835, Valentine B. Clayton came, in company with his parents. They entered land on section 25, where the family of Valentine have since resided. He was born in Washington county, Virginia, December 18, 1818, and when nine years of age, removed with his parents to Washington county, Tennessee, where he remained until coming to McDonough county. He was married in July, 1846, to Mahala D. Monk, who came to this county in 1834. They were the parents of five children—James F., Susan E., Charles W., William H., and Mary E. Mr. Clayton died March 26, 1884, and is buried at the Bean cemetery, near Colchester. Mr. Clayton's death occurred during the year 1884. His wife still resides on the old homestead.

William W. Clayton came to McDonough county, with his parents, in October, 1835, who settled in Colchester township, erecting a cabin on the northeast quarter of section 25. He afterwards removed to his parents' location on section 24. In Washington county, Virginia, on the 22d of February, 1817, William W. Clayton was born. When about 10 years of age, he removed from his native state to Washington county, Tennessee, with his parents, and there remained until the year 1835, when he came to McDonough county, Illinois, when his father built a house in Colchester township, and there died in 1852, at the age of 60 years. William W. was married in December, 1842, to Louisa Jane Monk, a daughter of Samuel Monk, an old settler of Schuyler county. Mr. and Mrs. Clayton have had seven children, four of whom are now living—

Martha; William H., living now in Kansas; James H.; Alonzo; Francis M., who enlisted in company A, Yates sharpshooters, afterwards known as the 64th Illinois infantry, and was with his company until the siege of Atlanta, when he was taken sick, and was sent to Marietta, thence home on thirty days' leave. After his discharge, he came home, but in very poor health, and never recovered, but lingered along until September 9, 1878, when he died. Three other children are dead. Valentine W., and Mary Ellen both died when they were infants. Mr. Clayton participated in the Mormon war, and was at Carthage when Smith surrendered. Mr. Clayton has at the present time a fine farm of 120 acres, which is all under cultivation, with the exception of 20 acres of timber land, in sections 24 and 25, Colchester township.

Henry Canote came to Colchester township, in the spring of 1836, locating on section 24, where he lived until his death. Mr. Canote was born in Madison county, Kentucky, in the year 1800, being a son of Jacob Canoté. He grew to manhood in that state, learning the trades of shoemaking and harness-making. He afterward held the office of constable of Greencastle, in Putnam county, Indiana, having removed there in 1830, from which place he came to this county. Mr. Canote was married in his native county, to Peachey Mumpine, also a native of Kentucky. They were the parents of four children—Martin, Calvin, Susanna, and Henry. Martin still resides near the old homestead, being married November 15, 1860, to Nancy J. Lower, born in McDonough county, in 1837.

Henry Canote, Jr., came with his parents to this township, in 1836. He was born in Putnam county, Indiana, May 22, 1833, and was married, in 1857, to Esther A. Monk, a native of this county, who died December 14, 1862. Mr. Canote was again married in April, 1865, to Jane Buford. They reside on the old homestead, on section 24.

Jonathan Hoyt entered land on section 13 and 14, erecting a cabin on the latter section in 1836, on which he afterward settled. He was born in Grafton county, New Hampshire, September 8, 1808, and was a son of Jonathan and Jemima (Ford) Hoyt, who were both natives of New Hampshire. When 12 years of age the family removed to Meigs county, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was married December 19, 1841, to Elizabeth Rowley, a native of New York, a daughter of Enos and Susan (Montgomery) Rowley.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among the others worthy of notice in a complete history of Colchester township are the following:

Jacob Durflinger, deceased, was a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and was born on the 2d day of April, 1803. He was there reared, and was married there on the 24th of August, 1826, to Mary, a daughter of Benjamin McAllister. They have had nine children: Frederick, Benjamin M., John, Julian, Elizabeth L., Rebecca E., Mary C., all dead; Joseph T., living in Colchester township, and George F., deceased. Jacob Durflinger removed with his family to McDonough county, in 1850, and located on section 36, now Colchester town-

ship. On the 1st day of March, 1855, he died, and his wife survived him until September the 9th, 1869.

Joseph T. Durflinger, the son of Jacob Durflinger, was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, on the 26th of June, 1846. He was quite a boy when the family removed to McDonough county, and here he received his schooling. He was married on the 27th of March, 1873, to Susan A. Clayton, a daughter of Valentine and Mahala (Monk) Clayton. Mr. Durflinger owns 180 acres of good land in Colchester township, most of which is under cultivation. He also raises a large stock of cattle and hogs, having several different breeds of each. Mr. Durflinger erected his present residence in 1879, and is now one of the most successful and prosperous farmers in this township.

W. A. Hutchinson was born in Windsor county, Vermont, on the 25th of April, 1817, and is the son of Ebenezer and Mary Hutchinson. He came to McDonough county, in 1860, and one year later settled on his present location on section 35, Colchester township, where he now owns 110 acres of land, and raised some fine crops. Mr. Hutchinson was married in Vermont, on the 23d of January, 1843, to Mary M. Hallett, a native of that state. Mr. Hutchinson is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly respected by his many friends of McDonough county.

Benjamin Windsor, who is one of the substantial men of this township, was born in Staffordshire, England, on the 6th day of April, 1818. He was reared in his native county, and was there married on the 24th of June, 1846, to Ellen

Blakemore, a native of that country, and a daughter of John and Ann Blakemore. Mr. Windsor came to the United States in 1850, and located in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining until coming to this county, in 1857. He then located in Colchester, and began mining, and so continued until the year 1875, when he decided to give up his former occupation and give his attention to farming and stock raising. In 1862 he bought 15 acres of land, and the year following he purchased 20 acres, beside that he now has 37 acres more, which he bought of A. V. Neece. He has a large stock of cattle and hogs, and owing to his good management and intelligence, he has made as finely a cultivated farm as can be found in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Windsor are the parents of five children living—Sarah Ann, living in Creston, Iowa; Thomas, Jane, Ella Maria and James. One son was killed by a train in Missouri.

Robert Myers, son of Eli and Ann (Porter) Myers, was born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, on the 2d of March, 1820. When three years of age, he moved with his parents to Pickaway county, Ohio, where his parents died, and Robert then went to live with an uncle, William Porter. He remained with William Porter until July, 1846, when he was married to Mary Ann Hollowell, a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Hollowell. In the fall of 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Myers came to Adams county, Illinois, where they remained until the spring of 1850, when they removed to their present location on section 25, Tennessee township, now the township of Colchester. Mr. Myers has 90 acres of

land, about half of which is improved, and besides practicing farming, he pays attention to the raising of stock of various kinds. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are the parents of three children, whose names are—Ann Elizabeth, married Reuben Strater, living at Fandon; Mary Jane, married Cassius M. Strater, living in Hancock county; William Kenton, married Phrony Hooten, a resident of Colchester township.

Hieronymus Ott came to McDonough county, in 1858, since which he has been a resident here. He is a native of Guggenberg, Bavaria, in the German empire, and was born February 16, 1827, his parents being Joseph N., and Mary (Schneider) Ott. His father was a farmer, and his early life was spent on a farm. When he reached the age of 18 years, he left home and went to Miltenberg, also in Bavaria, where he began learning the cooper's trade. He mastered that trade in two years, after which he worked as a journeyman one year. At the age of 21 he drew a number which called for his service in the army, upon which he immediately entered, and served six years in the Bavarian army and participated in what is there known as the "Revolutionary war," where the royal army met, among the revolutionists, Generals Franz Sigel, Hecker and others, who afterwards became renowned in the service of the United States. At the close of his term of service, Mr. Ott went back to his home and worked some at his trade, also assisted his father upon the farm. In 1856, he bade farewell to his native land and took passage from Havre to New York, determined to try his fortune in the New World. He

stopped first in Cleveland, Ohio, where he had a brother living, and there followed his trade a short time, then he and his brother, John S. Ott, came to Illinois, and located at Galesburg, where Hieronymus went to work for the C. B. & Q. railroad company. About a year later he came to McDonough county, and first located in Colchester, where he was employed by the Quincy Coal Company for about 12 years, then bought a house in Colchester in which he lived two years. He then bought his present farm which contains 124 acres of land, and is located in Chalmers township. Mr. Ott was married December 18, 1864, to Mary Wingler, a native of Baden, and daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gros) Wingler. Her parents are residents of Bushnell, and came to this county the same year that Mr. Ott did. Mr. Ott is engaged in stock raising. He is the school director of his district.

William Kipling, a resident of Tennessee township, was born in Dunham, England, November 6, 1819. His parents, John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Kipling were also natives of England. William Kipling came to America in 1852, and settled then in Tennessee township, McDonough county. Five years later, he returned to his native country, and was married, March 25, 1857, to Mary Hassop, of Dunham, England. He then came back to Tennessee township, and has remained here since that time. Mrs. Kipling died, April 14, 1874, aged 50 years, six months and nine days. She left four children—William, born in 1858; John, born in 1861; Thomas, born in 1863; Alfred, born

January 6, 1866. Two children, Albert and Elizabeth, are deceased. Mr. Kipling was married the second time, October 25, 1875, to Catharine McSweeney, a native of Ireland. He is an enterprising business man, carrying on a grocery store, at Ragtown, and mining coal at four banks. The latter are run by his sons. He owns 32 acres of land. Mr. Kipling has crossed the ocean seven times, in his visits to relatives and friends in the old country. He is a staunch supporter of the republican party.

Thomas Kipling, son of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Kipling, was born in Dunham, England, March 2, 1826. He emigrated to this country in 1853 and stopped for a time in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, and in Virginia. He then came to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled permanently in Tennessee township. He was married December 22, 1868, to Mary J. Hassop, and by this union has had nine children, eight of whom are living—William, Francis, Mary L., Septimus, Thomas N., Joseph, John E., and Abraham. One son, Roscoe, is deceased. Mr. Kipling has followed mining since coming here, and owns two banks, in working condition. He also owns 20 acres of land, which his sons cultivate. He enlisted in the service of his adopted country, May 24, 1861, and served one year and 11 months. He is a member of the G. A. R. post at Colchester, and politically a republican.

Captain George W. Reid is a native of the city of New York, born November 25, 1837. He is a son of John Reid, a native of Scotland. He was brought up in his native city, and educated in the

public schools. In 1856, he went to New Jersey, where, for a few months, he followed carpentering; and in the fall of the same year, went to Indianapolis, Indiana, remaining there until June, 1857. At that date he came to McDonough county and located at Macomb, where he followed his trade until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. He then enlisted in 1861, in company D, of the 64th Illinois infantry and was commissioned as second lieutenant. In June 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, and in December of the same year, was appointed captain of his company. He served in the 16th corps of the army of the Tennessee, participating in the battles of New Madrid, Island Number 10, siege of Corinth, Iuka, second battle of Corinth, and skirmishes and battles from Chattanooga to Atlanta and to Gainsville Alabama. During the battle fought at Atlanta, July 22, 1864, he captured a rebel flag, which he brought home with him, on his return from the army. He has since sent it to Springfield, Illinois. He was mustered out of the service in November 1864, and returned to this county and located where he now lives, on section 11, Chalmers township. He owns a farm of 50 acres. Captain Reid has been twice, coroner of McDonough county. He is a member of the G. A. R., and commander of Macomb Post, No. 103. He is a member of the Presbyterian church. March 29, 1865, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Hunter, of Macomb, a daughter of William Hunter. Captain Reid was a brave and fearless soldier, never shrinking from duty, and always at his

post. He is justly deserving of the honor which he then won.

CEMETERY.

A cemetery is located on section 19, on the Barber place. It contains about one acre and is fenced. It has never been laid out as a public burying ground, but is used generally by the public. The first burial was Charles, a three-year-old son of John Barber.

ORGANIC.

Colchester township was constituted in the spring of 1880, from Tennessee and Chalmers townships, taking from the former all of sections 1, 12, 13, 24, 25, 36, and the east half of sections 2, 11, 14, 23, 26 and 35; from the latter all of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30, 31, and the west half of sections 20, 29 and 32. This makes the township six miles north and south, the north half three and a half miles east and west, and the south half three miles east and west. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, D. W. Campbell; clerk, Stroder Stookey; assessor, W. B. Cowan; collector, J. Surtees; highway commissioners, Otto Yaap and S. Copeland; justices of the peace, Thomas Richards and B. H. Clapbaugh; constables, George Slocum and John Stewart.

STONE QUARRY.

In 1874 Joseph Oakman opened a stone quarry on section 23. The stone is a sort of sand stone, and is in layers of from three to ten inches in thickness. The narrow layers are suitable for pavement slabs, while the thicker ones are

desirable for building purposes and for the foundation of buildings. The quarrying is carried on during spring and fall seasons, when farm work is slack, Mr. Oakman and his boys doing the work. The stone has a market for a distance of five or six miles. The stone is soft enough to handle easily, but hardens perceptibly when exposed to the weather.

Joseph Oakman came to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1863, and located in the northern part of the county. In 1865 he removed to his present location on section 23, now Colchester township. He pays attention to both the raising of stock and to farming, having about 80 acres of as good land as there can be found in this township. Joseph was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of January, 1815, and is the son of Ebenezer and Ann (Bruce) Oakman. His father was a native of Boston, and his mother of Philadelphia. In 1820 the family removed to Bedford county, where our subject was reared to manhood, and there received his education. In April, 1854, Joseph left Pennsylvania and came to Hancock county, Illinois, and remaining there until 1863, when he came to McDonough county. He was married in Perry county, Pennsylvania, July 30, 1848, to Mary Eyre, a native of Dauphin county, that state. They have had 10 children, four of whom are dead—Susannah Frances, wife of William Blanchard, of this township; Jacob E., married Lizzie Ullrich, now living in McDonough county; Hannah C., married Joseph Bach, now living in Macomb; Joseph H., living in Colchester; Daniel F.; John A., died

January 20, 1860, aged eight years; William, died October 11, 1865, aged four years; Sarah A., died in infancy, and Eliza J. died in 1873, at the age of five years. Mr. Oakman has held the office of school director.

TOWN OF COLCHESTER.

A short time previous to the completion of the Northern Cross—now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad—Lewis H. Little, the owner of the northeast quarter of section 13, then Tennessee township, determined upon that point for a location of a new town, and for that purpose the tract was surveyed by a gentleman by the name of Chester, then an employe of the railroad company. In honor of the surveyor, the new place was christened Chester, but on learning of the numerous towns in the country by that name, he prefixed the term "Col," making it Colchester. That term might very properly be implied to be an abbreviation of the word "coal," then beginning to be an important product of this locality. Mr. Little made no public sale of lots, but placing them upon the market, they were disposed of rapidly and the new town was soon under full headway. D. W. Campbell, still a resident of the place, bought the first two lots and erected the first building.

Since the laying out of the original town in 1855, there have been six additions made to it; the first by Charles E. Gilchrist, the second by Martin Canote, the third by the Quincy Coal Company, two by James Roberts, and one by D. C. Reece. Charles Gilchrist made the first and only public sale of lots. At private sale the first lots sold from \$20 to \$60

each, and all soon passed out of the hands of the original proprietor. On the completion of the railroad the town grew very rapidly for about two years, when no further apparent growth was made until the time of the war, when immigration again was attracted to the place. As may be inferred, the class of citizens by which the town was settled was principally miners, hard working, intelligent men and women.

In the month of April, 1857, a public meeting was held for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing the town under a special charter. The question was discussed pro and con, and it was determined to submit the matter to a vote of the people. In May the vote was taken, 58 voting for and two against incorporation. So the town was incorporated, and a board of trustees, consisting of five members, was duly elected. The following are the names of the members of the first board: John Patrick, Thomas W. Hunt, John E. Jackson, William Cowan and W. L. Whitson.

Colchester, like all other towns, has had its seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity. Its most rapid growth was in the years 1856 and 1857, just after the completion of the railroad. From that time until the years 1863 and 1864 but little was done; then the town began to improve again, but soon fell back to a state of apathy, which continued until late years, when it began to take a new life. We now find it rapidly improving; new houses of the most substantial character have been erected and the town now contains a larger number of inhabitants than ever before.

Colchester has many advantages not possessed by other towns of the county. The face of the earth not only yields its fruit to the work of the hands of her people, but the underworld is compelled to yield up her treasures, which go to enrich mankind and administer to the comforts of the race. Even should a drouth occur, these people have a mine of wealth in their coal fields that cannot be effected by it. The demand for this product has never yet been less than the supply; therefore, while other places may feel from time to time the effects of a monetary crisis, Colchester does not suffer in comparison with them.

THE BEGINNING.

The first store building in the town of Colchester was erected in December, 1855, by D. W. Campbell, who put in a stock of groceries January 9, 1856. The building, which was 16x18 feet in ground area and constructed of pine lumber, is at present located on Coal street, and is occupied by William Wright as a harness shop.

The second building was the wing of the Chester house. Its construction was commenced about the same time as that built by D. W. Campbell, by John Taylor. Before its completion, however, Mr. Taylor sold it to John Stults, who finished and operated it as the Chester house. It was the first hotel in the place.

John Patrick opened the first general store in the early part of 1856. The building was the third erected in Colchester, and is now occupied by Consenes book store.

Atkinson & Gash were the next to build and open a store, which was in the

fall of 1856. They carried a general stock, and in 1858 sold to John Taylor & Son.

Samuel Greenwood was the pioneer blacksmith of Colchester. He established the business during the winter of 1855-6.

C. W. Wettengel opened the first shoe shop in Colchester, May 8, 1857. He rented a small building on the north side for about five months, and afterward operated a shoe store until 1866 where Newland's building now stands. He is at present operating a farm in Hire township.

The first to engage in the millinery business in Colchester, was Maggie Slocum, in 1863. This lady is now the estimable wife of S. D. Mills.

J. W. Webster was the first dealer in drugs in Colchester. He also handled hardware, and was the first in that line.

The first physician to locate at Colchester was M. C. Archer, who came in 1857. Dr. W. H. Weir was the next physician, and is still a resident of the place.

John Whitson was the first station agent at this point.

The store now occupied by J. W. Hendle, druggist, was built by Martin Canote, in the fall of 1856, and rented for dwelling purposes.

The first house built for a private dwelling only, was erected about the same time by William Hopkins, who still resides in the same.

FIRST MERCHANT.

Daniel W. Campbell, who is now engaged in the insurance business, is the oldest settler in Colchester, and was its

first merchant. He was born in Jefferson county, Tennessee, on the 28th day of August, 1826, being the son of Daniel and Susannah (Goans) Campbell, both natives of Tennessee, and who were born on the same day of the month and in the same year, September 22, 1800. Mrs. Campbell is still living and resides in Colchester. In 1828 the family removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and in the winter of 1829, came to McDonough county, settling in Tennessee township. In the spring of 1830, they moved on to section 10, where they resided until fall of the same year, when they located on what is now known as the Widow Harrison farm. In 1832 Daniel Campbell, Sr., enlisted and served in the Black Hawk war, returning home in 1833, and in the following year was elected sheriff. In 1841 he went down the Mississippi and up the Red river, and as he was returning home, he was taken sick and died, August 9, 1842, in Greene county, Illinois. Daniel W. Campbell was reared and educated in McDonough county, and in 1841, engaged in farming with the family. In 1852 he moved to the village of Middletown, this state, and engaged in teaming, etc., which he followed until 1855, when he engaged in business in Colchester, at which point he has been connected with some kind of business interest ever since. He has been conducting his present business, that of insurance agent, for the past 15 years, and has met with deserved success. The marriage ceremony which united the destinies of Daniel W. Campbell and Adeline A. Jackson, a native of the state of Kentucky, was performed on the 9th day of November, 1854. Mrs. Campbell's death

occurred January 2, 1864. Three children of that marriage are now living—Frank M., Albert and Eva. Mr. Campbell held the office of constable from 1858 to 1879, and in 1870, was elected coroner, which office he held for two years. He has also served the people in the capacity of township assessor and collector several terms, and has been a school director for the past 15 years, and is at this time supervisor of Colchester township.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

The general merchandise business of Stevens Brothers, was established in 1869, by E. Stevens, and his son, E. D. They opened, at that time, with but \$1,500 worth of goods in stock, and increased the same, as the trade developed. These gentlemen continued the business until 1872, when the elder Mr. Stevens was succeeded by another son, J. W. Stevens. During the year 1874, these gentlemen closed out the business, and two years later became interested in the firm of A. J. Smith & Company. Five years elapsed and then Mr. Smith retired from the firm and they then resumed the old firm name of Stevens Brothers. In 1881, J. W. Stevens, another brother, became a member of the firm, and in 1882, J. F. Stevens was admitted to the same honor, making the firm now consist of four brothers. They carry a stock of from \$35,000 to \$40,000 worth of the various lines of goods that go to make up what is known as general merchandise. It is claimed with a good deal of sincerity that they are doing the largest business of the kind in the county, and the claim is justified by the immensity of their stock

and the large number of their friends and patrons.

Edward D. Stevens, of the firm of Stevens Brothers, is a native of McDonough county, and was born on the 29th of August, 1848. His father, Socrates Stevens, was a native of the state of Indiana, being born in October, 1824. He came to this county in 1844, and followed school teaching as a profession. Amanda J. Stevens, the mother of Edward, was born in Indiana. Edward attended Abingdon college, at Abingdon, Illinois, for three years, having previous to that attended school in this county. When 18 years of age, he engaged in teaching school in Colchester, which profession he followed for three years, at the expiration of which time, he engaged in mercantile life. In 1874, he, in company with his brother, James W., and A. Horrocks, engaged in the manufacture of fire clay at Bardolph, Illinois, with which he was identified for some eight years, but did not take an active part in the management of the same after 1881. On the 28th day of December, 1869, Edward was married to Jessie M. Cuyler, a native of Canada. Three children have been born to them—Ralph C., Edgar A., and Bertha C. Mr. Stevens is one of the most prominent of Colchester's citizens, and is the present treasurer of the city. He is a member of Bardolph lodge, No. 472, A. F. and A. M., also of the Morse Chapter, and of the Almoner Commandery, No. 32, of Augusta, this state. The firm of which he is a member, has by fair and honorable dealings, built up a reputation second to none in McDonough county, or in the counties adjoining.

James William Stevens, the second member of the firm of Stevens Brothers, is a native of this county, and was born May 25, 1853. He was reared and educated in the county, but attended the Abingdon college, at Abingdon, Illinois, for one term. In 1872, he engaged, with his brother, in mercantile business, but had, however, acted as a clerk with the former firm—E. D. & S. Stevens—up to the time of becoming a partner. In 1874, both he and E. D. Stevens, in company with A. Horrocks, established the Bardolph fire clay works. In 1876, James W. returned to Colchester, and entered into a partnership with A. J. Smith & Co., under the firm name of A. J. Smith, which continued until Mr. Smith sold his interest to E. D. Stevens, in January, 1881, when the firm of Stevens Brothers was formed. James William Stevens and Jessie L. Smith were married on the 26th day of February, 1874. Mrs. Stevens is the daughter of Albert J. and Francis A. (Cuyler) Smith. By their union, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens have been blessed with two children—Raymond W. and Ernest J. Mr. Stevens is one of McDonough county's prominent business men, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

John H. Stevens, also of Stevens Brothers, was born, October 12, 1856, in this county, where he was reared and educated. He remained on his father's farm, and followed the occupation of a farmer until March, 1879, at which time he began clerking for A. J. Smith & Co., of Colchester. He continued with that firm, and with its successor—the firm of Stevens Brothers—up to the time of becoming a member of the latter

firm, in 1881. His marriage with Anna Higbee occurred on the 27th day of September, 1877, his wife also being a native of McDonough county. Mr. and Mrs. John H. Stevens are the parents of two children—Edna and Clyde. Although comparatively a young man, Mr. Stevens' ability as a business man will compare favorably with that of many an older merchant. He is a member in good standing of the Christian church, of Colchester.

The youngest member of the firm of Stevens Brothers, of Colchester, is J. Frank Stevens, who was born on the 22d day of August, 1861, in McDonough county, Illinois. He received his education in the county, and remained on his father's farm, where he followed farming until 1880. He then engaged with A. J. Smith & Co., of Colchester, in the capacity of a clerk, and continued in that position, with the same firm, until it became the firm of Stevens Brothers. In 1882, he became a member of the last mentioned firm. The marriage of J. Frank Stevens and Lizzie E. Fields was solemnized on the 22d day of January, 1882. One child, Bernice E., has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens. He is a member of the lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Colchester, McDonough county.

Among the enterprising, wide-awake merchants of Colchester, may be mentioned the general merchandise house of Parnall & Sons. This establishment owes its existence to John Parnall, Sr., and William Parnall, who started in 1880. In June, 1881, the latter partner died, and the firm name was changed to its present form, the sons, R. J. and

James, being admitted as partners by their father. They carry a full stock of the various goods usually found in stores of this kind, and valued at about \$5,000.

John Parnall, Sr., of the firm of Parnall & Sons, general merchants of Colchester, is a native of England, being born there in 1818. He was there married to Eliza Williams, in August, 1843. They were the parents of seven children. William Parnall, their eldest son, was born in England in 1846, and died in Colchester, McDonough county, June 11, 1881; Richard J. Parnall was, also, born in England, on the 8th day of May, 1860, and was married November 19, 1884, to Ella F. Shirley, a native of Saginaw, Michigan; James Parnall, also a member of the firm, was born on the first of October, 1861, in England, and his marriage was solemnized December 25, 1884, he marrying Cecelia M. Roberts, a daughter of James Roberts. Richard and James became members of the firm in 1881. The Parnall family emigrated to America in 1871, and located in Colchester, McDonough county, Illinois. In 1877, John Parnall, Sr., established himself in business, by starting a flour and feed store. In 1880 the present business was established under the firm name of Parnall & Son (members being John, Sr., and William.) Richard is a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Colchester, while James is a member of the Miners' Friendly society, and John, Sr., of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The general merchandise business operated by John A. Stookey was inaugurated in 1872, by Stookey & Park, then on the north side. In 1873, Mr. Park

retired from the firm, and with the exception of a few months, Mr. Stookey has continued to run the establishment alone ever since. On the 16th of November, 1881, this gentleman removed his stock to its present location in the Smith building. He carries a stock of about \$3,500 worth of goods, and is doing a good business. John A. Stookey was born in Ross county, Ohio, May 22, 1841, his parents being Moses and Hulda (Goldsbery) both of whom were natives of the state of Ohio. In the fall of 1842 the family removed to McDonough county, where John A. was reared and educated. He remained on his father's farm until he reached his 17th year, when he engaged in clerking with Ed. McDonald, of Colchester, remaining with him one year, then going to Blandinsville, where he followed the same vocation for four years. In 1868 he came to Colchester, and engaged as a clerk for one year, at the expiration of which time he engaged in teaming, which he followed until 1872, at which time he entered upon a mercantile career, at which he has been eminently successful. Mr. Stookey held the position of justice of the peace in Tennessee township from 1868 till 1872, and, since coming to Colchester, has served both as city clerk and city treasurer, all of which positions he filled with honor to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. John A. Stookey and Elizabeth Stevens (a daughter of Socrates Stevens, of this county, and a sister of E. D. Stevens, of this city,) were married on the 18th day of November, 1871. They have one child living, Bert J. Mr. Stookey is a member in good standing of the Metho-

dist Episcopal church, of Colchester, McDonough county.

The firm of Myers & Cowan, general merchants, commenced business in this place in November, 1882, and carry a stock representing about \$5,000.

The grocery establishment of J. D. Trew was established by the same gentleman in August, 1877. He carries a nice stock of groceries, valued at over \$1,000.

A. J. Smith & Son, who are extensively engaged in the clothing and gentlemen's furnishing goods business, established the same in the month of November, 1881. The building in which they are located, which was built by them, is 40x80 feet in ground area, and two stories high. They carry a large and well assorted stock of goods in the various lines handled by them, that will invoice about \$10,000, and although they are a new firm in this line, they still have succeeded in working up a most excellent trade. In 1871, A. J. Smith engaged in the general merchandise business, and remained in the same until 1881, when the present business was established. as above narrated.

Albert J. Smith, Sr.; of the above firm, was born in Lower Canada, on the 16th day of October, 1830, being the son of Joseph M. and Eliza (Westover) Smith, both of whom were natives of Vermont. When Albert was 13 years of age, his parents removed to Franklin county, Vermont, where he received his education. In 1861, he came west and located at Plymouth, Illinois, where he remained until 1863, when he came to Colchester in the capacity of agent for the Chicago Burlington and Quincy rail-

road company, which position he filled until 1879. He was also engaged in the coal business, and in 1878 took charge of the Union hotel, which he conducted for one year. In November, 1881, he established his present business, that of clothing and gents' furnishing, and by honest dealing and strict attention to business, has built up an enviable trade. Previous to engaging in this business he carried a full line of general merchandise. On the 10th day of March, 1856, Albert J. Smith and Frances A. Cuyler were joined in matrimony, and by their marriage they have been blessed with three children: Jesse L., Herbert W. and Eddie E. Mr. Smith is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and ranks among the substantial business men of McDonough county.

George C. Kratzer, commenced the making of boots and shoes, at this place, in 1875, and worked at that business until 1880, when he built the brick building now occupied by him, and put in a stock of ladies' and gentlemen's foot wear.

G. M. Thompson & Co., are the present representatives of the drug business established by W. A. Wayland in 1872. He had a mixed stock at that time consisting of groceries and drugs. In 1874, the firm was changed to Wayland and Fields, but in 1875, they sold out to G. M. Thompson, who closed out the grocery department. On the 1st of January, 1885, the present firm was formed.

The drug and stationery business of Robert M. Hendel, was established by M. B. Morey, in 1870. In the spring of 1874, Mr. Hendel became one of the partners in the new firm of Morey and

Hendel. In the year following the latter gentleman purchased the interest of his partner and has since operated it alone.

Milton P. Agnew deals in hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, iron and steel in bar, etc. The stand was commenced in January, 1883, by Agnew & Price, who continued in partnership until August, 1884, when the firm was dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Price. Mr. Agnew carries a clean stock of about \$4,000 worth of goods, and has a good patronage.

Milton P. Agnew is a resident of Colchester, Illinois, where he conducts a general hardware, house-furnishing and farm-implement business, carrying a full and varied stock of such goods as is usually kept in stores of this kind. Mr. Agnew is successor to the firm of Agnew & Price, by whom the business was established January 1, 1883, of which firm he was the senior member. As a result of enterprise and fair dealing the house now enjoys a large and profitable trade. The subject of this sketch was born in Rushville, Illinois, March 14, 1851, but has resided almost ever since in McDonough county. He received his education in the common schools of the county, with the exception of a course in Baylies' commercial college of Keokuk, Iowa, from which institution he graduated in June, 1874. Before entering mercantile pursuits Mr. Agnew was a school teacher, in which capacity he became pretty generally acquainted all over the county; was for several terms secretary of the county institute, and took a deep interest in all meetings of that association. For biog-

raphy of his parents, see the sketch of H. C. Agnew, in the chapter relating to the courts of the county.

George F. Hartung is one of the enterprising hardware merchants of the town. The business which he represents was established by Thomas & Erdman, in 1865. Some time afterwards it was run by J. M. Erdman, who sold out to LaRont & Hartung, of whom Mr. Hartung is the successor. He occupies a store room on Front street which is 27x60 feet in size, two-stories high. He carries a well-assorted stock of heavy and shelf hardware, cutlery, stoves, tin and tinner's stock, etc., that will invoice about \$4,000, and is doing a large share of the trade in his line, in the city.

G. F. Hartung is a native of Quincy, Illinois, and was born on the 7th day of October, 1858. He was reared to manhood at the place of his birth. He came to McDonough county December 17, 1877, and located in the city of Colchester, where he worked at his trade, that of a tinner, until March, 1879. From there he went to St. Louis, then to Quincy, March 15, 1880. There he remained until January 1, 1881, when he returned to Colchester and entered the employ of J. S. LaRont, with whom he remained until August 18, 1881, when he became a member of the firm of LaRont & Hartung, dealers in hardware, stoves and tinware; this business having been established in 1865, by Thomas & Erdman. This partnership continued until the year 1871, when J. M. Erdman bought out Thomas, and continued to run the business until December 17, 1877, when Webster & LaRont purchased the business of Mr. Erdman. They continued

to conduct the business until January, 1880, when J. S. LaRont purchased Mr. Webster's interest. This business was run by Mr. LaRont till August 18, 1881, when George F. Hartung became a partner with J. S. LaRont and continued until January 1st, of the present year, when Mr. Hartung became sole owner of the business, which has increased until it is now one of the leading interests of Colchester. The marriage of George F. Hartung and Hannah Bastert was solemnized June 17, 1884. Mrs. Hartung is a native of Quincy, Illinois, and is a daughter of Henry C. Bastert, of that city. Mr. Hartung is one of the prominent business men of Colchester, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

William L. Consene, dealer in books, stationery, musical instruments, sewing machines, etc., began business in this city in April, 1878, with a small stock of books and stationery, four doors west of his present stand. He has gradually increased his business, and in March, 1880, removed to his present quarters. He carries a stock of about \$5,500, and is the leading representative in his line.

Among the active merchants of Colchester, must be mentioned William L. Consene, who engaged in business at this point in April, 1878. He is a native of Oswego county, New York, having been born on the 7th day of July, 1848. He received his education in his native county, where he remained until reaching his majority, when he removed to Missouri, locating in Brookfield, where he engaged in the capacity of clerk with D. C. Strawbridge, with whom he re-

mained some three years. At the expiration of that time he returned to his native state, where he resided until the spring of 1876, at which time he came to Colchester. He engaged in the book and stationery business, in a small way, in April, 1878, and his business has steadily increased until he now has one of the leading business interests in the city. As is noted above, he has added other branches to his original business. William L. Consene and Nancy Snyder, a native of Missouri, were married on the 10th of March, 1872. Mr. Consene is a member of Tennessee lodge, No. 496, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

Ole E. Wold, the present representative of the jewelry business, commenced here in February, 1877, in the store of Samuel Parks. In the fall of 1881, he purchased the property on Front street, now occupied by him, and removed thither. This room is 16 feet 6 inches wide, by 36 feet long. He carries a very large and complete stock of jewelry, musical instruments, silverware, etc., which is valued at \$10,000, and is doing the largest trade of any house in this line in the county. He deserves a great deal of credit for his success, as he started with a stock of about \$200.

Ole E. Wold, dealer in jewelry, musical instruments and silverware, is a native of Norway, and is the only representative of that nationality in Colchester. He was born in that country January 3, 1853, where he learned the watch-making trade. In 1871 he emigrated to America, locating in Chicago, Illinois where he was in business at the time of the second Chicago fire, in 1873, and was so unfortunate as to lose his entire

stock in that fire. He remained there, working at his trade until 1877, when he removed to Colchester, and engaged in his present business. He then carried a \$2,000 stock, but has steadily added to his stock until he now carries one valued at \$10,000 and upwards, and is doing the leading business in his lines in the county. Ole E. Wold and Nancy Taylor were married on the 23d of December, 1878. Mrs. Wold is a native of Missouri. They have two children living—Minnie E. and Inga. Mr. Wold is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Knights of Pythias, of which latter lodge he has held the office of master of exchequer. He is one of the original members of the Colchester band and of the Colchester orchestra.

In the fall of 1881, C. A. and W. O. Stevens purchased the meat market owned by William Peck, and in the spring of 1882 they disposed of the same to Midrow and McCrelis, who conducted the business about six months. Stevens and Evans then purchased it, and run the same until the spring of 1883, when Mr. Evans retired and was succeeded by Mr. Simmons, the firm name becoming Stevens & Simmons. In March, 1884, the old firm of C. A. and W. O. Stevens again assumed control of the business and still conduct the same. They have a capital of about \$4,000.

Charles A. Stevens, of the firm of C. A. and W. O. Stevens, proprietors of the meat market in Colchester, is a native of McDonough county, Illinois, and was born June 12, 1840. He is a son of William and Mary (Mylor) Stevens, who were native Kentuckians. Charles was



Phuah Clark

reared and educated in this county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1881, when, with his present partner, he engaged in the butcher business at Colchester, and has continued the same ever since. The firm also pays particular attention to the stock business, buying and selling. Charles A. Stevens and Eliza E. Smith were united in marriage on the 16th day of August, 1860. Mrs. Stevens is a native of this state. One child have blessed their union—Ina L. During the years 1862 and 1868, Mr. Stevens served the people in the capacity of township collector. He is a member in good standing of the Colchester lodge of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

William O. Stevens, is also a member of the firm of C. A. and W. O. Stevens, who conducts the meat market at Colchester, and also deals in stock. He was born in McDonough county, Illinois, on the 5th day of July, 1861. His father was Jasper Stevens, a native of the state of Kentucky, and who went west in 1863, and was killed by the Indians, in Idaho territory, while on his way home. William O. was reared by his grandfather, William D. Stevens, and followed the occupation of a farmer until engaging in his present business in 1881. He retired from the firm the following year and again engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until the fall of 1883, when he engaged in the capacity of a clerk with the firm of Stevens Brothers of Colchester, and continued with them until the month of March, 1884, when he again entered into a partnership with Charles A. Stevens. On the 7th day of March, 1883, William O.

Stevens and Retta Ellis, a native of McDonough county, were joined in wedlock. One child—Earl, has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stevens.

S. D. Mills, one of the representatives of the lumber trade, came to Colchester in 1867, and engaged at his trade as carpenter and builder, and in 1872 entered into his present business. Mr. Mills as a contractor and builder, has built many of the best houses in the western portion of the county, his trade not being confined to his own particular village and the country immediately surrounding it. He is regarded as a good carpenter and reliable man. He carries a stock of lumber, lath, shingles, lime, hair and cement, and all other articles usually found in a well regulated lumber yard. The firm is now S. D. Mills and Brother.

Stephen D. Mills, lumber merchant of Colchester, was born in Nova Scotia, January 27, 1837. His father, Peter Mills, was also a native of the same country, while his mother, Jane (Armour) Mills was born in Scotland, but was raised in Nova Scotia. In December, 1842, the family located in Western Canada, where Stephen received his education and learned the carpenter trade. In 1858 he removed to Saginaw, Michigan, and resided there and in other parts of the state until July, 1861, when he enlisted in company D, 16th Michigan infantry. He served in the army of the Potomac, and took an active part in the first Richmond campaign. He served in the army of the Potomac until June, 1864, when he received a wound in the leg at Petersburg, Virginia, and was sent to the Lincoln hospital, at Washington, D. C. In October, 1864, he returned to

Michigan, and, on account of his wound, did not return to the field. He received an honorable discharge, which was dated August, 1865. In October, 1865, he went to New Mexico, remained one year and then returned to Michigan. In February, 1867, he went to Leavenworth, Kansas, and from there, in July, 1867, came to Colchester, and engaged in carpentering, and, by close attention to business, he accumulated considerable means and entered into the lumber business in 1872, and his trade has been constantly increasing ever since. Stephen D. Mills and Margaret R. Slocum were married on the 7th day of April, 1867. Mrs. Mills is a native of Pike county, Illinois, and is a daughter of William Slocum, formerly of this county, coming here in 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are the parents of one child—Minnie D. They are members of the Christian church, while Mr. Mills is a member of the Independent Order of Good Templars and of the Grand Army of the Republic. He is also a member of the present board of aldermen.

In 1870, Thomas J. Bowman engaged in the business of dealing in farm and agricultural implements, in this place. In 1880, he also embarked in the sale of furniture. He has two stores, one for each line of business and has some \$3,000 invested.

Thomas J. Bowman, dealer in furniture and agricultural implements, was born in Tennessee township, this county. His father, Daniel N. Bowman, was a native of the State of Tennessee, being born in 1814, and who came to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1844, and located in Tennessee township. There he

followed the occupation of farmer until 1856, when he entered mercantile life and continued the same up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1858. He was married in Greene county, in the year 1842, to Margaret Parker, a daughter of Thomas Parker, one of the first settlers of McDonough county. They were the parents of seven children. Mrs. Bowman died in April, 1881. Thomas Bowman was raised and educated in this county, and in 1861 engaged in mining and coal dealing, which he followed until 1870, when he established the agricultural business and also wagon manufacturing, in place of which he added furniture in 1880. He was married on the 13th of December, 1883, to Bessie Brent, a native of England. At present he is a notary public, and in 1872, was elected police magistrate, which office he held until 1882. He is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

The livery business of M. A. Murray was established by that gentleman, on the 29th of October, 1877, on the north side of the town. Here he remained until February, 1881, when he built his present building, which is 50x64 feet in size, with a shed 20x34 feet in addition. He has eight horses and six vehicles, in the winter and 10 horses in the summer. He is doing the main business in the town.

Milom A. Murray, the proprietor of the livery and feed stable of Colchester, is a native of Greene county, Kentucky, where he was born December 9, 1842. In 1849, the family removed to McDonough county, and located near Middletown, where they engaged in farming.

Milom's father, William Murray, was a native of North Carolina. When a young man he went to Kentucky, having previously married Margaret Bird. Mr. and Mrs. William Murray are both dead. Milom was reared to manhood in this county, and farmed until 1875, when he engaged in the livery business in Blandinsville. After remaining there some two years, he disposed of his business at that point and came to Colchester. He established his present business in October, 1877, which has grown to large dimensions under his immediate supervision. The marriage ceremony which united Milom A. Murray and Elizabeth Rogers, a native of the state of Ohio, was performed on the 22d day of December, 1870. Mr. and Mrs. Murray, were the parents of five children, three of whom are now living, whose names are—Charlie R., Minnie M., and Eddie B. Two little ones—Jessie E., and an infant daughter, have been called hence, leaving an aching void in their fond parents' hearts.

HOTELS.

The Chester House was the first hotel in Colchester and was erected in the winter of 1855-6 by John Taylor. Previous to its enclosure, however, he disposed of it to John Stults, who completed and operated it until 1858, when J. C. Hobart assumed control. In 1859, an addition was built to the house. This gentleman conducted the house until 1882, when Wm. Miller took charge of it. In June, 1883, the present landlord, J. W. Enness, came into possession of the business.

The Union House was built in 1869, by Henry Slocum, who was the landlord

of the same for some time. It afterwards passed through the hands of several parties, and on April 15, 1877, J. D. Trew took the house and has since acted as "mine host." The house is well located, has nine sleeping rooms and has a large share of the patronage of the traveling public.

John D. Trew, proprietor of the Union hotel, and a grocery store and restaurant, in Colchester, was born in Wales, July 16, 1845, his parents being John and Jane (Davis) Trew. When John D., was six years of age his parents emigrated to the United States and settled in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. From the 10th year, until reaching his majority he worked in the mines, and then engaged in the capacity of a clerk in a store at Stockton, Pennsylvania, which position he filled for four years. From there he went to Quincy, Illinois and after a stay of some six months returned to Stockton, and accepted his old situation. He remained there till 1877, at which time he removed to Colchester, McDonough county, Illinois, and engaged in the hotel and grocery business, John D. Trew and Elizabeth B. Rateliff, a native of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage on the 2d day of August, 1867. They are the parents of seven children—Cora E., Laura L., Charles T., Ida A., Myrtle J., Clara E., and Leroy L. Mr. Trew is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and was the originator of the Colchester lodge of Knights of Pythias, of which he has been the D. D. G. C., for the past three years. He is now serving his third term as school director, and has held the offices of city clerk, city councilman and

township supervisor, and is one of Colchester's prominent citizens.

BANK.

The only monetary institution in the town of Colchester is operated by the brothers, E. D. & J. W. Stevens, who established the bank in 1881, under the firm name of Stevens Bros. This is a strong bank and well conducted, and does a general banking business. The following statement was made and sworn to before T. J. Bowman, on the close of business, January 15, 1885, by E. D. Stevens:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$55,802 64
Real estate.....	12,605 74
Store capital and surplus	22,580 58
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,083 08
Overdrafts	634 33
Cash.....	8,135 50
Total,	\$100,891 87

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid in.....	\$70,000 00
Undivided profits.....	5,412 72
Deposits, on certificates.....	17,324 19
Deposits, subject to check.....	8,154 96
Total.....	\$100,891 87

ELEVATOR.

The grain elevator of S. A. Hendee & Company. was built in October, 1880, out of an unused building belonging to the railroad company, and formerly used as an elevator. It is in size, 68x48 feet upon the ground, 30 feet to the eaves, with a cupola 30x36 feet in dimensions. It has a capacity of 30,000 bushels of grain.

Barton H. Claybaugh, the manager of Hendee & Company's elevator, was born in this county, on the 7th of March,

1850. He is a son of John Claybaugh, a native of Columbus, Ohio, and who was born August 8, 1808, and came with his father's family to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1830. In 1832, he came to McDonough county and located in Emmet township, on Spring Creek, and for three years taught school during the day and made rails at morning and evening. He then located in Industry township, and taught school in the first house that was built on the present site of the town of Industry. He finally located on a farm in that township about a mile west of town, and taught school in different localities for a number of years. He was married to Malinda Osborn, a native of Sangamon county, Illinois. They were the parents of eight children, two of whom are now dead. John Claybaugh was also a regularly ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, and preached some little in the county. His death occurred on the 7th of March, 1863. Barton Claybaugh was reared on a farm in this county, and received his education in the schools of this and Fulton counties. In 1874, he engaged in farming in Hire township, near Blandinsville, and continued there until 1879. He then became the traveling correspondent of the *Bushnell Record*, which position he filled with credit until August, 1880, at which time he entered upon the management of the Colchester elevator of Hendee & Company's. Barton H. Claybaugh and Margaret Seybold were married on the 12th day of March, 1874. She is a native of McDonough county, and is the daughter of James Seybold, of Blandinsville, an old settler of the county. Mr. and Mrs. Claybaugh are

the happy parents of one child, Jessie B. Mrs. Margaret Claybaugh is a member of the Baptist church.

SKATING RINK.

This place of amusement was opened to the public February 5, 1884, by an unincorporated stock company composed of H. W. Smith, F. P. Blunt and H. H. Stevens. The building was erected at a cost of about \$2,000, and in size is 40x104 feet, with a fine mitered hardwood floor.

MILLS.

The Daisy roller mill, now owned and operated by Trull & Company, was originally built by N. P. Tinsley, at Macomb, in the fall of 1850, and spring of 1851. Mr. Tinsley ran the mill until 1856, when he was succeeded by Clisby, Trull & Company. This firm was composed of L. and R. A. Clisby and J. Trull. In 1862 the style of the firm was change to Clisby & Trull, and in 1877, to J. Trull & Son. In March, 1882, the mill was removed to Colchester, and enlarged, and the roller system of machinery put in. In January, 1883, Arthur B. Lightner became one of the firm, and the name changed to Trull & Company. The mill is one of the finest in this locality, and is 38x48 feet in ground area, and 57 feet high, with an engine room 25x38 feet, built of brick, which is 20 feet east of the main building. It is a substantial frame building, with a hip-roof. The machinery is of the latest improved make, and of the best quality, and the flour turned out is of the very best grade. The capacity is about 125 barrels per day, of 24 hours. The energetic and enterprising gentlemen at the head of this

industrial institution have some \$30,000 invested and are doing a most excellent business.

George C. Trull, the senior member of the firm of Trull & Company, millers, was born in Medford, Massachusetts, on the 18th of March, 1849. His father, Joel Trull, was born in Boston, April 19, 1807, where he was reared and educated. He was married to Elizabeth Clisby, March 16, 1835, in Medford, Massachusetts, of which place he was a resident for a short time previous to that event. By trade he was a brass-worker, and invented the first rotary valve on a band instrument. In 1856 he removed to Macomb, Illinois, and bought the mill property, and in 1857, brought his family and settled there. He was a member of the firm up to the day of his death, which occurred on the 24th day of December, 1884. His wife died in 1862. George C., was reared in Macomb, and ever since his fourteenth year, has been engaged in the milling business, working for his father up to the time of being admitted to a partnership. In March, 1882, the mill was removed to Colchester, where Mr. Trull has since resided. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, Knights of Pythias, Ancient Order of United Workmen, and the Mutual Aid Society, all of Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois.

Arthur B. Lightner, also of the firm of Trull & Company, millers, is a native of Mercer county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 27, 1842. His father, Fahnstock Lightner, was a native of Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and his mother, Sarah (Mariner) Lightner, was a native of Ohio. Arthur B., is the second

child of a family of seven children. In 1850 the family removed to Iowa, and located in Jackson county, where they remained one year, and then removed to Jo Daviess county, Illinois, where Arthur received his education. He was married on February 7, 1864, to Aggie J. White, a native of New Hampshire, and whose death occurred on the 9th of September, 1872. Four children by this marriage are living—Claude O., Oma W., Charlie A. and Ray W. In 1864 Mr. Lightner removed to Council Hill, Iowa, where he engaged in milling, having previously learned that trade at home. After remaining there one year, he went to Iowa City, and from there to Bellevue, same State, at each of which points he followed the same business for one year. He then engaged in the hotel business at Andrew, Iowa, which he followed for 18 months. He then went to Elkport, Iowa, and worked at milling for some nine months. In January, 1869, he removed to Macomb, this county, and engaged with Clisby & Trull, millers, and has been identified with that mill ever since. January 1, 1883, he became a partner in the mill. Mr. Lightner was again married, December 12, 1877, to Lizzie Smith, by whom he has three children—Lew C., Bessie M. and Willie L. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is the mayor of Colchester.

In 1880 Louis Jeffries built a grist mill in the north-west part of town, which he operated until summer of 1884, when he moved the machinery to Missouri.

SCHOOL INTERESTS.

Colchester, which began with a very rude school structure, now has a fine

and commodious building for educational purposes. The first school house was built in Colchester in 1856-57. It was a rude structure, 20x30 feet, built of boards, barn fashion, with shingle roof. The first school in this building was taught by Cyrus Hoyt. The present building is a good brick structure, erected in 1866-67, at a cost of nearly \$8,000. In 1882 a \$2,500 brick addition was made, adding two large and commodious rooms; making six rooms in all. D. W. Campbell, A. L. Musson, J. D. Trew are the present directors. C. W. Parker, W. L. Pedrick, Mrs. Bell Young, Clara Berges, Mary Hoyt, Ella Hume are the teachers for 1884-85.

Prof. Charles W. Parker, the principal of the Colchester schools, was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, on the 13th of November, 1838, his parents being William L. and Rhoda C. (Tyler) Parker, both of whom were natives of Bedford county, Virginia. The family removed to Highland county, Ohio, when Charles was only a few days old. In November, 1843, they moved to Hancock county, Illinois, where he was reared on a farm. In September, 1859, he became a student at Abingdon college, in Abingdon, Illinois. After attending this college for two years, he engaged in teaching, which profession he has followed ever since. During the winter of 1860 he held the position of principal of the Abingdon (Illinois) schools. Becoming imbued with patriotism, in August, 1861, he enlisted in company I, 10th Missouri infantry, and after serving for two months was discharged for disability. He again enlisted in February, 1865, in company H, 14th Illinois infantry, and was on

detailed duty until September 16, 1865, when he was mustered out. He then became the principal of the Bardolph school, which position he held for two years, after which he went to Herman, Illinois, and taught for two years. In succession, he then taught at Blandinville for three years, at Colchester for one year, at Plymouth for one year and at Prairie City for three years. He then returned to this city, where he is now teaching his fourth term. The marriage of Prof. Charles W. Parker and Julia A. Cochran, a native of Indiana, was solemnized on the 9th of July, 1863. Four children have been born to them, three of whom are now living—Harry W., Clyde C. and Arda L. Emma A., the third child, is dead. Mrs. Parker's death occurred on the 18th of April, 1883. Mr. Parker is the present master workman of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

SOCIETIES.

Colchester lodge, No. 714, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized July 17, 1882, with the following members: John Jack, John Hoar, Jr., John Winship, John Arundel, John Hoar, Sr., John Harper, John H. Lower, Wm. Hoar, I. B. Shippey, Ed. Hall, F. S. White, and Andrew Kent. The first officers of this society were the following mentioned: I. B. Shippey, N. G.; John Winship, V. G.; Samuel Park, S.; F. S. White, T.; J. H. Lower, W.; John Jack, C.; John Hoar, Jr., I. G.; N. Entwistle, O. G. Many of these members had been connected with the order pre-

vious to this, having been members of Tennessee lodge, No. 520, but for the convenience of those living in this place, the new one was instituted. There is a present membership of 56, with the following list of officers: J. D. Trew, N. G.; Thomas Moss, V. G.; T. J. Ennis, S.; Andrew Kent, P. G.; Joseph Winship, T.; W. B. Cowan, W.; E. A. Her-
rin, C.; John Steward, I. G.; Thomas Arundel, O. G. Meetings are held on Monday evenings.

Good Will lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias, was organized June 4th, 1881, with 37 charter members. The first officers were: J. D. Trew, P. C.; J. O. Cowan, C. C.; M. L. Tompkins, V. C.; J. D. Trew, K. of R. and S.; W. B. Cowan, P.; O. E. Wold, M. of E., William Park, M. of F.; John Arundel, M. at A.; F. Feuring, I. G.; Thomas Heppenstall, O. G. This lodge was organized through the instrumentality of J. D. Trew, and is in a highly prosperous condition. Meetings are held on the evening of Wednesday of each week in their own hall. There is a membership of over 80 at the present time. The following is the roster of the present officers: W. P. James, P. C.; Joseph Winship, C. C.; Henry Terrill, V. C.; John Harper, P.; O. E. Wold, M. of E.; William Hunt, M. of F.; N. J. Boyd, K. of R. and S.; Thomas Wilson, M. at A.; Andrew Laird, I. G.; B. H. Claybaugh, O. G.; J. D. Trew, William Boyd and B. H. Claybaugh, trustees; A. K. Lodge, deputy.

Chester lodge, No. 30, A. O. U. W., was organized November 28th, 1876, with 35 members. The first officers were: C. W. Parker, M. W.; T. J. Bowman, F.; I. Newland, Fin.; G. M.

Erdman, R.; A. B. Newland, P. M. W.; George C. Kratzer, S.; C. P. Whitton, O. The lodge has been in a fairly prosperous condition since its start, and has now a membership of 54, among whom are some of the leading citizens of the city. Meetings are held every Thursday in the K. P. hall. The present officers are as follows: A. Kent, P. M. W.; C. W. Parker, M. W.; James Sherbine, F.; E. Stookey, O.; R. B. Fields, S.; J. C. Arundel, Fin.; G. C. Kratzer, R.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union, of Colchester, was organized on the 15th of January, 1884, with the following list of officers: Mrs. S. D. Mills, president; Mrs. Amanda Stevens and Mrs. A. C. Calkins, vice-presidents; Celia M. Roberts, secretary; Mrs. Delia Underhill, treasurer, and Mary Weir, corresponding secretary. The society was started with 27 members, and has a present membership of 30. Meetings are held on Thursday of every week, at the Methodist Episcopal church. The ladies are doing a good work, and have every encouragement to persevere unto the end. The present officers are as follows: Mrs. A. J. Stevens, president; Mrs. S. D. Mills and Mrs. David Cowan, vice-presidents; Mrs. Celia Parnell, secretary; Miss Alice Fletcher, corresponding secretary; Mrs. Sadie McGee, treasurer.

Colchester lodge No. 272, Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized May 1, 1859, by R. M. Guiford, G. W. C. T., and Rolla A. Law, G. W. S. of the grand lodge. The present officers of the lodge are W. L. Pedrick, W. C.; Luna Reece, W. V.; J. O. Cowan, financial secretary; Mrs. Flora Cowan, worthy

secretary; A. L. Baird, marshal; James Parnall, O. G.; Lucy Frederick, I. G.; Cecelia Parnall, chaplain. The society meets every Monday night.

The Colchester Miners' Friendly Society was organized April 8, 1867, through the exertions of Henry Arundel, with the following charter members: Thomas Arundel, William Cowan, Simon Phillips, Richard Pearson, David Mitchell, Henry Arundel, Thomas Terrill, David Cowan and Griffith James. It is a benevolent and beneficiary society, the object being to relieve any member in case of sickness, the relief being \$1 for each working day. In case of death the family of the deceased receives \$1 per member for every member in good standing at the time of death. The present membership is nearly 200, and the society is in a highly prosperous condition. The officers of the lodge are president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and two stewards. Henry Arundel was elected first secretary, and Thomas Arundel first treasurer of the society. The present officers of the organization are: William Hulson, president; Henry Arundel, secretary; William Cowan, treasurer; Henry Gerrill and John R. Terrill, stewards. The society has a fund of between \$6,000 and \$7,000, which they loan to members, and on good security to outsiders. There is a charter committee which looks after the financial interests of the organizations. In 1884 they paid out over \$2,000 through sickness and death. The society has done a great deal of good and has been a material benefit to its members and families thereof.

Pearson post No. 408, Grand Army

of the Republic, was organized February 23, 1884, with the following charter members: William H. Potter, J. C. Vest, Thomas Kipling, John Sullivan, James Keppenstall, John Terrill, Robert Young, Robert Barber, Milton Eakle, George W. Creasey, W. H. Wayland, H. T. Tandy, Walter Tones, James Garbet, Michael Nolan, John Baglin, William H. Atkinson, Otto Yaap, Clark Harder, George W. Ellis, J. D. Fletcher, Simon Tunsell, Walter Enness, J. J. Eighmey, Fred Feuring. The first officers of the post were as follows: H. T. Tandy, commander; James Garbet, S. V.; William Atkinson, J. V.; Otto Yaap, O. D.; Robert Barber, O. G.; M. H. Champ, adjutant; S. D. Mills, chaplain; W. H. Potter, surgeon. At the last installation the following officers were chosen: R. McMullen, commander; J. C. Vest, S. V.; J. D. Fletcher, J. V.; Otto Yaap, O. D.; William Atkinson, O. G.; H. G. Tandy, adjutant; S. D. Mills, chaplain; Samuel Moss, surgeon. The society meets every second and fourth Saturday evening of each month. The membership has at times been less and sometimes more than the original number. At present, however, a good feeling exists among the old soldiers, and applications for membership are being received more rapidly than in the past.

MUNICIPAL.

The town of Colchester was organized on the 1st of May, 1857, under the general laws of the state. The following were the first officers: William Cowan, J. E. Jackson, John Patrick, W. J. Whitson and Thomas N. Hunt, trustees—the

latter gentleman being the president; I. L. Bailey, clerk; James Bond, constable; A. Cherry, assessor and collector; Anson Underhill, treasurer; Abraham Pearson, police magistrate; and D. W. Campbell, road supervisor.

On the 16th of February, 1867, the town was again incorporated under a special charter. Under this incorporation the officers were: George Hilliard, Travis Miller, William Egerton, Isaac B. Hunt and William Smith, trustees. These were elected under the old organization, and held over under the charter. This special charter was drawn up by A. M. Champ, who was the clerk at the time. The balance of the officers at this time were: J. L. Bailey, assessor and collector; William Egerton, treasurer; and D. W. Campbell, constable and street supervisor.

Colchester was incorporated as a city under the general laws of the state, on the 5th of May, 1884. The first officers of the newly made city held over from the last administration, and were as follows: Charles Webster, mayor; John Hoar, T. J. Bowman, Abram Underhill and Isaac Newland, aldermen. The first election, under the new administration, was held June 12, 1884, when the following officers were elected: Arthur B. Lightner, mayor; A. L. Musson, W. H. Stevens, Eli Hilliard, S. D. Mills, C. P. Whitten, aldermen; J. C. Arundel, clerk; A. M. Champ, city attorney; E. D. Stevens, treasurer; George W. Milliken, marshal; Thomas Cornelius, street commissioner and pound-master; George Hilliard, sexton. Mr. Milliken resigned the office of marshal, and Rees Gregory was appointed to the vacancy.

The officers for 1885 are as follows: A. B. Lightner, mayor; J. C. Arundel, clerk; E. A. Stevens, treasurer; A. M. Champ, city attorney.

CORNET BAND.

This band was organized August 25, 1879, by W. R. Hampton. The original members were as follows: John Harper, Lee Park and H. O. Arundel, Eb cornet; Thomas Arundel, Walter Smith and John Arundel, Bb; O. E. Wold, Eb clarinet; Martin Johnston and Samuel Rundell, Bb clarinet; William Tompkins, solo alto; Ralph Hall, David Hall and William Arundel, altos; Joseph Winship and Samuel Park, tenors; William Foster, trombone; Edward Tompkins, baritone; F. S. White, double bass; Isaac Newland, tuba; John Park, snare drum; and S. D. Mills, bass drum. The band has met with deserved success, and is composed as follows, at the present: H. O. Arundel and George Penman, Eb cornets; Walter Smith, Walter Arundel and Samuel Park, Bb cornets; O. E. Wold and George Thompson, clarinets; John Harper, J. C. Arundel and William Arundel, altos; West Tandy and Robert Terrill, tenors; G. T. Trull, baritone and leader; F. S. White, bass; Isaac Newland and Richard Laitz, tubas; Arthur Huston, snare drum; and Ralph Hall, bass drum.

IMPORTANT COAL INTERESTS.

Until the year 1855 but little had been done in this field of labor. A little coal had been taken out of the drifts, but no systematic work had been undertaken. The first coal ever taken out and used for fuel, is said to have been by the Mor-

mons, between the years 1840-46. In 1853, James Roberts, afterwards president and superintendent of the Colchester coal company, came to this country, bought land in the Welch settlement, and began mining on a small scale, continuing the same until the neigh of the iron horse was heard in the distance, when he enlarged his works, and by the time the road was completed, in the spring of 1855, to Camp Point, he was ready for active operations. Securing about a dozen teams he began to ship to Quincy, hauling to Camp Point, and from thence by rail. This was the beginning of what has since developed into a great enterprise, bringing into the county annually thousands of dollars. From the time he first struck a pick in 1853, Mr. Roberts has continued in the business of mining.

About the year 1855 a partnership was formed under the firm name of Roberts & Company, soon changing to Roberts & Brothers, then Morris & Roberts, then Morris & Company, then back to Roberts & Company, and then Morris & Spencer, and finally the company dissolved, its members forming two separate organizations under the names of Quincy Coal company and Colchester Coal company. These two companies do an immense business. As a general thing matters have always run smoothly between the various companies and their employees, the latter receiving good wages at all times, probably better than could be obtained at many other trades. At present all seems prosperous and contented. An impression seems to have gained credence among many that mining is unhealthy, but investigation re-

veals the fact that no class of persons enjoy better health than the coal miners, the farming community not excepted.

William Egerton, engaged in mining coal at Colchester in 1856, and has been in that business continuously ever since. His trade being steadily on the increase from that date, until at present he owns and operates one of the leading coal industries in the county. There is mined from thirty to fifty thousand bushels per month, which is shipped mostly to Quincy, although at many local points in this and adjoining counties there is found a ready market for large quantities of the product of the mine. The coal is all mined by shaft at a depth of about seventy feet, two shafts being in active operation, which furnishes employment to fifty or sixty men, at an average of two dollars per day for each miner.

William Egerton, the owner and proprietor of the Egerton mines, came to Colchester in January, 1856, and soon after became a member of the St. Louis coal company. This firm was composed of Thomas Wilson, William Hopkins, John Merrett, Thomas Hunn, John Slater, William Egerton, and others, and conducted operations on section 13, taking out only drift coal. The company finally dissolved, and William Egerton received a one-half interest in the lands, and continued in the business, with Hopkins and Garbett as partners, they sinking shafts as they would get hold of the land. In 1879, Mr. Egerton bought out the interests of his partners, and has conducted the business alone ever since. He now has three shafts in operation on section 13, and mines 1,300 bushels per day, having in his employ

sixty men. He now owns 130 acres of good coal land in and about Colchester. Mr. Egerton is a native of England, and was born June 22, 1814. He started to work in the mines in his native country when he was seven years old, and continued the same there up to the time of his coming to America, in 1842. He located in Wisconsin, where he worked at mining for some five months, and then removed to St. Louis, Missouri. In the spring of 1843 he went to Caseyville, Ohio, and three months later to Maryland, where he remained some two years. He then removed to Pennsylvania, and worked in that state some 33 months. In the spring of 1849 he went overland to California, and mined there for nearly two years, then returning to New Castle, Pennsylvania. In 1851 he attended the London (England) exposition for four months, after which he returned to New Castle. A year or so later he went to St. Louis, Missouri, and remained there until coming to Colchester, in January, 1856. William Egerton and Mrs. Barbara Hall, *nee* Thornhill, were united in marriage on the 12th day of October, 1864. By this marriage there are three children—William T., Mary E. and John O. Mrs. Egerton has two children by her former marriage—Ralph and Anna Belle. Mr. Egerton is one of Colchester's prominent citizens, and has been a member of both the school board and the town council.

The Quincy coal company is an organization composed principally of Boston capitalists, although some Quincy men also have interests therein. The general office is located at Boston, but the working headquarters are at Quincy. They

operate five shafts in Colchester, all the mining of the company being done here, and have a capital stock of \$75,000. The shafts number 20, 21, 22, 23, 24 and 25, the latter one being lately opened. The average depth to the seams worked is from 85 to 90 feet, the seam being known as a 30-inch vein. The coal is of an excellent quality and is well adopted for both blacksmith use and gas making, and is known as seam No. 2, of the Illinois section. The seam is worked by the men while laying on their sides, the coal being mined by pick, sledge and wedge. All their shafts are operated by steam power and are all connected with each other, except No. 20, thus giving ample air passages and perfect means of escape in case of accident or fire. All their cages are provided with safety catches and covers, and the company comply with every requirement of the law, thereby providing amply for the comfort, convenience and safety of the miners. They have good top men and use five-eighth screens, giving the workmen the benefit of all the coal they mine. They have on their pay roll between two and three hundred men. The coal is wheeled from the rooms through the entries in reaching the shaft proper, before raising, which are three and a half feet in height and six feet in width. The company own about 400 acres of land, with reserved mining rights under all land which they sell. Their principal market is Quincy, a regular coal train running from the mines to that place daily, the number of cars to the train varying from 12 to 24. They also have a large transient and general trade. The annual production of the mines, as taken from the report of the Bureau of

labor statistics, is 71,718 tons, with a capacity of 100,000 tons, the mines being worked the year around. They also have ample sidetrack facilities, with a line of road to every shaft. H. S. Osborn of Quincy, is president of the company, and Charles C. Osborn of the same place, is superintendent. Henry Arundel is the representative of the company at Colchester, and Thomas Terrill is mine boss, with John Terrill as assistant.

Isaac N. Wright, the agent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad at Colchester, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, December 14, 1852. His father, William Wright, was born in Ireland, but came to Illinois in an early day, and his death occurred in January, 1865. Isaac N., was reared and educated in his native county, attending school at Plymouth, where, in 1870, he began learning telegraphy, and followed the same there for some two and a half years. He was then employed for a short time in Tennessee, McDonough county, and from there went to Quincy. He served as an extra man in different offices until April, 1877, when he served as night operator. In March, 1880, he was appointed to fill the position he now occupies. He is one of the most popular agents on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. In the month of August, 1877, Isaac N. Wright and Cora Straub, a native of Adams county, were married. They are the parents of one child—Edna, a bright winsome lassie. Mr. Wright is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

Frank S. White, stock dealer and proprietor of the stock yards and scales, commenced business in the city of Col-

chester in 1876, and in 1881 inaugurated his present business, to which he gives his personal attention. He is a native of McDonough county and was born in Tennessee township on the 9th day of March, 1854, and is a son of Stephen A. White, an old settler of the county. Frank was reared on a farm in his native township and followed the occupation of a farmer until 1872, at which time he engaged in the lumber business at Tennessee, and so continued until 1872, when he removed to Colchester and engaged in business. He was elected to the office of township clerk in 1882, and filled the office with entire satisfaction to the people of the township. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges of this city claim him as an honored member. The marriage ceremony which united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Frank S. White and Dora B. Hooton, a native of Tennessee township, was performed on the 3d day of September, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. White are the parents of three children—Grace W., Daisy A. and Bertram L. Mr. White is a noble, whole-souled gentleman, and his friends are legion.

THE COLCHESTER COAL COMPANY

was organized by James Roberts & Sons in September, 1873, with Henry as the active business manager. They continued to work the mine in this way till September, 1877, when the old gentleman retired from the firm, which was changed to H. Roberts & Brother. In April, 1879, H. Roberts & Brother leased the mine to A. Newland for a term of five years. During Mr. Newland's lease

the works continued under the name of Colchester Coal Company. At the expiration of Mr. Newland's lease, James Roberts again came into the company, together with his son Henry, and the name and style of the firm was James Roberts & Son. It was owned and operated by them until March 3, 1885, when it was incorporated as a joint stock company according to the laws of the state. The incorporators were C. H. Castle, F. Rupp, Rod Lambert, C. H. Whitney, C. H. Trowbridge, James Roberts and Henry Roberts, with a capital stock of \$20,000.

In 1881, Louis Atkinson opened a coal bank on section 6, Colchester township, leasing the land of William Neece. During the winter of 1884-85 about 400 tons of coal were taken from the bank, much more than formerly. He employs from two to ten men, at five cents per bushel, disposing of the product of the mine at seven cents per bushel. It is some twenty yards in to the vein, which averages about two feet in thickness.

John Terrill, a resident of Colchester, is a native of Cornwall, England, born June 17, 1828. When 19 years old, he emigrated to America, landing in New York city in September of that year. He proceeded to Pittsburg, thence to New Castle, Pennsylvania, where he followed mining till 1851. In that year he moved to Wisconsin, and in 1852, crossed the plains to California, where he engaged in mining gold until 1854. He then returned to Pennsylvania. The following spring he went to West Virginia, and there spent two months in mining, after which he came to Illinois and spent a few months at Rock Island,

coming in the fall of the same year to Colchester, where he has since resided, with the exception of three years spent in the army. He enlisted in the fall of 1862, in company D of the 124th Illinois infantry, and served until August, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service at Chicago. During his residence in Colchester, Mr. Terrill has followed coal mining, in which he is still engaged. He was married on the 16th day of October, 1856, to Elizabeth Pearson, by whom he has had seven children—Eliza J., who was married to Charles Milligan, and died in 1884; John and Thomas, who are now engaged in mining; Isabel, living with her parents; Thomas and Johanna, who are deceased. The first mentioned Thomas was born after the death of the latter, and received his name. One child died in infancy. Mrs. Terrill was born in Durham, England, March 27, 1837. She is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Terrill is a member of the G. A. R. post at Colchester, also of the Miners' Friendly Society. He is a republican in politics.

James Hickey, third son of Cornelius and Johanna (Burk) Hickey, was born in Tipperary, Ireland, January 26, 1842. Cornelius Hickey and his wife were both natives of the county Tipperary, the former born March 12, 1800, and the latter

in May, 1803. They were married by the Rev. Father Cachrew in the year 1829. Mr. Hickey, Sr., was a civil engineer by profession, and the owner of 25 acres of land in Ireland. They emigrated to America in September, 1848, and located in Massachusetts. Two years later they removed to the state of Indiana, where they remained also, two years, thence to Kentucky, thence, in July, 1856, to Colchester, McDonough county, where Cornelius Hickey died, August 28, 1875. He was laid to rest in the Catholic cemetery at Macomb. His widow survived until January 9, 1880. They were the parents of seven children—Dennis, Mary, John, James, Cornelius, Johanna and Ellen. The subject of this sketch, James Hickey, came with his parents to America, and resided with them until the death of his father. He is a coal miner by occupation, and has followed that business for a number of years. He is a member of the Catholic church, and a worthy and respected citizen. He is politically a democrat.

HISTORIC CRUMBS.

The first family to locate at Colchester was that of D. W. Campbell.

The first death which occurred in the village was a 13 months' old child of D. W. Campbell and wife.

CHAPTER XXIV.

HIRE TOWNSHIP.

This sub-division of McDonough county derived its name from George W. Hire, although the territory was originally organized as Rock Creek. It lies in the western tier of townships, and is bounded on the north by Blandinville township, on the east by Emmet, with Tennessee on the south and Hancock county on the west. It is composed principally of prairie land, the only timber appearing in the two western tiers of sections, with the exception of groves here and there. There is no stream of water of any importance in the township, but several small creeks find their source within its boundaries, furnishing water for stock, to which industry considerable attention is given. The soil is of good quality, and the farms rank among the foremost of the county. There are about 23,000 acres of improved land in the township, valued at about \$600,000, while there is about 800 acres of timbered land. The township was constituted in accordance with a vote of the citizens of the county at the general election in 1856, and was christened Rock Creek, as before stated, but at the first meeting of the board of supervisors in the spring of 1857, the name was changed to Hire. The railroad facilities are good, having competing lines of road to eastern markets within a few miles of the township.

EARLY SETTLERS.

Richard Dunn was undoubtedly the first settler of Hire. When William Job came with his family to the county in the spring of 1826, they stopped at the cabin of Mr. Dunn, in the northern part of the township, about three weeks, while the former was constructing a cabin for his family in Blandinville township. Mr. Dunn had been here and raised four acres of corn the season before. He afterward left and the cabin was occupied for a while by a man by the name of John Wilson.

Lewis Walters settled where Peter Reiser now lives, on the northeast quarter of section 3, as early as the spring of 1829, but left some time during the year 1830.

In the spring of 1830 Nathaniel Heron came, entering a farm on the northwest quarter of section 3. He came from Sangamon here, and about the year 1855 removed to Nodaway county, Missouri, where he has since died.

In the fall of 1830 Robert Seybold came. A sketch of this early family is appended.

James Seybold was one of the earliest settlers, coming to the county in 1830, settling four miles north of Blandinville, on what is termed a squatter's claim, where he staid two years. Robert Seybold was the father of James,

and came to the state in 1830. He lived on section 4, Hire township, at first, and in 1860, removed to Blandinsville, where he died in 1869. He was born in Virginia August 10, 1793, but was reared in Kentucky, having gone there when but four years old.

On the father's side the ancestors were German, and on the mother's side English. At the time of the elder Seybold's death, the property was divided among the children, and being quite successful, there was considerable property to fall to each one. James, the subject of this sketch, owns now 345 acres of land in Hire township. He has had some bad luck, burning out at two different times. He has had two wives, the first being Susan Logan, a daughter of John Logan, the ceremony taking place August 3, 1837. She died in 1842, leaving one child, Robert T. His second wife was Cynthia A. Monarch, a native of Indiana, and daughter of George and Sarah (Bishop) Monarch, and they also came to the county early, being in 1842, but in the state in 1835. They had seven children, two of whom live in the county—Mrs. Seybold and George H. Monarch. James Seybold came to his present place in 1874, having lived in different places, near by, from 1835. The family by the latter marriage was large, consisting of 14 children, seven of whom are living, and below will be found their names—Sarah, Margaret, Marietta, Almira, James L. Charles D., and John B.

Evan Martin, one of the pioneers of Hire township, came to McDonough county in 1831, and entered 93 acres of land on section 31. He shortly afterward purchased

80 acres of timber land of the government, which he still owns. Mr. Martin was born in Clarke county, Kentucky, Mar. 7, 1796, and soon after went with his parents to Green county, Ohio. They afterward removed to Indiana, where his father died. After a residence in Sangamon and Morgan counties, he located at his present place of residence. He was married March 23, 1818, in Ohio, to Susan Steel, a native of Virginia. They have seven children who are living. Mr. Martin has been a hard worker in his time, and although considerably advanced in years, still enjoys good health, and is the oldest settler now living in the township. He was for 12 months in the service of the war of 1812, and participated in the Nauvoo and Winnebago troubles. He has affiliated with the republican party since its organization. When he first came to the county, deer, wild turkeys and game of all kinds were abundant. Mrs. Martin's death occurred in 1875.

William H. Hays, one of McDonough's 1832 settlers, was a native of Springfield, Washington county, Kentucky, and was born 1802. He was united in marriage with Mary Funk, and resided in his native state until coming to Illinois, and settled in Hire township, McDonough county. Mr. and Mrs. Hays reared seven children—Julia, who married William Ruddell, now of Missouri; Levi S., a carpenter and resident of St. Joseph, Missouri; Martha, died in childhood; Joseph W., a resident of Macomb; Sarah, married John N. Carroll, moved to Missouri, and afterward died; Louisa, married William Pine, removed to Missouri, and has since died; Susan, the third child, married William Barger, and

now resides near Muscatine, Iowa. Upon coming to the county, W. H. Hays was accompanied by his wife and three children, Hillary Hays (his father), and two brothers, Thomas and Jefferson. Each brought their families with them, with the exception of Jefferson, who was a single man. The religious complexion of all these early settlers was Methodist Episcopal. In 1858, Thomas Hays removed to Missouri, where he died about 1884, and his widow still survives him.

Hillary Hays resided in this county until his death, which occurred in 1845, his widow surviving him some 10 or 15 years. A daughter, Frances, married Jacob Hutchinson, and now resides in Missouri.

Jefferson Hays afterward married and was engaged in farming until his death. His widow now resides in Sciota township.

Nathaniel Hays was one of the pioneer settlers of Hire. A son, John W., resides in Macomb, and in the history of that place occurs a sketch of Nathaniel, in connection with John W., his son.

Elder John Logan purchased the place on section 3, on which his widow now resides, in 1834, removing to it October 13, 1835, coming from Industry township, where the family had settled in 1828. A sketch of this noted man occurs in the Ecclesiastical chapter of this volume, as he was largely connected with the churches of the country at an early day, and, in fact, until his death.

Samuel Logan, the oldest son of Elder John Logan, was born in Kentucky, in Simpson county, October 24, 1822. His early life was spent in Schuyler county, and the advantages of school

were not as they are at this age of the world, however, young Logan obtained a fair education. In his marriage relations, he was very fortunate in forming a union with Paulina Girton, the date of which was November 9, 1850. She was the daughter of Dickenson and Clara (Green) Girton, the date and place of whose settlement will be found elsewhere. Mrs. Logan lives on the farm, which her husband improved, and is in good circumstances, having a considerable amount of land, besides property in Blandinsville, and attends to the business herself. Four children were given to this happy pair—Viola, wife of Mortimer Cover, who lives in Chalmers township this county; Leona, wife of Wm. Mackey, of Hire township. Selwin, who owns a farm in Hire township, but resides in Ellis county, Kansas; and Ella, wife of Hebron Kline, living in Chalmers. The following was taken from the *Macomb Journal* in regard to Mr. Logan at the time of his death, which occurred June 7th, 1878. "He needs no man's testimony to prove his devotion to God, and to the welfare of the race, having spent forty-six years of his pilgrimage here as a christian, being converted at ten years of age. Shall we miss him? We know of none, no, not one to fill his place. He always performed his services honestly and uprightly. His equal might be, but his superior never was. His last words were "Jesus is with me in this, my hour of death." The funeral services were conducted at the home of the family by Rev. Saunders, of Blandinsville. His text was "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." And in another place it says "Another pioneer

gone" and pronounces a splendid eulogy on this man who seemed the friend of every one who ever knew him.

In 1835 William Ruddell and family came to Hire township, entering land on section 6. About the year 1838, his wife died and in 1840 he removed to VanBuren county, Iowa, where he was among the early settlers of that county. He died there in 1871. Mr. Ruddell was a native of Virginia, emigrating to Kentucky at an early day. He afterwards lived in Sangamon county, from which place he came to McDonough county, as above stated.

Vandever Banks was among the early settlers of Hire township, locating there in 1836. He entered the south-west quarter of section 30, and immediately erected a house thereon, and soon afterward purchased other land. He was successful in all his undertakings, and at the time of his death had acquired considerable property. Mr. Banks was born in Adair county, Kentucky, April 16, 1804, and during his early life worked at the carpenter trade. He was a son of Vandever and Elizabeth (Walford) Banks, the former a native of Maryland, while the latter was a Virginian by birth. He was married August 31, 1826, to Loraner A. Sharpe. Eleven children have been born to them, five of whom are living—Elizabeth W., wife of Thomas Massie, of Hancock county; Sarah M., wife of John M. Lyon, deceased, now residing on section 30, Hire township; James C., Mil-lard T. and Job V., all residents of Hire. The death of Vandever Banks occurred June 26, 1876, after an illness of some six months duration, and was caused by a cancerous affection of the stomach. The

deceased was well known throughout the county, being highly respected by all with whom he formed an acquaintance, and was a resident and influential citizen of McDonough for over forty years and always bore a prominent part in the affairs of the county. When the Mormon troubles were exciting McDonough, Hancock and other adjacent counties, and the citizens volunteered to drive their enemies from Nauvoo, Mr. Banks was elected captain of one of the companies and as such served through the continuance of the armed disturbance. In 1856, he was the whig candidate for member of the legislature, and although the county was democratic, so popular was the deceased that he received a majority of the votes cast in the county, but through some informality regarding the judges' signature to the Prairie City roll books Mr. Banks opponent secured a seat in the legislature through contest. During the war of the Rebellion, Mr. Banks' was an uncompromising and earnest union man, and although too old to enlist, showed his devotion by lavish expenditure of his time and money, whenever called upon, in behalf of the union. He was a true type of that class of pioneers who have hewed civilization out of the, then, unsettled west, and in his demise we can truly say, "another land mark of early days is gone."

Job V. Banks is a native of McDonough county born where he now lives, January 12, 1837, and is a son of Vandever and Loraner A. (Sharpe) Banks. His marriage occurred June 22, 1865, to Mary A. Lyon, a native of Hancock county, Illinois. They lived a short time in Hire township and went to

Hancock county, where they lived from 1866 to 1881. Selling his farm there, he came back at that time and took possession of the old homestead. He owns 234 acres and makes stock raising a specialty. Four children have been born to them,—Tabitha S., the date of whose birth was January 7, 1868; Orville R., born November 18, 1878. Two of the little ones have been called from this world,—Carrie, born May 3, 1867, died September 28, 1867; and Paulina, born March 16, 1871, and died April 16, 1872. Mr. Banks is the sixth child of a family of eleven children. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife a member of the Christian church. In politics he has always been a consistent republican.

John Mobley settled on the farm now owned by Jacob Hainline, in 1836. He came from the state of Kentucky to this county.

Major Hungate came about the year 1836, from Hamilton county, settling on the southwest quarter of section 13. He remained here three or four years, when he removed to Missouri.

Jacob Clarke came at the same time, with Major Hungate, settling on the same section, and left the state for Missouri with Mr. Hungate.

In the spring of 1838, Fitzgerald Woolley and family left the state of New York for the west, coming direct to this township, where they arrived on the 1st day of October, 1838, traveling the entire distance overland by wagon. They settled on the southeast quarter of section 32, where they lived until 1847. At that time the family, with the exception of one son, Pardon, who resides in Walnut Grove township at present, removed

to Webster, Hancock county, where Mr. Woolley died, in February, 1861. Mrs. Woolley died in 1876, in Hire township, at the advanced age of 89 years.

In 1838, Jacob Hainline, a native of Kentucky, came to this township, and entered a farm of 320 acres, on section 17, erecting a cabin on the northwest quarter, where he lived until his death, in 1865. The remains were interred in the cemetery, just south of the town of Blandinsville. Mr. Hainline was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, in 1789, where he resided until coming to this township. He was married to Celia Cockerel, a native of Kentucky. Eight children were born to them, five of whom still reside in this county, Mrs. Hainline making her home with the children here. Mr. Hainline was a great hunter, free-hearted and generous to a fault, and his death was greatly regretted by all who knew him.

In 1839, Jacob Keithley and family came to McDonough county, and in 1842, settled on section 2, Hire township. They resided here until 1860, when he made an exchange for property in Blandinsville. In 1870, he removed to California, where he died five years later. Mr. Keithley was born in Bath county, Kentucky, in August, 1805, his ancestors being of German extraction. He lived in Kentucky until 12 years of age, when the family removed to Indiana, where he grew to manhood. It was in that state that he united his destinies with Sarah Roberts, and to them were born 12 children—ten sons and two daughters. Mr. Keithley was a peculiar man, reticent, but very stern, never joking even in the family circle. He

had a faculty for making money very easily, but after his death most of the property was squandered. His wife still lives in Blandinsville, at an advanced age, and does her own work. Mr. Keithley was a good, conscientious, and strictly honest man, having been a member of the United Brethren church since 1841.

In 1842, E. N. Hicks came to this township, where he still lives.

Ebenezer Newton Hicks, one of the most successful men, financially, to be found in McDonough county, and a resident of Hire township at this time, is a native of the state of Ohio, Ross county, Union township, and was born March 10, 1816. His father, Willis Hicks, was born in Maryland, as was also his father, Ebenezer's grand-father, who was named Joseph Hicks, but whose birth-place is uncertain; however, the family were of German extraction, and originated in Holland. Willis Hicks served in the war of 1812 for some time. From Ross county the family removed to Madison county, the same state, and became wealthy. Willis Hicks was born March 25, 1792, and died August 26, 1867. His wife, Frances (White) Hicks, was a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Small) White, and was born November 17, 1792, and died April 6, 1869. She was born in Delaware. Ebenezer Hicks lived in Ross county until 1842, when he emigrated to Illinois, and purchasing the southwest quarter of section 33, in Hire township, settled, where he is still a resident, making, at the present writing, a continuous residence of 43 years on one spot. When he purchased this place there was but 16 acres broken and

a small shanty built. He improved this farm and subsequently built a good house and other buildings necessary. Mr. Hicks has been a man who always attended strictly to business, driving all before him. He had a very strong constitution, or would ere this be laid away with the fathers. In a short time he commenced buying more land, as he was able to pay for it, some costing \$1.25 per acre, and later on even \$50, and he now owns about 4,000 acres, scattered around in various townships, especially in Hire, Tennessee, Colchester and Scotland. The most of this is rented; only about 1,000 acres is retained for the management of his sons. Mr. Hicks oversees the whole thing, thereby causing him much hard labor, although not doing muscular work, the task of taking care of this amount of land and other property, is very laborious to him. Stock-raising is the especial feature, and large herds of cattle roam over his dominions. Much stock is bought for feeding and shipping also. Mr. Hicks was married to Jane C. Robinson, May 23, 1844. She was the daughter of John Robinson, of Ross county, Ohio, but whose native place was Fayette county, Pennsylvania. John's father, Joshua, was killed by the Indians in Ross county, Ohio. She was born May 22, 1816, and is at present as active as most younger women, doing her own work and taking an active part in her husband's business. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hicks—John Willis, born July 5, 1845, and died September 25, 1864; Mary Frances, born August 31, 1847; Darius Hicks, born May 5, 1850; Franklin Pierce, born October 4, 1852; Eliza

Jane, born January 26, 1855, died February 4, 1857.

Jesse Hire settled on section 32, in 1847, where he lived until 1859, when he disposed of his property and bought 80 acres on section 28, where he resided until his death. He subsequently purchased other land until he had a farm of 242 acres. At the time of his death, January 22, 1877, the property passed into the hands of his heirs. Mr. Hire was born in Ross county, Ohio, March 9, 1817, where he resided until his removal to this county. He was married December 11, 1836, to Elizabeth Skidmore, a native of West Virginia, by whom there were eight children born. He was a farmer and trader, speculating in stock to some extent, and was well-to-do at the time of his demise.

William Hire, the second son of Jesse Hire, was born in Ohio, February 6, 1841. He is at present living on the old homestead, and has almost exclusive control of the farm his father left, having purchased the interests of the other heirs; and being a hard worker, and straightforward man, has succeeded well. He made his home with his parents until his father's death, when he assumed control and provided for the family. The farm is under good state of cultivation, and, although he has no fine buildings, he enjoys life well, and like his father, engages considerably in trading in cattle, buying, feeding and selling. His mother and sisters keep his house, William having never married. In politics, Mr. Hire is a strong democrat.

Cyrus Hire, the fourth son of Jesse Hire, is a native of McDonough county, born July 21, 1856. He always made his

home with his parents until his marriage. On September 11, 1884, he took Cina White to be his wife. She is a native of Hancock county, Illinois, and is a daughter of Thomas White, still living in Hancock county. Mr. Hire owns 70 acres on the northwest quarter of section 28, beside a small piece of timber in connection with his brother William. He is in a fair way to accumulate a good property, being a man of sterling qualities. His education is very good, and is above the average of the farmers' sons. He is democratic in politics.

George Hire, after whom the township of Hire was named, settled in that subdivision of McDonough, in 1851. He was not a land owner in this county, but was quite well off, making his home with his children. He was a man of considerable ability and was quite popular, and somewhat of a leader in the democratic party of this county. In 1856 he was elected to the state legislature by that party, serving two years. Mr. Hire was born in West Virginia, but when quite young, removed to Ohio, and while a resident of that state, followed driving stock across the country to eastern markets at Philadelphia and New York. His ancestors were of German extraction. He was united in marriage with Catherine Bryant, a native of Virginia. They had five children—Jesse, Mary A., Jefferson, Margaret, in Kansas; and Elizabeth, in Ohio. He saw Washington in Virginia, when a small boy.

OTHER REPRESENTATIVE MEN.

Besides the ones already mentioned, there are others to whom the township is indebted, in a large degree, for its

prosperity. Sketches of the more enterprising of these are given:

John H. Hayes is a native of McDonough county, and was born on section 2, Hire township, April 7, 1836. His father, Jefferson Hayes, was born in Kentucky, in Washington county, in the year 1808, and came to this county in 1832, settling on section 2, Hire township, where he owned and improved the northwest quarter. He lived on this place until he removed to Blandinsville a few years before his death, which occurred October, 1857, and was buried near the old "Hayes school house." His widow, formerly Maria Jane Head, now lives in Sciota. She was a native of Washington county, Kentucky. There were six children in their family, five sons and one daughter, four of whom are now living. Mr. Hayes was one of the most liberal men, giving to any one who asked him, even beyond his means, and was also a religious man, and never known to swear. Two brothers, William, who died in Macomb, and Thomas, who died in Missouri, also came at the same time Jefferson did, and took land near by. John H. Hayes has been a man who has attended strictly to business, and has a good farm by his own exertions. He has a good home, although not luxurious, still an air of comfort prevades it, and with his wife and interesting family, he enjoys life exceedingly. In 1856 he went to the Wisconsin pinery, and in 1857 started to Pike's Peak, but only got to Fort Kearney, when he returned to Missouri and staid a few months, he returning to McDonough county. When the war broke out, he enlisted for three years, the date of enlistment being November 1, in company I, 11th Illi-

nois, and was in the battles at Shiloh, and other important engagements, but was principally on scouting expeditions. Mr. Hayes' settlement on his present place was in 1866, and at present he owns 161 acres. Martha J. Keithley became his wife in 1863, September 20. Five sons bless this union—Albert M., Edward K., Oscar and Arthur, twins, and Robert. In politics he favors the republican party.

Oliver P. Courtright, a native of Fairfield county, Ohio, was born November 8, 1814; came to McDonough county, in the spring of 1853; settled on section 16, in Hire township. He, with his growing family, farmed there until the breaking out of the war. His love of country became aroused. His eldest son, H. V. having enlisted in the first 75,000 call, he turned his energies to recruiting, and in the fall of the next year, did a large part in recruiting company C, 78th regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was first lieutenant of that company. The company was taken prisoners, Christmas day of that year and were held some months and then returned. He was married twice, the second time to Anna Maria McElroy in the year 1851. By this marriage nine children were born—James A., in Montana territory; Frank M., in Illinois; John D., in Colorado; Julietta Shepherd and Fannie M., now in Kansas; Robert A., Stephen B., and Oliver P., all dead. Mr. Courtright died August 25, 1868, and was buried in the South cemetery, near Blandinsville.

His son, Frank M., was born on section 16, Hire township, on the 9th of November, 1853. He attended college at Onarga, Illinois, in the spring of 1873,

and graduated the next year. He bought a farm on section 18, Hire township, in September, 1884, where he has a nice home and can there enjoy life. He was married in November, 1881, to Maria Hobert, a native of Hancock county, Illinois. They have one child, Bessie Blaine, born March 26, 1883. Mr. Court-right is a republican and in 1880, ran for circuit clerk, but was defeated for the nomination by a small number.

Jacob George is a native of Hesse-Cassel, Germany; was born September 30, 1829, and is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Shafer) George. The family removed to America and settled in Virginia. Jacob left home and went to Ohio, whence in 1855, he came to McDonough county, and purchased 40 acres on section 28. He bought 79 acres on 30, where he lived five years, and again moved to section 31, but on building his house on section 32, he removed thither, and has a nice residence two stories in height, the main part 18x32 and an ell, 20x26. His farm consists of 320 acres, mostly improved. He makes stock-raising a specialty, having a good herd of cattle, and some fine horses, keeping the Clydesdale brood mares, and raising some as fine horses as are found in the township. Jacob George is one of the best farmers in the township and compares favorably with any in the county, being neat in his work; and attending strictly to his business, he has amassed a good property. His marriage occurred October 18, 1849, to Catharine George, also a native of Hesse-Cassel. They have had a family of nine children—Mary E., wife of Joseph Morgan, living in Tennessee township; John

H., who married Ida Bloyd November 23, 1876. She died June 2, 1884, leaving three children—Florence A., Jacob B., and Clarence W. They make their home with their grandfather. The third child was Louisa, now deceased; William P.; the next two, Lewis and Milton C., died; Catharine F., Clara V., and Dora B. Mr. and Mrs. George are members of the M. E. church.

Newton Eakle, lives on section 31, on 80 acres of his father's farm, which is nice rolling land, and engaged in stock-raising as a specialty, having some fine Durham stock, and good horses. This farm is familiarly known as part of the old "Prentiss place," being one of the first settled upon in this part of the country. It is fenced in small fields, affording advantage for feed of great worth. Mr. Eakle was born in Ross county, Ohio, November 13, 1842, and is a son of John B., and Mary A. (Hire) Eakle. His home was with his parents until his marriage, which occurred November 19, 1868, in Tennessee township to Lide E. Anderson, a daughter of William Anderson, now in Macomb. Since their marriage they have always lived on the same farm, believing that "a rolling stone gathers no moss." Three children have blessed the union of these people—Nellie M., born November 12, 1869; Harry, born July 1, 1871; Myrtle Lou, born September 30, 1875.

R. F. Foster, one of those genial men one loves to meet, is a native of Michigan, born in St. Joseph county, July 31, 1835, and lived at home until his marriage, June 24, 1855. Lydia Watson, a native of Indiana, became his wife at that time, and two children—Mary J., wife of John

Lockett, Knox county, Missouri, and Louisa, wife of Reuben Martin, were born to them. Her demise occurring, in due time he again was married to Maria Charter, a native of McDonough county, and nine children were born to them, six of whom are living—George J., Thomas L., Harrison A., Susan C., Theodore F., Florence, Charles, Alfred C. and Alice. This lady also died and Mr. Foster married Margaret E. Davis; this ceremony was performed in Missouri. She was a native of Indiana. Two children were given to this marriage—Ralph C. and Nellie. George Foster, father of R. T., was a native of Virginia, born in Botetourt county. His wife, Mary Shepherd, was a native of the same place, and their marriage occurred January 20, 1825. His death occurred January 26, 1868, and hers in 1855; they are buried at New Hope cemetery. R. F. Foster owns a nice farm on section 10, which with its great fertility and good location makes it a desirable home. He owns about 244 acres in all, after giving his children a piece of land as they left home. Coming here in 1856, he has continually lived in the same place since. The date of his coming to the county was in 1850.

Nathan W. Farris settled on section 16, Hire township, where he owned 40 acres of land. He made his settlement in the year 1844. His native home was in Washington county, Kentucky, and the date of his birth was April 1, 1818. His people were also from the same county. Elizabeth Hungate was his wife and her uncle, Harry Hungate came with Mr. Graham to the county and now lives in Blandinsville. While on a trip to the river Mr. Farris was thrown from

his wagon and killed July 7, 1855. His remains were interred in the cemetery at Good Hope, leaving his wife and family to mourn the great loss so suddenly thrust upon them. The widow lived on the farm until her death which occurred June 27, 1873. Eight children blessed this union—William J., Martha J., wife of Richard Bond, living in Hire; Milton R., in Knox county, Missouri, Mary A., wife of Thomas Fisher; John, deceased; Nancy E., deceased, who was the wife of Josiah Fasher; and Nathan, now living in Hire township.

John B. Murray was born September 20, 1813, in Green county, Kentucky. His grandfather, James Murray, came to Kentucky from near Guilford Court-House, North Carolina, in an early day. The latter was a soldier in the revolution, but the date of his service is unknown. It was doubtless during its last days, as he was in only one engagement. J. B. Murray's grandfather, on the maternal side, was John Ray, who came to Kentucky from Maryland. William, the father of J. B., came with his parents to Kentucky at the age of six years. John B. Murray, at the age of 21, came to Springfield, Illinois. This was in the fall of 1834, and in the spring of the following year, he returned to Kentucky, where he remained several years longer. He was united in marriage on the 11th of April, 1839, with Susan Kirk, a daughter of Dixon Kirk, born June 6, 1817. Mr. Murray, wife, and four children, started from Marion county, Kentucky, March 17, 1848, and by way of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, came to Illinois, landing at Warsaw, March 27th. He immediately came to McDonough

county, and on the 3d of October, of the same year, settled on Spring creek, in what is now Emmet township. The location was a beautiful one, with timber on the east and north, and a fine walnut grove near the house, in which the Methodists held their camp meetings in 1853 and 1855. Here he remained until 1854, when he sold out to Jesse Bugg. In the fall of the same year he went to Kansas, in company with Alexander and James Wilson, leaving his family at home. He was gone some six weeks looking for a home, but returned to this section, thinking that Kansas would not be settled up in his day. He then bought a farm in the southeastern part of Hire township, to which he moved in December. Here he remained for three years, but in the spring of 1857, he removed to a prairie farm, four and a half miles north of Colchester, where he has resided for 28 years. He had three daughters and one son born in Kentucky—Harriet, born February 9, 1840; Lucy, April 4, 1842; Frances, October 27, 1844; and J. T. William D. was born in McDonough county, April 2, 1850. "Billy," as he was commonly called, was loved by all who knew him, was of an intellectual cast, and always had a natural regard for books. In his studies, he was quick of preception, and his ability to solve any problem that came up was marvelous. He depended but little on his teachers, and always cultivated a love for the good and beautiful. As an orator, it is said, he would compare with the best speakers of his age. He had an intense relish for composition and writing, and his essays were pointed and full of meaning, and marked with originality

and thought. He attended, in 1868-69, the normal school at Macomb. Among his most intimate friends, perhaps, the one most loved, was F. M. Martin, now a physician at La Harpe.

Billy knew how to appreciate the Creator. He had a love for natural scenery, and spoke often in his writings of the high hills, lofty mountains and the great ocean; from these his thoughts would go up to the God of Nature who made all things by the word of his power. He was, also, a good bible student; he was industrious at school and on the farm, and despised the loss of time. One day while passing through the field, he pulled up a small willow sprig which he planted in his father's yard next to the public road. He was then eight years old. It was the first set out in the yard and has been growing for 27 years, and is now more than two feet in diameter, and has a large spreading top of more than a hundred branches. This tree which we call Billy's willow, makes a cooling shade for weary passers-by.

One touching incident occurred shortly before his death. He had returned home from the school at Macomb; his oldest sister from Clinton, Missouri, had returned home for the first time in 10 years on a visit. The children were all at home. There was a family re-union. In three days from this time, Billy had a severe attack of lung fever, and in less than three days more he was taken away from the home circle by the hand of death. He was a strong advocate of temperance and was always in his place both in the Good Templars lodge and in Sabbath school. He was a member of the

Cumberland Presbyterian church at Argyle. He lived a consistent christian life and died in the triumphs of a living faith; on April 1, 1869. F. M. Martin, J. T. Murray and J. W. Sell, collected a number of his best essays and had them published in pamphlet form; 200 of these books called the "Youth's Standard," were gratuitously distributed to his friends.

The following tribute to his memory, written by J. T. Murray, is inserted at the request of admiring friends:

THE CHORD OF LOVE.

Billy sleeps,

Where the weeping willow weeps;

In the church yard sad and lone,

Underneath the marble stone.

Yet we love him still the same,

No link is severed from the chain;

That fond affection wove on earth

And gave to life its golden worth,

That chain is love—a jewel bright,

That glitters in the realms of light,

And reaches down to earth below,

To heal its bleeding wounds of woe.

The thought is sweet, that we shall meet

Beyond the shadows and the strife,

When done with time, in heaven's bright clime

We'll rest beneath the trees of life

James R. Murray, the youngest of J. B. Murray's children, was born February 12th, 1859, in McDonough County, Illinois. He labored on the farm several years during the summer and attended the district school in the winter. His health having failed on account of disease of the lungs, he started in September, 1877, in company with Mr. Downing of Industry, to Nebraska. They started through in the wagon, but Riley grew worse, west of Burlington, one day's drive, and was obliged to return home. From this time to the close of his life he was a constant sufferer.

Still in the midst of his afflictions he was cheerful, still hoping for the restoration of his health. In August, 1878, he went in company with Albert Graham to one of the northern lakes, near Albert Lea, in Minnesota. There he spent the harvest. On his return home he visited Minneapolis and St. Paul. This visit gave him temporary relief, but it was not lasting. On the following winter he was married to Alice Askaw of Macomb. He returned to Minnesota in the summer of 1879, but returned home without receiving any material benefit. He died February 15th, 1880. His death was most remarkable. Many friends were present who will never forget that day. But we will attempt no further description, than to say it was a day of deliverance from constant suffering and also one of exulting victory and holy triumph. Riley like Billy made much proficiency in writing; his best productions were read before the Sunday School conventions of Hire township. J. B. Murray at the age of seventy-one is still living on his farm in Hire township. He has three children dead and three living. Lucy Bradley, his second daughter, died January 12th, 1878. In just two weeks from this time J. W. Bradley, her husband, died near Knoxville Tennessee. Their three children, Willie, Ollie and Lizzie Bradley live with their grandfather and grandmother on the farm. S. Frances Sell, the youngest daughter of J. B. Murray, lives six miles north of Erie, in Neosho county, Kansas. J. W. Sell, her husband is one of the old settlers of Neosho county. He was one of the McDonough county's school teachers 22 years ago. He is still teaching in

Kansas. They have three children—Wata, Willie and Ina.

Eli Murray, son of William and Margaret Murray is a native of Kentucky, and born December 14, 1830, coming to McDonough county with his parents in 1848, settling on Spring creek in Emmet township, afterwards removing to Hire township where the father bought eighty acres on section 24, and lived on the same place till the time of his death, from cancer, January 26, 1855. The date of his birth was January 7, 1785, in North Carolina. He removed to Kentucky when a young man, and to Illinois in 1845. His wife, Margaret Bird, was born January 7, 1799, and died November 27, 1862, and are both buried in Argyle cemetery. Both were members of the M. E. Church. Mr. Murray was a man of piety, very sociable, genial, and a man of marked characteristics in respect to honor and uprightness. He raised a family of sixteen children, seven of whom are living in the county, viz: John B., Benjamin F., Reuben, Eli, Allen, Elizabeth, and Milom A. The three living out of the county are, Green B., living in Nelson county, Kentucky; James, in Morgan county, Illinois; Robert B., in Adair county, Missouri; Eli lives on section 13, Hire township, where he has a beautiful home, the improvements all having been made by himself. Besides this home he has 265 acres on Spring creek, in Emmet township. Mr. Murray has buildings that cost upwards of \$3,500. His marriage occurred September 20, 1855, to Elizabeth H. Phelps, a daughter of L. P. Phelps. She was born in Chataugua county New York, February 1, 1837. A sketch of Mr. Phelps will be

found below. Mr. and Mrs. Murray have five living children—Addie N., wife of J. D. Martin; Etta M., a teacher in the county, having been educated in Macomb; Leander P., Eli Franklin and Ermine V. They have buried seven, and their names were as follows: Mattie F., Louisa M., Margaret E., William B., John W., Elsie E., and Ella E. The last two were twins. Mr. Murray, wife and daughters were members of the M. E. church, and he steward and trustee in the same; also school director of district No. 6.

Saturday, January 13, 1872, Mr. L. P. Phelps was killed while riding to the depot, at Macomb, on a dray, having hired a drayman to draw a load of goods to his residence on East Carroll street. A team, running away, came in contact with the dray wagon, and Mr. Phelps was knocked off the wagon and trampled under foot by the running team. Upon a surgical examination being made, two severe wounds were found on the back of the head, a terrible gash over the eye, and the nose mangled and cheek bone mashed in a terrible manner. The wounds on the head were supposed to have been caused by striking on the frozen ground, and those on the face by the sharp hoof of one of the horses, which must have planted his foot squarely in his face when passing over. Mr. Phelps never became conscious, but death relieved him of his sufferings the next day. He was buried on Thursday, January 16th. The deceased was about 61 years of age, at his death, and a prominent and highly respected citizen. He emigrated to this state from New York over 30 years ago, and settled in Emmet

township, where by industry and energy he amassed quite a handsome fortune. About 14 years ago he removed to the city, to enjoy in his declining years, the fruits of his early days of toil. He left a wife and two daughters (two married) who had the sympathy of the entire community in their sudden and terrible calamity.

William J. Farris made his egress into this world October 6, 1839, and is the oldest son of Nathan Farris, whose sketch appears elsewhere. Coming to McDonough county from Hancock, where he was born, he remained at home until his father's death. At this juncture the responsibility was thrown upon William, and he had the family to care for. Although young, he assumed these new duties with the seeming experience of older men, and conducted the financial matters well. Upon his marriage with Leantha D. Foster, December 20, 1860, he left the care of the family to others. She is a native of Michigan, and daughter of George Foster, a native of Virginia; he settled in Hire township, coming from Michigan here, and died at his home January 26, 1868, having lost his wife in 1855, and both lie in Good Hope cemetery. In 1862 Mr. Farris came to his present residence on section 3, owning a nice farm here, with good improvements, which he made by his own and wife's exertions. His home is about two miles east from Blandinsville, on the main road to Macomb, and is sheltered by fine timber. Five children have been born to them, three of whom are living—Walter J., born November 7, 1862; Oscar, born September 12, 1869, and Theodore, born December 31, 1875.

Albert and Louie are deceased, the former born March 7, 1865, and died August 6, 1865, and the latter was born June 5, 1872, living only a short time. They are members of the Baptist church. Mr. Farris is engaged in farming, also in raising English draft horses, owning two fine brood mares, and also some half-blood Normans, which he sells for roadsters and farm use.

John A. F. McCord, one of McDonough county's sons, born in Emmet township, on section 30, March 14, 1844, and is the second son of William and Louisa (Scantlin) McCord. He crossed the plains when 20 years old to Idaho city, in search of the precious metal; his stay was short, returning to his home in Emmet township. His trip was made overland with a mule team, paying for his trip \$100 for passage. On returning home he followed farming in summer and digging coal in winter. He was married, November 8, 1866, to Sarah J. McGee, a native of Hancock county, Illinois, and daughter of William McGee, who died when his daughter was very young. Since his marriage, Mr. McCord, has lived in Hire township, for five years on section 25, and in 1872, he bought 40 acres on section 36, and owns at present 76 acres of his home place and 25 acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. McCord have had seven children—Robert S., living; Sarah Malinda, deceased; Mary Lucretia, deceased; John A. F., living; William Lee, deceased; Nancy Bernetta, living; and Thomas Roach, deceased. In politics, Mr. McCord is a democrat.

W. W. McCord was born in Overton county, Tennessee, February 12, 1809; lived there until the fall of 1829, when

he, with the rest of his father's family, moved to Morgan county, Illinois, where he lived two years, when he and his father came to this county, remaining until the fall of 1832, when he and his father went back to the state of Tennessee on business, and where he was married to Louisa Scantlin, on November 1, 1832, a native of Jackson county, Tennessee; remaining there two years, then returned to his home in McDonough county, Illinois, where he remained until the spring of 1849, when he moved to Nauvoo, remaining there two years, then moved back to the old farm in McDonough county, where he remained until the spring of 1878, when he moved to Kansas, where his wife died in the fall of the same year. He then returned to Illinois where he remained until the summer of 1870, when he took a trip to Franklin county, Illinois, and married Lucretia Mulkey. He remained there, but losing his second wife in a little over one year from his marriage, did not return to this county until the spring of 1884, where he resided until his death which occurred July 20, 1884, aged 75 years. His occupation was that of a farmer.

Reuben M. Folts, one of the present residents of Hire township, lives on section 25, where he owns a fine farm of 160 acres, which is under a good state of cultivation, with very good improvements and plenty of nice timber near by—in fact, surrounding his buildings. His native state was Ohio, he being born in Butler county, January 15, 1835, and is a son of Reuben and Anna Mary Folts. They removed to Ross county, Ohio, and subsequently to Sangamon county,

Illinois, and later to McDonough county, settling in Hire township. Mr. Folts has a good education, having been a teacher for a number of years, teaching in Sangamon, Cass, Menard, and other counties. In 1862 he crossed the plains, arriving in September in Washington territory, also visiting Oregon. The next January he went to Salmon River mountains, and was engaged in mining mostly all the time. Remaining till 1864, about the middle of the year, he went to British Columbia, at Victoria, and down the coast, stopping at San Francisco, Panama and Aspinwall, returning to his home in this county. The trip was fraught with danger while crossing the plains. He was sick also on the sea, but in all was successful in accumulating a nice little property—more than the usual gold-seeker in the mines of the far west. His wife was Isabel Graham, a daughter of Bedford Graham, a farmer on section 23, Hire township. The ceremony was performed December 21, 1864, and to these people have been born nine children—Cora J., Franklin H. and Elice L., deceased, Mary B., Maggie Z., deceased, Clinton G., Frederick F., Mattie M., Lena R., born Aug. 21, 1884. Mr. Folts has served on the board of supervisors, and been school director a number of years. In politics he favors the democratic party.

Reuben Folts and Anna Mary Petefish, the parents of Reuben M., were united in marriage in Rockingham county, Virginia. He was one of the best citizens in the county at the time of his death, being a moral, upright man, strictly honest in deal, and beloved by his neighbors and family. They are both

interred at Friendship church in Tennessee township. They removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, and subsequently to McDonough county, settling in Hire township on section 25, where their daughter, Christania, now lives, who with her brother J. P. Folts, owns 80 acres, the east one-half of the southeast quarter. She is a native of Butler county, Ohio. She has formerly followed the occupation of teaching, especially in McDonough county, educating herself in the common schools, and at Macomb; also attending the Methodist female seminary, at Jacksonville, Illinois, for two years. Ezra D., commonly called "Doc," lives with her, and is running the farm, and is a native of Sangamon county, born near the city of Springfield.

Bedford Graham is a native of Kentucky, born and raised in Green county, where he lived until a young man. The date of his birth was April, 1823. His father, Hampton Graham, was a native of Virginia, and Maria, his mother, was a native of North Carolina, who moved to Virginia, where she was married to Hampton Graham, after which they moved to Kentucky, and after raising a large family of children, the father died in Kentucky. March 25th, 1844, was the date of the union of Bedford Graham to Jane Murray, daughter of William Murray and Margaret, his wife. In the same year Bedford moved to Illinois, bringing his mother. Settled in McDonough county in the year 1848, in Hire township, where he now resides, his mother having died in the year 1855. Bedford Graham owns 90 acres on the southeast of section 23, all of which is

under cultivation. Mr. and Mrs. Graham had eight children; three are living and five are dead; those living are—Mary Isabel, Margaret M. and Alfred N. Mrs. Graham died in the year 1860; and Mr. Graham married the second time to Almedia L. Felter. They have eight children, five living and three dead. Those living are—Lewis H., John A., George W., Sionilli L., Asenath A. Mr. Graham has been justice of the peace for 12 years. He attends the Baptist church.

George W. Keithley is a native of Indiana, born in 1831, July 22. He lived at home until he was twenty-five years old. His marriage occurred April 19, 1855, to Abigail R. Lyon, a native of Illinois, and daughter of John Lyon, one of the settlers of 1834, in McDonough county, Tennessee township, who died in Kentucky, while there on business, September 27, 1840. Her mother was Margaret Mourning, who died in this county in November, 1877. George first settled on section 14, and now owns the east one-half of the north-west quarter. Their children are seven in number—Sarah E., Hannah M., Eliza J., Sanderson P., Clara D., John J., George R. Margaret M., was the oldest child, now deceased. Mr. Keithley is a member of the Masonic order and M. E. church, and Mrs. K., is a member of the United Brethren church. This lady has been blind for eighteen years, caused by scrofula at first. Although in this condition, she is a blessing to a household, administering comfort to every one around and having hosts of friends. In church and Sunday school work, our subject has been prominent as a teacher and laborer in the good cause.

James Keithley was born in Harrison county, Indiana, February 11, 1838. His home was with his parents until his marriage, which took place March 3, 1859. Frances Veal became his wife at that time. She is a native of Missouri, born in Chariton county, a daughter of Sampson Veal. While on a visit to her brother in McDonough county they became acquainted, and after the marriage they lived on the old Keithley homestead for nearly six years. At this time he purchased 40 acres of land which he sold afterwards, and lived in Blandinsville township a long time. He has always made farming his sole occupation, and now lives in Hire township. Nine children have blessed the union of these—Isabel, Scott, Andrew J., deceased; Elizabeth, William, Eva, George, Freddie, and Dora E., Mr. Keithley is a member of the A. O. U. W. and Select Knights. In politics he is a republican.

Samuel Pulliam was born in Shelby county, Kentucky, December 18, 1815, and was reared on a farm there. His parents were James and Susan (Greer) Pulliam, both natives of Virginia, and both died in Nelson county, Kentucky. Coming to McDonough county from Kentucky, Samuel Pulliam rented land for some time. His first actual settlement was on section 27, where he now lives, owning the northwest quarter, which is well cultivated. His marriage occurred in 1837, when he was united in matrimony with Miss Elizabeth Goff, a native of Kentucky, Spencer county. She died in 1870, and is buried at Tennessee. The family consisted of—Mary, wife of Nicholas Yager, and living in Missouri; Susan and William, deceased; John T., living

on the homestead; Bettie, deceased; James H., living in Kansas; Kitty, wife of Thomas J. Stookey, and now part owner of the old place; and Martha. Mr. Pulliam is quite feeble in health and does not attend to business matters, as in times past, leaving that part to his children.

George W. Hainline lives on section 2, where he owns 60 acres, the balance of his farm being on section 11. He was born June 3d, 1825, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and is the son of Geo. and Flora (Cockerel) Hainline, and came to McDonough county in 1838. He remained at home until his marriage, which occurred June 16, 1845, to Mary Jane Keithley, born July 2, 1826, in Indiana, a daughter of Jacob Keithley, who formerly owned the farm Mr. H. now owns. A sketch of Mr. Keithley will be found in another place. There were 14 children born to Mr. and Mrs. Hainline—Nathan T., born October 17, 1847; Susan Mary A., born October 7, 1848; George T., born January 12, 1850; Sarah L., born September 5, 1851; Flora A., born November 4, 1852; John W., born March 25, 1854; Francis M., born March 30, 1855; Jacob E., born November 16, 1856; Seth, born September 1, 1858; James O., born February 19, 1860; Anabel, born December 27, 1861; Americus G., born January 2, 1864; William S., born December 29, 1865; Ida M., born October 24, 1869. Susan, died August 20, 1849; Flora A., died February 14, 1876; John, died October 18, 1854. Mr. Hainline was never much of a politician, but always favored the republican party. He has a nice grove of black walnut timber near his house, the walnuts having been planted by himself.

Randolph Rodgers, deceased, was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 23, 1820. His parents were John and Mary Rodgers, the father a native of Virginia, the mother of Pennsylvania. Randolph grew to manhood in Ohio, living on a farm there until about 1854, when he came to McDonough county and settled on section 36, Hire township, his farm consisting of 160 acres. Mr. Rodgers was thrice married, twice in Ohio, and the third time to Lineury Carmack, June 20, 1858. She was a native of Tennessee, but came with parents to McDonough county and settled on section 26. Her father was Cornelius Carmack and mother Ingabo (Gore) Carmack, both natives of Overton, Tennessee. He died on the old farm in Hire township July 24, 1849. Mrs. Rodgers still lives on 91 acres of section 36, which was left to her for a lifetime dower; the youngest son, Wilson R., carrying it on. He was born in 1860, September 26. The remainder of the farm has passed to the heirs. William B., was born in 1859, March 14, and owns a farm of 72 acres on section 26, all under cultivation. The young men are enterprising and have considerable stock. They have some Durham cattle and some good young horses.

Bainbridge H. Roberts is a Kentuckian by birth, born in Breckenridge county, on a farm, January 2, 1833. Is a son of James E. and Sarah M. (Cox) Roberts. The former a native of Campbell county, Tennessee, the latter born near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Bainbridge made his home with his father until of age, and was married February 9, 1858, to Mary E. Williams, a daughter of John Williams. She was born in

Schuyler county, Illinois, and six children bless this union—Seymour L., now in Kansas; Jerusha A., Laura A., Oliver J., Sterling E., Harley C. The Roberts family removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where they still live, excepting the subject of our sketch, who came to Hire township, McDonough county, in 1865, where he bought the south half of the northeast quarter of section 30. He has a nice place, under a good state of cultivation, with excellent timber land surrounding his comfortable home. Although owning a small farm, he manages to raise a considerable amount of stock, which is the principal feature which engages his attention. Before coming to Hire township, Mr. Roberts worked at the carpenter's trade, in Tennessee, having learned this trade when quite young. Mr. Roberts has served the township as justice of the peace for six years, which capacity he fills at present. He has been township trustee for several terms, and a member of the school board for many years. He favors the democratic party; is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

James Wilson, came to McDonough county in 1833, landing Sunday, November 15, in Blandinsville township, locating on section 20, the southwest quarter. This was partly improved, but under the management of Mr. Wilson it became a good farm. On this place he lived until 1855, when he died and was buried on the farm in a private burial lot. He was born in Rockingham county, Virginia, July, 1776. He left Virginia when 16 years of age, and went to Washington county, Kentucky, thence to this county. He was a man of medium size, and in consequence of his father dying when

he was quite young, he was bound out, and failed to secure an education. He possessed a good, fair business ability and died in comfortable circumstances. He was twice married. The first wife died, and left one child. Nancy Dorothy was the name of the second lady who became Mrs. Wilson; she was born in Washington county, Kentucky. By the second marriage there were nine children, six of whom are now living; two in McDonough county—William L., and Thos. F.

William L. Wilson was born November 15, 1820, and was a son of James Wilson, now deceased. On June 17, 1846, he was married to Nancy J. Huff; her death occurred January 16, 1854, and she was interred in the Baptist cemetery in Hire township. Four children were born to them—Belle, deceased; Andrew, Mary and Dora. Mr. Wilson was again married June 27, 1857, to Mrs. Elizabeth Messer Smith, nee Hill. She was born in Kentucky, but reared in Indiana, where they were married. Her parents were Elizabeth and Charlotte (Tucker) Hill. Three children were born to them by Mr. Wilson's latter marriage—Eliza, now the wife of Michael Hainline, and living in Kansas; Susan, at home; and Alice, deceased. When Mr. Wilson located in Hire township, he settled on section 15, where he bought 80 acres, which he at present occupies, and has it under a good state of cultivation. The time of his coming to his present home being about 1865. The early portion of his life he lived at home, and really made his home with his father until his first marriage. He is a man of good judgment, and a social turn of mind. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson live a contented happy

life, and are journeying down the hill happy in each other's society.

James Bice is a native of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, but was reared in Washington county, the same state. His father, Nicholas Bice was born in Pennsylvania, near Carlisle, his father was Joseph Bice, also natives of the same place. Nicholas settled in McDonough county in 1853, and located on section 14, owning 120 acres of the northeast quarter, living on that place about 20 years, he sold and removed to Blandinsville, where he died. His wife had preceded him a few years. Her death seemed to so disturb his peace of mind that his property went like the wind, and he died having a very small allowance of this earth's goods. James removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, taking his wife whom he had married August 31, 1843. Her maiden name was Francis Aukrom, a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth A. Aukrom, and a native of Greene county, Pennsylvania. In 1854, he again removed, this time to Missouri. Having a desire to visit his parents, with his wife came to McDonough county, and while on this visit bought 80 acres on section 27. He now owns 202 acres in all. Mr. Bice soon after settled on the place he bought, and improved it well, having good buildings, and a nice hedge surrounding the place for a long distance of Osage orange. This he is trimming in nice shape, using a machine of late pattern which he considers valuable. Mr. and Mrs. Bice have eight children—Isaac; Rebecca, wife of Thomas Foley, in Emmet township; Nicholas, living in Hire township; Jane, wife of Thomas Hainline, in Emmet; Lucinda, wife of Edmund Inman, in Em-

met; Sarah, wife of James Stickland, also in Emmet township; Franklin and David, living at home, and running the farm.

Reece Barnes was born in Highland county, Kentucky, in 1844, and is a son of Elias and Polly (Gilland) Barnes. The family settled in McDonough county in 1853, about three miles north and one west of Macomb. Reece lived at home until he enlisted, April 22, 1861. At first, in the three months' service, afterwards enlisting again, he served his country till August, 1865, being wounded five times. Mr. Barnes was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Chattanooga, Corinth and the siege of Vicksburg. He was wounded three times at Chattanooga, and at Corinth in the breast with a piece of shell. He laid in the hospital some time, and was furloughed home, staying some two months, and is at present a worthy pensioner. He was in the 2d Illinois, company B, also the 32d Illinois, company I. He was mustered in at Springfield the first time, at St. Louis the last time. Much more might be said in regard to the soldier's experience, but our work will not admit in this place. Suffice it to say, all honor to the brave boys who saved the nation.

John Fisher, the present supervisor of Hire township, is considered one of the best farmers in the county. He lives near Blandinsville, on section 10, and owns, in all, 369 acres of land, not one acre of which is untillable. His buildings are good and present a neat appearance. The house is two-stories, and the main part is 24x28 feet, with an addition 16x20 feet. His main barn is 38x48 feet. The main features of his

farming consist of raising stock and feeding cattle for the eastern markets. He has some fine Norman and Clydesdale brood mares from which he raises some fine draft horses. John Fisher made his home with his parents until 20 years of age, when he went to Morgan county, Illinois, where he remained one year. He is the son of Thomas and Polly (Kells) Fisher, and was the ninth child of a family of 10 children, all of whom are now living, except William, the eldest child. Thomas Fisher was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1791, and died at his home in Blandinsville, in 1868. He settled in McDonough county in 1844, coming from Hancock county, Illinois, where he had settled in 1840. His first wife died, and he was again married to Elizabeth Brown, by whom there were four children. Being a mechanic by trade, or rather a mill-wright, on coming to Blandinsville he built a saw and grist mill there, besides other mills in the county, working at the trade for nearly 20 years. John Fisher was married in 1857 to Diantha Foster, a native of Michigan. She died September 20, 1881, leaving six children—William, Frank, James, Charles, Mary and Martha. George, the oldest child, is deceased. The second wife was Flora Murray, a daughter of Hiram Murray, of Missouri, and the ceremony was performed June 18, 1882. One child, Grover C., born November 25, 1884, blesses this union. Mr. Fisher has been on the school board for 14 years, and in politics, is a democrat.

Alfred Brown was born in Green county, East Tennessee, June 8, 1810, a son of John and Catherine (Hull) Brown.

He a native of Virginia, and she of Pennsylvania, and both were buried in Indiana. The family removed to White county, Tennessee, and subsequently to Harrison county, Indiana, living a portion of the time in the adjoining county, Crawford, where they lived at the time of their death. Alfred was married March 27, 1835, to Sarah V. Shields, of Harrison county, a daughter of Robert and Naomi (Little) Shields. In the fall of 1835, with his family, Alfred removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he lived till 1852, at which time he came to McDonough and settled on section 1, where he bought 80 acres, afterwards buying 94 acres more. He has lived on this place since; at first living in a small house, but in 1877, he built a fine residence 32x25 and 24x16 feet, one and one-half stories high, costing \$1,800. His wife died August 3, 1871, and was buried at Blandinsville, leaving one child—Marinda, now the wife of J. D. Isom, living at the old home, where her father lives with her. She was born May 1, 1849. Mr. Brown is a member of the United Brethren in Christ, as was also his wife and daughter, in which church he has been class-leader for some time. This gentleman is highly respected by all his neighbors, and is considered a very worthy man in every respect.

John Isom is a native of McDonough county, and was born in Blandinsville township, December 25, 1838. His father was Henry Isom, and mother, Jane (Bradshaw) Isom. They settled in Blandinsville township in an early day, where they lived and died, both dying in 1842, within ten days of each other, with the dreaded disease, small-pox, and were

buried at Blandinsville. The elder Mr. Isom was quite an enterprising man, and much respected throughout a wide circle of acquaintances. Their death changed the conditions of the family to such an extent, that it was impossible to keep together. John was the youngest of the family and went to live with John Bradshaw, of Jacksonville, Morgan county, Illinois. With this gentleman he remained until he enlisted, September 15, 1861, in company K, 27th Illinois infantry, and was mustered in at Cairo. Upon the re-organization of the regiment, he went into the 1st brigade. He served under General Grant the most of the time. Belmont was the first engagement he was in, afterwards engaging in battles at Columbus, Island No. 10, Union City, Corinth, Stone river and Chickamauga, besides numerous other engagements. At the last named place he was taken prisoner, September 20, 1863. His first place of confinement was at Richmond, where he was incarcerated in Libby prison for 10 months; thence to Danville, Virginia, then transferred to Andersonville, where he was about four months; again transferred, this time to Charleston, South Carolina, and subsequently to Florence, the same state, where he remained till March 1, 1865, making 528 days in the "pens of death," which constituted the prisons of the South. It don't seem possible for one man to go through what John Isom did and live. His health has never been good since, it is only the wonderful endurance and splendid physique of this man, that could withstand it. At the time of his release, at Wilmington, North Carolina, March 2, 1865, he was

acting as chief of police. Returning to Springfield, he was mustered out with his regiment, May 12, 1865. In the meantime his people had removed to Hancock county. He staid with them for one year, or until his marriage, June 12, 1866, to Marinda Brown, a native of McDonough county, and daughter of Alfred Brown. They have three children living—Francis V., Alfred C. and Ethelyn B. Laura died when 15 years old, and they lost two in infancy. Mr. Isom is engaged somewhat in buying, feeding and shipping stock. He belongs to the G. A. R., Masonic, and A. O. U. W. orders. In politics a democrat. They are members of the Christian church.

Richard Scott is a native of Marion county, Kentucky, born August 8, 1814, and a son of Richard Scott, Sr., and Jane (Smith) Scott, also natives of Kentucky. Their demise occurred on the farm Richard Scott, Jr., left on coming to McDonough county. The first land he owned was on section 13, where he owned 80, and also 100 acres on section 14. He came to his present location on section 13, in 1854, at which place he has lived a bachelor with his maiden sister, Polly. He has a house two stories in height, with two parts, one 18x32, and 12x32. While in the prime of life he was a very industrious man. His motto to all who wish to succeed is "work every day when possible, and don't let your work drive you." By this means he has accumulated a fine property. He rents his land, and only tills his garden and attends to his finances, which is enough, he thinks. There were eight children in his father's family; three of whom survive—Polly, Richard, and Matilda. The deceased

are—George, Ann, Robert, Jane and Elizabeth.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, the following facts, relative to the schools of Hire township, are taken: The estimated value of school property amounts to \$7,452, and the district township tax levy amounts to \$2,750. There is a bonded school debt in Hire of \$1,160. The highest wages paid any male teachers is \$42.60 per month and the lowest is \$30, while the highest monthly wages paid female teachers is \$35, and the lowest \$20. There are seven frame school buildings in Hire and 10 schools taught therein, having an average of six and seven-tenth months of school per year. In the township there are 412 children of school age, 370 of whom are enrolled in the several schools.

School district No. 1, has a building located on section 11. It is 18x22 feet in size and was built at a cost of \$400, in 1862.

In 1877, the school house in district No. 2, was erected on the southwest quarter of section 3. The first house, however, was built in 1837, on the northwest quarter of section 4. It was about 20 feet square and was constructed of logs. Cyrus Haines was the first teacher in this house.

District No. 3 was organized in 1864, and had a house erected on the northwest corner of section 8, which was 18x28 feet in size. There are about 50 scholars in the district.

District No. 4, also known as Rock creek, was organized in 1857. The pres-

ent building, which is located on section 17, was erected in 1873. It is 22x30 feet in size and cost \$1,060. There are about 50 scholars in the district, with an average attendance of about 30.

The first building in district No. 5, was removed to section 22 in 1862. It was 20x30 feet in ground area, and was valued at \$200.

The school house in district No. 6, was erected in 1872. It is located on the northeast corner of section 23, and is 20x30 feet in size. There are about 60 scholars in the district, with an average attendance of 35.

The school house in district No. 7, is located on the northwest quarter of section 36. It is valued at \$300. There are about 30 scholars in the district.

District No. 8, also known as Hick's district, was organized in 1852, and a house built the same year. In 1867 the present building was erected at a cost of \$1,200. It is 24x30 feet in size and is located on section 34. E. N. Hicks was one of the first directors of the district.

In 1863, the first school house was erected in district No. 9. It was 18x26 feet in size and was located on section 30. There are about 50 scholars in the district.

CEMETERY.

The Baptist cemetery on the northwest quarter of section 4, was laid out in the year 1837 or 1838. The first burial was William Hungate, a son of Adonijah. The next burials were Thomas Charter and son, Henry.

ORGANIC.

After the organization of the county into townships, the following were the

first officers elected in Hire, at an election held April 7, 1857: Samuel Logan, justice of the peace; Reuben Martin and Thomas Branham, constables; E. N. Hicks, supervisor; Joseph Jones, collector; S. A. Hunt, assessor. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, John B. Isom; clerk, J. L. Seybold; assessor, W. L. Shryack; collector, Frank Welch; highway commissioner, Wm. Bumgardner; justice of the peace, Geo. W. Keithley and R. M. Folts; constables, Wilson Rogers and William Carlisle; school trustee, Thos. Stookey; pound-master, Calvin Wilson.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

The first religious services in the township were held at the house of Vandever Banks, in 1836. The meeting was conducted by Rev. Nehemiah Hurd, a Methodist minister.

The pioneer school was taught by Captain Charles R. Hume, in 1838, at the Isaac Oakman place, on section 18. Prior to this, the citizens of the township sent their children to more fortunate settlements, to obtain an education. Mr. Hume was justice of the peace for a number of years at Blandinsville.

Josiah Harrison was the first to occupy the position of justice of the peace in the township.

The first township election was held April 7, 1857.

E. N. Hicks, was the first supervisor to represent Hire at the seat of justice, Macomb.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS OF HIRE TOWNSHIP.

The system of township Sunday school conventions, was first introduced

into this township in the year 1870. The records of the first convention have not been found, but the following may be relied upon as true. The convention was organized under the supervision of Solomon Hainline, in the month of August, 1870, at the Elm Grove church. Sessions were held on Saturday and Saturday evening, and also on the Sabbath. S. Hainline was the first vice-president appointed by the county convention, to look after the interests of the Sunday schools of Hire township. Mr. Hainline was active in his office from the first, and his labors were crowned with success. Mr. Samuel Pedrick was elected secretary of the first convention, and George Keithley also took on active part. The convention on the Sabbath was held in the Grove, near the church, and Rev. David Martin, of Blandinsville, addressed a large audience. In five years from the time of the township organization, the records begin. According to this, a convention was held at Elm Grove, beginning July 10, 1875. The convention was called to order by vice-president Hainline, after which the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. Near the close of the evening session, George Mourning, of Tennessee, gave an outline of the first schools in McDonough county. On Sabbath morning, July 11, the convention met in Hainline's Grove, near the church, at 9 A. M. Father Alexander, of Bland-

insville, made the opening prayer. All the Sunday schools in the township, six in number, were represented.

The next convention was held at Argyle October 2 and 3, 1875. At the evening session Thos. Parker spoke on the question, "Can our Sunday schools be sustained through the winter?"

The next convention convened at Willow Grove, October 7th, 1876. A. B. Newland, of Colchester, was present and spoke on the benefits of early religious impressions. F. F. Myer made an interesting centennial address. In the afternoon the officers were re-elected. S. Hainline received 19 votes for vice-president, and S. B. Davis 18. J. T. Murray was continued as secretary.

The 12th convention of the Sunday schools of Hire township, convened at Argyle, Saturday evening, January 6, 1877. Addresses were made at the evening session by Joseph Bean and Jesse Martin.

The 14th Convention met at Rock Creek church, September 23, 1877.

Since this time there have been held many conventions, but they are nearly all alike in tenor, and space and good good judgment alike, forbid their insertion here. Suffice it to say, that great interest is displayed in this laudable work, and nowhere is more labor displayed in advancing the interests of the Sabbath schools than in this township.

CHAPTER XXV.

LAMOINE TOWNSHIP.

Lamoine township consists of 36 sections, and has about 23,000 acres of land within its borders, the most part of which consists of timber. That portion of the township known as Round Prairie, near the Hancock and Schuyler county line, in the southwestern part, has a soil of a better and more productive quality than other portions of the township, upon which are some fine farms. Troublesome creek enters the township at the northeast corner of section 21 and runs again into Tennessee from the same quarter, coming into Lamoine again on the northeast of 3, and following in a southwest course through sections 9 and 16, making a confluence with Crooked creek on the southwest quarter of the latter section. Crooked creek enters the township and county on the southwest quarter of section 18. It flows in a diagonal course through sections 17, 21, 22, 27 and 34, leaving the township and county at the southwest corner of the latter section. The only town within the borders is a small place on the southwest quarter of section 7, called Colmar. It is situated on the Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, which passes in a southwesterly course through the northwest part of the township, and has but a few residence buildings, a general store, postoffice, etc. The inhabitants

of the southern portion of the township go largely to Plymouth, Hancock county, to do their trading.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Comparatively a few years have passed since an attempt was made to convert the almost unbroken forests of Lamoine into an agricultural district and homes for civilized man. With a spirit of heroism have these early settlers toiled, until the forest were laid low, and their herculean labor is manifest in the broad acres of highly cultivated land, upon which stand many fine residences and outbuildings of an expensive character. Over the grounds where the red man chased the bounding deer, and the wild-cat and wolves held their nightly vigils, may be seen the husbandman gathering the golden harvests; where the Indian's wild war-hoop was heard, stands the house of worship and institutions for the education of the rising generation. Transportation of goods by ox teams has given away to the power of steam, and a commerce has been opened up with all parts of the civilized world.

The history of this township is possessed of no small degree of interest. While other townships of McDonough were connected with the frontier by large bodies of excellent lands, this seemed shut off from the gaze of shrewd

speculators by reason of its heavy growth of timber. They were destined to become the heritage of an honest, industrious people, and the income derived from the timber and products of the soil has given many of the first comers a handsome competency.

The first settlement in the township was made in the spring of 1830. At that time, Charles Hills and David Fees entered land on section 12, and erected a log cabin on the northeast quarter. The cabin is occupied at present by John Hills as a blacksmith shop. Charles Hills now resides on section 1, and is one of the oldest settlers now living in the county. He was born in Kentucky February 17, 1815, and was married July 31, 1836, to Charlotta David, a daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth David, who were early settlers of Eldorado township. Mrs. Hills was born May 2, 1817.

John Hills came in the spring of 1830, and is a resident of section 12. He was born in Adair county, Kentucky, August 7, 1817, removing to Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1829, from which county he came to this township. He was one of the volunteers during the Mormon troubles in Hancock county, but was not called upon for active service. He owns 84 acres of land, 20 of which is timber, the balance under cultivation.

In the spring of 1832, William Jenkins settled in Lamoine, coming from Schuyler county, Illinois, with his father, David, who now resides in Kansas. He is a native of Washington county, Tennessee, born there Feb. 5, 1826. Mr. Jenkins still resides in the township.

During the year 1832, Christopher Yates came and entered the farm now owned by the heirs of Lyons Holton. He erected a cabin and broke out about six acres of land, but soon afterward removed to Hancock county, near Augusta, and later went to Nauvoo. He was killed near Quincy, in the spring of 1884, by a team running away with him. He was a native of New York state.

Orvel Sherrel settled on section 31 in 1832, coming from Kentucky. He afterward went to Newton county, Missouri, with his father-in-law, Elijah Poole, where he also died. The farm he settled on here is now owned by A. B. Shippey.

Elijah Poole settled the farm now owned by Dr. King, on section 30, in 1832, coming from Tennessee. He did not remain very long, but removed to Newton county, Missouri, where he afterward died.

Abel Friend came in 1832, settling on section 30, but a year or so afterward, removed to section 20, where his wife afterward died, being buried on the place. About the year 1848, Mr. Friend disposed of his farm to Josiah Ralston, and emigrated to Iowa, where he afterward died. He came from the state of Tennessee to this township.

The father of Abel Friend, together with his family, came at the same time, settling on section 28, on the farm now owned by John Twidwell. One of his sons, Charles, also entered land on section 28, being a married man.

James Denton came prior to 1833, and located on section 18, on the west side of Crooked creek, coming from Tennessee. After the grist mill was erected on the creek near his place, Mr. Denton deemed.

it unhealthy to live there longer and sold out, removing to Henderson county.

James King, and a son-in-law, settled the farm now owned by J. D. Tabler, in 1832 or 3, coming from Tennessee. He afterward removed to near Prairie City, where he, later, died. He was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of the county, and was quite a prominent man at that time.

On the first day of April, 1834, John H. Smith and his brother, Byrd, settled on section 31, where they erected a cabin. Byrd died in 1880, at Plymouth, Hancock county, from the effects of a cancer. John still lives in the township and is now a resident of section 20.

Among the prominent citizens and early settlers of this township, may be mentioned John H. Smith, who appears as the subject of this sketch. Mr. Smith was born on the 26th of July, 1819, in Hopkins county, Kentucky. His father, John Smith, who was a native of Virginia, died in 1825, and his mother was also a native of Virginia. John H., was the seventh child of a family of eight children, and when five years of age he removed with his mother to Virginia, where they resided until 1829. They then came to Sangamon county, Illinois, and in September, 1832, he removed to McDonough county, and located in Industry township. He there made a home with his brother until November, the same year, when he went back to Springfield, and went to school a year. In April, 1834, he settled on Round Prairie and farmed on section 30. He there remained until the spring of 1854, when he sold his place and located on his present location in Lamoine township, on section 20, where

he now owns 150 acres of good land and a fine house, with every convenience necessary to farm life. Since living in this township, Mr. Smith has been intrusted with several township offices. He has been school director, trustee and now holds the position of road commissioner, which office he has held a number of years. Mr. Smith was married on March 28, 1839, to Emeline Devanport, a native of New York. They have been blessed with ten children, eight of whom are now living. Their names are—Harriet, Morris C., Caroline, Henry, Paris, Leroy, deceased; Isaac G., deceased; Romine, Albert M., and John W. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for over forty years, and is said to be a good worker in that cause, and has been class leader for over 25 years.

Isaac G. Smith came to the county in 1834, entering the east half of section 31, of this township, where he lived until his death, which was caused by a white swelling, in 1853. He was born in Virginia, about the year 1806, and was a son of John and Nancy (Garret) Smith. When six or eight years old, he removed with his parents, to the state of Kentucky, where they remained about five years, when they returned to Virginia. In 1829, he came west to Springfield, Illinois, and in 1834, to this township, as above. During the winter of 1834, he was married to Jane Garret. Three children were born to them, all of whom are residents of Kansas at present. His wife died in 1866. Mr. Smith was elected county commissioner in 1842, serving three years. He was justice of the peace of this township many years.

Beverly Whittington came in the spring of 1835-6 from Hancock county, but was a native of Tennessee. He settled on the southwest quarter of section 28, where he lived until his death, which occurred seven or eight years ago. While attempting to draw a nail from some hard material, it came out suddenly causing him to fall backward, breaking his thigh. The farm is now owned by his son, Pinckney W.

Hugh E. Wear, a native of Washington county, Tennessee, came with his family to Lamoine township, in May, 1835. He was born in 1789, and in 1825 removed to Monroe county, Tennessee, where he remained about seven years, when he went to Franklin county, Illinois, after which he came to this township. His death occurred in 1873, and he was interred at Scott's church. His wife, whose maiden name was Sarah Duncomb, died in 1858. Mr. Wear was justice of the peace in Lamoine for a number of years.

Andrew Wear came at the same time with his father, Hugh, and is still a resident of the township.

In 1835, William Hoton came from Vermont, traveling the entire distance overland in a lumber wagon, and settled on section 30, Bethel township, but shortly afterward removed to the eastern part of this township, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Round Prairie, on a farm owned by Josiah Ralston. He was born in Vermont, October 31, 1801, and was three times married. He died November 12, 1877, and his third wife and children survive him.

Jonas Myers, a son-in-law of Thomas Twidwell entered the northwest quarter

of section 33, in 1836. He came from North Carolina, and lived here until his death, which occurred in 1866. His family now reside in Kansas.

W. H. Hooten, was a settler of 1836, and was a native of Ohio. His death occurred in March, 1867.

Samuel F. Morris entered land in Lamoine in the fall of 1836, and erected a small shanty, with a ground floor, in which his pioneer life in McDonough county was for a while spent. He still retains the hand mill with which he ground his corn for bread in that early day. He was born in North Carolina, September 15, 1816, where he resided until his removal to this county. Mr. Morris was one of the volunteers of the Mormon war, in Hancock county, and was there at the time Smith was riddled with bullets. His father was also an early settler of Lamoine, coming about the same time as did Samuel.

In 1836, John Twidwell, in company with his parents, came to McDonough county, settling on section 33, Lamoine township. He at present resides on section 28.

John Twidwell, is a native of Davidson county, North Carolina, having been born there on the 20th of January, 1818. He is the elder son of Thomas Twidwell, who was born in Virginia, on the 13th of February, 1791. He was there reared until 18 years of age when he moved to North Carolina, where he was married to Polly Wamon, whose death occurred in the spring of 1849. In 1834, Thomas came to Morgan county, Illinois, and was a resident of that county until 1836, when he removed to McDonough county and settled on section 33, Lamoine township.

He improved the land and there lived until 1877, when his son John, purchased the farm, and the father made his home with John Twidwell for nearly eight years, and then removed to his grandson's, T. B. Twidwell, of this township, where he lived until his death, which occurred February 16, 1885. John Twidwell worked at home until 1840, when he began farming for himself. He now owns 597 acres of good land in Lamoine township, where he is now building up a good farm, and has for many years been laboring for the purpose of having one of the finest homes in McDonough county, in which plan he has greatly succeeded. Mr. Twidwell was married on the 10th of October, 1840, to Henrietta E. Sheldon, of Kentucky. They had eight children—John M., Nancy J., Sarah E., dead; David, General Francis M., George A., William F., and Solomon P. Mrs. Twidwell died on May 25, 1872, and on August 29, of the same year, Mr. Twidwell was united in marriage with Barbara Kizer, a widow, whose maiden name was Jarvis. She has one child—Martha. Mr. Twidwell has been very popular in the official matters of the county. He was township constable in 1845 and 1846, and at the end of his term he was elected justice of the peace, which office he has held ever since. In 1849 he was elected township supervisor, and, holding that position one term, he was made treasurer and clerk, these latter offices he still holds.

Joseph D. Wear, a son of Hugh, came with his parents to Lamoine township, in 1836. He was born in Washington county, Tennessee, February 25, 1815, and married January 16, 1838, to Mary

B. Downs, who were the parents of 10 children. They are still residents of the township.

Avery Huff, a native of Connecticut, came in 1838. He entered the northeast quarter of section 32, where he lived a number of years, when he removed to the northwest quarter of the same section; and was an influential and prominent man of the township. He afterward returned to his native state, where he died.

David Bayles and family came to the township at an early day, when it was thinly settled. A sketch of the family is appended.

Joseph H. Bayles, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on February 2, 1829. He is the son of David and Jane (Victor) Bayles. David Bayles, was a native of Virginia. He came through this country in 1812, during the Indian war, and picked out some land, intending when emigration turned this way to make this his home. He was with the party who named Rapid Ford, where afterward he was drowned while fishing in a pond near Troublesome creek. He was in the service of the United States for about 15 years, and during the war of 1812. At the time of his death he was captain of three light-horse companies, where he was training for United States service. One of these companies was at Middletown, one at St. Mary's, Hancock county, and one at Fountain Green. Mr. Bayles' wife died at the home of her daughter, on November 6, 1854. They were the parents of 16 children, 11 of whom grew to man and womanhood—Philip V., died in Hancock county; Minerva E., living now in Hancock county; Jesse E., served

through the war in company B, 3d Iowa cavalry, and now residing in Memphis, Missouri; Joseph H., served through the war in the 9th Missouri and 59th Illinois infantry; David P., died in the service at Memphis, Tennessee, in August, 1863; Isaiah O., served through the war in company B., 118th Illinois infantry, and is now living near Jericho, Missouri; Marion C., died in the service at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, at close of war; Silas R., served in the 118th Illinois infantry, and is still living in Missouri. A son and daughter were drowned while making a trip to Springfield, Ohio; James R., enlisted in company K, 8th Missouri infantry, and served through the war, and now resides at Topeka, Kansas; Harrison L., served through the war, and is now a resident of Carthage, Missouri; Mortimer O., killed in the service at Yazoo Bayou, in September, 1863. Joseph H., the subject of this sketch, came with his parents to McDonough county in 1839, and located in Lamoine township, where he still resides on section 2. He was married in Hancock county, to Julia Parker, in 1858. She died in October, 1862. Mr. Bayles was united in marriage again to Josephine Smith, in June 1868, in Tennessee township, this county. She is a native of McDonough county, and a daughter of Samuel B. and Sarah Smith. By this marriage there has been one child—Dora B., who has been of much comfort to her father, in the days his affliction of blindness; the result of Andersonville prison life. Mr. Bayles enlisted on the 22d of April, 1861, in company B, 16th Illinois infantry. He veteranized on the 10th of July, 1861, in the 9th Missouri infantry, but was after-

ward transferred to the 59th Illinois infantry, company C. His first fighting was in Missouri; then in Arkansas. After the battle of Pea Ridge, he was sent to Corinth, Mississippi. The regiment soon after joined the army of the Ohio, and took part in the sanguinary battles of Perryville and Stone River. They were afterward sent to Sherman's army, and served in that command until the close of the war. He was in the famous "March to the sea," and participated in all the battles of that command. He was in the march through the Carolinas to Washington, his corps having the right of the column. In September, 1861, he was made orderly sergeant of company C, and while not a commissioned officer, he served in the capacity of captain, and while acting as such he was captured by the enemy and taken to Libby prison, but there being no room there, he was transferred to Belle Isle, but after two days he was sent to Andersonville. He was put in a cotton gin-house because he would not take oath never again to fight against the confederacy, and was in the stone basement when the cotton seed took fire, and his eyes were so affected by the smoke, and subsequent inflammation as to nearly destroy his sight. But he made his escape in December, 1864, and made his way back to his regiment. He had almost completely lost his eye sight from the effects of prison life, but he remained with his regiment until the close of the war. He received 11 gun shots, two shell wounds, and was run over by a battery wagon, but he never gave up, and was always found at the head of his regiment when any fighting was to be done. No family in this part of the

country has a more patriotic war record than that of Mr. Bayles, nor is any entitled to more honor or credit than they. After the war Mr. Bayles traveled for four or five years, in trying to regain his eyesight and health. He spent a great deal of money in this way, without much effect. He is now living on a farm. His father was in the war of 1812, enlisting as private, and at battle of Tippecanoe, was promoted to rank of captain. The subject of this sketch was in the Mormon and Mexican wars, and has served in three wars, and was a brave, noble soldier, in all.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Besides the pioneers mentioned, there are a number of others who are worthy of note, either on account of early settlement or for their public spirit. Their sketches follow:

William D. Ralston, who is one of the prominent and influential men of Lamoine township, was born in Plymouth, Hancock county, Illinois, on the 12th day of April, 1857. He is the son of Wesley and Charlotte (Wade) Ralston, both natives of Illinois. William moved to McDonough county, with his parents, when quite young, and made this his place of abode until 1869, when he removed to Jasper county, Missouri, and was there engaged in farming for ten years. He then returned to his old home in McDonough county, in 1880, where he has since resided. He owns 80 acres of fine land, 60 acres under a good state of cultivation, and 20 acres good timber land. Mr. Ralston was married to Emily C. Holton, a daughter of Linus and Lucinda (Allen) Holton, on October 7, 1880.

They have one child—Inez. Mr. Ralston has always been a man of ability, and has taken great interest in the works of christianity. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church of Plymouth, for several years, and has always been an honest worker in that cause.

John W. Reans was born in Washington county, East Tennessee, November 28, 1830. His father, William Reans, a native of North Carolina, died in February, 1837. In the fall of that year the family removed to Greene county, Illinois, and while a resident of that county, John attended the Illinois Liberal institute, one of the finest universities in the state. In 1855, he came to McDonough county, and on the 22d day of August, 1855, he was married to Martha Duns-worth, a native of Bethel township, and a daughter of Thomas Duns-worth, one of the early settlers of the county, having located here in 1831. Mrs. Reans was born and married at the old homestead in Bethel township, and their only child, John H., who was recently married to Benella Cravens, was born at the same place. Mr. Reans made his home in McDonough county, until 1858, when he returned to Greene county, where he remained about three years. He searched for good land and a place to make a good home, and at last returned to this county, satisfied no place in this part of the country, would suit him any better. He now lives on the farm of L. G. Reid, which consists of finely cultivated land on section 28, where he has resided for the past 10 years, and where he is chiefly engaged in stock raising. For several years he has held the position of school director, representing district No. 4.

James T. Broadhead, an old resident of McDonough county, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, on the 28th day of August, 1838. He is the son of William and Sarah (Grimsley) Broadhead, the former a native of England and the latter of Kentucky. James spent a portion of his early life in attending a private school in Morgan county, and in 1846, he removed with his parents to McDonough county, where he has ever since made his home. His father died while in Morgan county, the year being 1844, but soon after his widowed mother was married to John Waddle, with whom James lived until over 21 years of age. Mr. Broadhead was united in marriage with Susan A. Vaughn, in 1862. She is the daughter of Henry and Jiet (Jones) Vaughn, both of whom are natives of Culpepper county, Virginia. They have had 10 children, eight of whom are now living—Sarah J., Lucy E., Samuel, Louie K., Olive M., John H., J. D. and James T. Musette died in 1881. Mr. Broadhead is a man of virtue and good character, and is highly esteemed by his many friends throughout the large tract known as McDonough county. He has a large and cultivated farm and abundance of good stock, which is principally due to the good management in which they are conducted. Mr. Broadhead is a good worker in christianity, and for many years has been a staunch member of the Baptist church.

Edward Jarvis came to McDonough county in 1841, and located on section 4, Lamoine township, where he now owns 146½ acres of land, all of which is cultivated, and raises large numbers of cattle, hogs and horses. Mr. Jarvis was born

in Knox county, Indiana, on the 11th of July, 1825, and is the son of John and Martha (Bloid) Jarvis. Edward was married in this county, on the 5th of September, 1849, to Elizabeth Roice, a native of Jackson county, Indiana. She died in January, 1878, leaving seven children to mourn her loss. Their names are—Martha Jane, Minerva, John F., William A., Levi Jackson, Ida A. and Edward T. Mr. Jarvis was again married on the 3d of April, 1879, to Charlotta Jane Dudley, who was reared in Adams county, this state. Her parents were Charles and Rebecca A. (Patty) Nichols. She was married in 1849 to John Dudley, and in 1851 moved to Schuyler county, where Mr. Dudley was drowned, on the 15th of April, 1865, and soon after this his widow was married to Mr. Jarvis. Mr. and Mrs. Jarvis have three children—Octavia, Uriah and Jonathan O.

Johannis C. Decker came to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1839, and located on section 29, Lamoine township. He improved and cultivated his farm and now owns 320 acres of land, all in a state of good culture. 160 acres are situated on section 21, and the remainder on section 29. Mr. Decker was born in Ulster county, New York, on the 8th of October, 1815, and is the son of Cornelius J. and Gertrude (Bruyn) Decker, both natives of New York. Johannis received his education in the common schools of Ulster county, and there remained until 1831, when he moved to Genesee county, New York. He was there engaged in farming for about five years, when he came to Chicago, Illinois, and was there employed as one of the

teamsters that helped removed the standing army from Fort Dearbon to Fort Howard, at the head of Green Bay. He there was engaged until the spring of 1836, when he went on horseback from Chicago to Augusta, and there located until 1839, when he came to his present location. Mr. Decker was united in marriage in June, 1839, with Eleanor Yatez, a daughter of Christopher E. and Catharine (Van Horn) Yatez, both natives of Montgomery county, New York. They have had 12 children—Cornelius, Ann M., Cornelia E., John, Augustus G., Albert, Abraham, Van H., Georgia A. (dead), Edmond and Christopher E. Mr. Decker has held the office of justice of the peace for this township for about five years, during the early settlement of the county. He has also been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church for a number of years.

Alfred Marvin is a native of Oxford county, Canada, having been born there on the 13th of February, 1836. He is the eldest son of William and Belinda (Clothier) Marvin, both natives of Vermont. Alfred received his early education and advantages in Canada, and was there engaged in the milling business with his father. In the fall of 1866, he removed his location to Winnebago county, Illinois, and there remained till the spring of 1867. He then made his home in McDonough county, and located in Lamoine, where he has remained ever since. His farm contains fifty-six and one-half acres of good land, fifty acres of which are under cultivation, the rest being timber. Mr. Marvin was married on the 16th of April, 1869, to Anna Decker, a daughter of Johannis C. and Ele-

anor (Yaez) Decker, of this township. They have had five children, four of whom are living—William C., Frederick, Jeddie, dead; Mina and Myrta. Mr. Marvin is a member of the United Brethren church, and for a number of years, has been a member of the United Workman.

Among the prominent men of Lamoine township, we must not fail to mention George W. Collins, who was born in Floyd county, Indiana, on January 18, 1842. His father, Frank Collins, was born in North Carolina. During the early portion of his life he worked in a saw-mill, but in his latter years he gave that up, and began farming in Floyd county, Indiana, where he has since remained. His wife, Sarah (Mosier) Collins, was born in Harrison county, Indiana. George remained with his parents until the spring of 1865, when he came to McDonough county, and located on section 30, Lamoine township, where he still remains. He is the owner of 95 acres of land, and 20 acres of timber land in Schuyler county. He has cultivated his farm, and has some of the finest products in the county. Mr. Collins was married on March 19, 1868, to Sannie Walker, daughter of Seldon S. and Eliza (Maxwell) Walker, who are now living in Schuyler county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Collins have been blessed with three children—Lizzie, Frank, and Rosa. They have one child dead—Sarah.

Lamech D. Little, a son of Lamech and Elizabeth (Henderson) Little, was born in Maryland, on the 16th of January, 1819. He remained in his native state until 1825, when he moved to Harrison county, Ohio. He there received

his schooling and was afterwards engaged in farming, until 1839, when he came, by the aid of a team, to McDonough county, Illinois. He has remained a resident of this county ever since, with the exception of a few years residence in Schuyler county. Since living in this county, he has cultivated a fine farm, and has in all, 160 acres of land, part being timber land. Mr. Little was united in marriage on the 30th of December, 1843, to Francis Henderson. They have had seven children—Catharine J., James, Eliza, Ann, Silas, and David, all of whom are now dead. One son was in the service, in company I, 10th Missouri regiment. He was taken with diphtheria, and died. Mrs. Little died in 1851, and in December, 1852, Mr. Little was married to Margaret J. House, a daughter of Charles and Jane (Wallace) House. They have two adopted children—Ellen and Lamech. Mr. Little was township assessor one year, and for a number of years has been school director. He is also a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

John W. Hendricks, resides on section 15, Lamoine township. He is a native of Ohio, and was born there on the 14th of November, 1833. He is the son of Frederick and Nancy (Underwood) Hendricks. Frederick was born in Pendleton county, Kentucky, August 17, 1797. When 17 years of age, he removed from Kentucky to Ohio, and made his permanent settlement in Champaign county, where he worked at the trade of a brickmason. In October, 1838, he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and in 1840, built the first brick house in Lamoine township, in which

Methodists held several of their revivals. His wife was Nancy Underwood, by whom he had 13 children—Jane, wife of William Erving, now dead; William, now living in Hancock county, Illinois; James B., now residing in Lamoine township; Joseph, dead; Sarah, wife of John Archer, a resident of Page county, Iowa; George, dead; Harriet, wife of N. Gibson, now deceased; John W., a resident of this township; Rebecca, wife of T. P. Price, now living in Washington territory; Benjamin F., dead; Mary, wife of Hugh Wear, now living in Lamoine township; Harvey, living at the present time in Lamoine township; and Charley, also a resident of this township. Mr. Hendricks died in February, 1879. John W., came to McDonough county, in 1838, with his parents, and remained with his father until 1860, when he moved on section 15, where he has since made his home. He has always followed the occupation of a farmer, and is now possessor of 240 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He devotes some of his time to the raising of stock, but pays particular attention to the raising of clover, wheat and corn, for which cultivation he has one of the best farms in the township. Mr. Hendricks was married on the 19th day of January, 1860, to E. M. Horrell, a daughter of Elijah H., and Lucy (Bragg) Horrell, both natives of Kentucky. They have had five children, whose names are—Isabella, wife of W. R. Payne, now living in Kansas; Emma, wife of D. M. Hatch, now a resident of Kansas; Cora, Frances, and John T. Mr. Hendricks is a member of Triumph lodge, No. 131, A. O. U. W., of Plymouth, Illinois, of

which lodge he has been a member about three years. In 1874 he served as supervisor of Lamoine township.

James B. Hendricks, was born in Champaign county, Ohio, on the 1st of July, 1823, and is the son of Frederick and Nancy (Underwood) Hendricks. He received his schooling in Ohio, and in 1838, he came to McDonough county with his parents, and here located until 1844, when he went to Quincy, and was there engaged in learning brick mason trade. In the same year, he went to Wisconsin, and was there about six months, when he went to Dane county, and there worked in the lead mines some time, and was engaged in various occupations, until the spring of 1849, when he came again to McDonough county, and was here engaged in working at mason work. In the winter of 1850, he went overland to Eldorado county, California, and then went on to the south fork of the American river, where gold had just been discovered. In 1851, he went up the Yuba river, and staid six months, when he returned to Eldorado county, and there remained until 1853. He then came back to his old home in McDonough county, where he has resided ever since, with the exception of six months in 1872, that he spent in Colorado. Since making a permanent settlement in McDonough county, Mr. Hendricks has been engaged in farming. He owns 200 acres of land, of which 160 acres are devoted to farming. He has just finished a fine residence, and his farm is now one of the finest in the township. Mr. Hendricks was married in October, 1856, to H. A. Jackson, who died in 1860, leaving two

children—Ellen and Eugene, the former is dead, and the latter now lives in Kentucky. Mr. Hendricks was again married in October, 1862, to Ellen King, daughter of James and Mary (Thomas) King, both natives of Ohio. Mrs. J. B. Hendricks was born in Champaign county, and was there reared. They have had seven children—Flora J., dead; Benjamin F., living at home; Bessie, William, John; George, dead; and Nora. Mr. Hendricks is now school director of district No. 6.

Adam Myers, one of the prominent and enterprising men of this township, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, on the 18th of May, 1840. He is the son of John and Elizabeth Myers, natives of Pennsylvania. John Myers was born in 1821, and remained in Pennsylvania until 1853, when he came to Fulton county, and has since remained there, being engaged in farming. His wife is deceased, leaving five children—Anna M., wife of Henry Miller, a resident of Fulton county; Dina, wife of Samuel Neighbours, now living in Fulton county; Adam, now living in McDonough county; Solomon, living in Fulton county, and Elizabeth, who now resides in Pennsylvania. Mr. Myers was again married to Lydia C. Dressler, who is also deceased. Their children are—Jacob, living in McDonough county; Abraham, residing in Fulton county. Mr. Myers took another partner, whose maiden name was Mary Ann Vance. They have had three children—Lucy, wife of G. McLung, living in Fulton county; Alice, wife of Nathan Forkenraw, a resident of Astoria, and Charley, still with his parents.

Adam Myers came to Fulton county with his parents in 1853, and in 1859 he went to Morgan county, and was engaged in farming until 1864. He then went to Cass county, and was there employed in farming until 1866, when he returned to Fulton county, and there remained about five years. He then came to McDonough county, and in 1871, located on his present location, where he now owns 105 acres of land, all in pastures and farm land. He pays particular attention to the raising of stock, of which he has some of the finest in the township. Mr. Myers has been school director of district No. 6, for one term. He is also a member of the Methodist church. Mr. Myers was united in marriage in April, 1865, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Horr) Batsen, a daughter of Martin L. and Julia A. (Oller) Horr. They have had seven children—Willetta, Ida May, Isadore, James Martin, Robert Lee, John Emery and Ella.

Harvey F. Hendricks was born in Lamoine township, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 29th of March, 1842. He received his education in a small log school house near the old homestead, and remained with his father until in 1862, when he enlisted in the service of the United States, in company I, 10th Missouri infantry, under Captain C. A. Gilchrist. He was taken sick while in the service and was taken to St. Charles hospital, where he was confined about six months, and was discharged at St. Louis, on the 18th of July, 1862. He returned home and staid with his parents until 1864, when he again enlisted in company A, 78th Illinois, under Captain Blackburn. He participated in the

battles of Rocky-faced Ridge, Resaca, Altoona, Peach-tree creek, and was under Sherman in his "March to the Sea." He was engaged in all the battles of that march, until reaching Atlanta, when he was wounded in the right hand, disabling him for duty. He was then transferred to Quincy, by way of Chattanooga, Nashville, Louisville and Jeffersonville, and was there mustered out in July, 1865. Mr. Hendricks then returned to his father in McDonough county, where he remained two years, and in 1867, he went to Montana, and there was engaged in prospecting in mines about four months. In the fall of that year he came down the river and stopped at Ft. Berthold, Dakota, where he remained until the spring of 1870. He came home and remained with his father until 1872, when he went back to Dakota and was there engaged as government carpenter for eight years. In 1880 he returned to McDonough county, and purchased a farm in Lamoine township, where he has since erected a fine residence, and has one of the finest farms in the township. Mr. Hendricks was united in marriage in October, 1879, with Caroline Harrington, a daughter of Alonzo and Jane (Wilson) Harrington. They have been blessed with three children—Frederick, Edith and Esther.

George J. Lawyer resides on section 13, Lamoine township, where he owns 135 acres of good land, of which 120 acres are devoted to farming. He has made all the improvements on his farm, and is now raising stock for his own use. He is a native of Fayette county, Ohio, and was born on the 24th of October, 1828. His father, William Lawyer, was born

in Pennsylvania, and there followed farming through his early life. He removed to Brown county, Illinois, in the fall of 1835, and in the spring of 1836, he removed to McDonough county, and located in the south part of Tennessee township, on the place now occupied by Catharine Jarvis. In the year 1856, he went to Appanoose county, Iowa, where he remained, farming, until 1874, when he went to Wayne county, and while there his wife died. He was engaged in farming in that county until 1881, when he moved to Union county, and there was taken ill and died, in 1883. He was the father of seven children—Elizabeth, widow of Dr. Horgland, now living in Missouri; Dedmarus, wife of William Breeden, now residing in Tennessee township; George J., living in this township; Catharine, widow of Ethan Jarvis, of Tennessee township; John W., now in Washington territory; Samuel, a resident of Bethel township; William, living in Union county, Iowa, and Susan, dead. George J. came to Brown and McDonough counties with his father in 1836, with whom he remained until 1851, when he took up a farm for himself, and has resided on that place ever since, with the exception of one year, when he removed to Appanoose county, Iowa. Mr. Lawyer has been school director of district No. 7. He is also a member of the United Brethren church. Mr. Lawyer was married in November, 1867, to Amanda C. Wear, a daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Duncomb) Wear. They have had seven children—Sarah C., widow of George Huffman; Nancy E., wife of James Mathews, now living in

Bethel township; William H., living in this township; David J., now in Lamoine township; Susan J., Joseph E. and George M.

EDUCATIONAL.

The county superintendent's annual report, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, shows that Lamoine township is free from any bonded indebtedness, and that the estimated value of school property is \$4,400. The amount of tax levy for the support of the schools for this year is \$1,833.90. The highest wages paid any male teacher is \$50 and the lowest \$35 per month, while the highest monthly wages paid female teachers is \$32, and the lowest \$22. There are seven school buildings in the township, all of which are frame, and in which an average of seven and one-half months of school are taught. There are 300 pupils enrolled in the schools and 390 children of school age in the township.

An early school, in the history of Lamoine, was taught on the farm of J. D. Tabler, in 1844 or 5, by Margaret Fulkerson. The building, which was a frame structure, has since been destroyed by fire.

The school house in district No. 1 was erected in 1871 on the northwest quarter of section 8. The first teacher in this building was James McVeigh. The first school house built in the district was in 1861, located on the same section.

The school house situated on the northwest corner of section 11, and in the district known as No. 2, was built in 1862. The first term of school was taught by

Samuel Jarvis. The present teacher is Lewis McCowan.

The school house located on the line between sections 29 and 30, in school district No. 3, was erected in 1864, by William Ewing. School is taught there at present by Miss Bidwell. The school-house stands on the same site of an old log house erected for school purposes in 1851.

School district No. 4 has a building on section 28, which was erected in 1872. The present teacher is Addie Scott. The first house built in this district was about the year 1847 or 8, occupying the site upon which the present building now stands.

A log school house was built on section 36, in district No. 5, some time previous to the year 1841. It was replaced by a frame building in 1858, and again rebuilt in 1880. Miss Meek is the teacher at present.

School district No. 6 has a school house on the east half of section 15, which was built in 1870. Richard Breeden is the present teacher in this district, while the directors are—J. B. Hendricks, M. D. Wear and Thomas Robinson.

FLOURING MILL.

The Lamoine mills, situated on the west bank of Crooked creek, on section 21, was erected in 1837, by Butler Gates and a man named Matthews. It was afterward owned by Samuel Doyle. A number of different parties operated the mill before the present proprietors, Marvin Bros., took charge of the institution in the fall of 1867. Since that time the mill has

been run with comparatively good success, as it is the only mill in the township. It is operated by water power.

CEMETERIES.

There is a cemetery located in the center of section 4, on the farm of J. D. Tabler. The first burial occurred in 1835, and was the body of James Waddill.

Another cemetery is located on section 11, and is known as Rice's burying ground. The first interment was that of Reuben Rice.

A burying ground is also located on section 30, on the farm of Dr. King, and contains about one acre. The first burial was a small child of Isaac Smith, about the year 1841. For a number of years it was used for interment purposes by the town of Plymouth. It is not in use at all, at present.

RELIGIOUS.

The house occupied by Samuel F. Morris, on section 35, was formerly used for a public meeting house, about the year 1840, Rev. Loring being the first preacher. A class was organized there by the M. E. society.

HISTORIC NOTES.

The first religious services were held by Jesse Chapman, at an early day, at the home of John Jarvis, the father of Edward.

Old Father Bradley and Thomas Owens, delivered the first sermon, at the house of Elijah Poole, on Round Prairie, in the year 1832.

The first marriage in the township was that of Charles Hills and Charlotta David. The ceremony was performed at the home of the groom, on section 12, July 31, 1836.

The first birth was Sarah, daughter of David Fees, in the year 1830.

The first frame building in Lamoine, was erected in 1840, by Marcus Rice, on section 11. It is unoccupied at present, and is in the last stages of decay.

Charles Hills and David Fees built the first log cabin in the township, on the northeast quarter of section 12, in the spring of 1830. It is occupied at present by John Hills, as a blacksmith shop.

An early death was that of James Wad-dill, in the year 1835.

The first mill was erected on section 21, in 1837, by Butler, Gates and a man by the name of Matthews. It still stands and is the property of Marvin Bros.

The first school was taught by William S. Hendricks, on section 11, about the year 1839. This gentleman afterward served as justice of the peace, in Macomb township.

The first justices of the peace were Hugh Wear and Isaac Smith. John S. Holliday was the first supervisor.

The first brick dwelling in the town-ship was erected by Frederick Hendricks, on the east half of section 11.

ORGANIC.

At the general election of 1856, the question of township organization was submitted, and having received the requisite number of the votes of the county for such organization the county judge appointed a committee, December 4, of that year, to divide the county into townships, and in due time the committee reported that they had performed that duty. By the action of that committee this township was called Lamoine, and

comprises 36 sections, or a full congressional township. At the first township election, held April 7, 1857, the following officers were elected: John Twidwell, J. S. Holliday, justices of the peace; and Robert Dorothy, constable.

The officers for the year 1885 are as follows: Thomas Clark, supervisor; James Robinson, clerk; S. T. Martin, assessor; John A. Wear, collector; Daniel Hines, highway commissioner; John Twidwell and William Valentine, justices of the peace; George W. Shawgo and G. F. M. Twidwell, constables; William Jenkins, school trustee.

VILLAGE OF COLMAR.

This town was laid out in the fall of 1857, by W. M. Graves. The plat lies in the southeast quarter of section 7, and west of the Quincy branch of the C. B. & Q. railroad, which runs in a northeasterly and southwesterly course through this part of the county. The plat is composed of 80 lots, 50x125 feet, in blocks of 10 lots each. At one time considerable life was manifested and several stores sprang up, making the prospects for a business point quite flattering, but at present there is only one store of general merchandise, operated by John McAllister. The location is rather unfavorable for a town, large proportions of the surrounding country being timber land. The principal shipments of the place are wood and grain. During the year of 1884, 24 cars of stock, 43 of grain and 61 of wood were shipped from this point. Johnson & Company opened the first store, carrying a general stock. The first house was erected by Mrs. Ann Powell, which is now occupied by H. A. Hen-

dricks. The first school was a three months' term, taught by Mr. Simmons, in a dwelling house. The nearest school at present is located one mile north, and is at present taught by W. M. Matteson.

POSTOFFICE.

The Colmar postoffice was established in the depot in 1859, and J. D. Berry was commissioned postmaster, who also received the first letter, who is also the present incumbent of the office, and enjoys the confidence of all.

The first religious services were held at Colmar in the summer of 1860. Dr. William Boog conducted the meeting in the freight room of the depot. The near-

est place of worship at present is St. Mary's church in Hancock county.

WHITE FLOCK CHURCH.

This church, which belongs to the Methodist denomination, is situated on the east half of section 11, and was built in the summer of 1866. Rev. Saunders preaches every two weeks.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH OF LAMOINE.

This church was erected on section 20, Lamoine township, in 1862, by Newton Schrages. The first pastor of the organization was John Condon. At present there is a membership of about 12, with John Willstead as pastor.

CHAPTER XXVI.

EMMET TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in 6 north, 3 west, and is about equally divided between timber and prairie land. It is bounded upon the north by Sciota, on the east by Macomb, with Chalmers and Colchester on the south, and Hire township on the west. A considerable portion of the city of Macomb is on section 36, of this township.

The township is well watered, and is an excellent stock country. Crooked creek passes through the southeastern portion, entering on the northwest quarter of section 25, and leaving on the

southwest of 34. Spring creek and tributaries run through the greater portion of it, and furnish living water at all seasons of the year. There are many excellent farms here, and the farmers are, as a rule, well-to-do men. There are about 23,000 acres of land in the entire township, the majority of which is improved. In churches and school houses the township will compare favorably with any other in the county. The Quincy branch of the C., B. & Q. railroad passes through the southwest corner of the township.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Many interesting facts cluster 'round the early settlement of this township, which will be vividly brought to mind by the mere mention of pioneer days. The difficulties attending the first settlement of this country cannot be realized, or the hardships and privations undergone estimated, by any comparison with the new settlement in the west of to-day. Now, lines of railroads traverse the lands, markets for agricultural products are at hand for the settlers, buyers of grain and stock appear upon the scene, and ready money is always at hand for any and everything, for which a demand exists, and the so-called "pioneers" of the west to-day have comparatively an easy time. Penetrating the forests and wilds of this country over 50 years ago, making the tiresome journey with teams, settling remote from railroad or trading point, without society and with but little shelter, means almost hermitage, and all honor is due those brave men and women, who so nobly, in years gone by, endured these things, and placed in motion a series of events which have developed so rich and goodly a land; until Emmet township stands forth to-day in all its beauty and development, with desirable homes and happy surroundings, well tilled farms and comfortable houses.

The first to effect a settlement in Emmet township was Peter Hale, in 1830; he was also the first county coroner. He erected his cabin on the quarter west of Macomb, where the old graveyard is located.

Wm. Pringle settled a short distance further west at about the same time.

Samuel L. Clarke came with his father, James Clarke, from the state of Kentucky to McDonough county, in the spring of 1830. They settled on section 36, within the present borders of the city of Macomb. Samuel remained at home until his marriage, which occurred in 1853, to Nancy A. Hardin. They are the parents of four children—David H., James D., Clara and Samuel L. Samuel L. was born September 29, 1822, in the state of Kentucky, and was a son of James and Mary (Lewis) Clarke. His death occurred February 8, 1863, and he is interred in the Russell cemetery.

In the year of 1831, William Pennington removed from Pennington's Point, and located upon Spring creek, about eight miles northwest of Macomb, on section 8, where he resided until his death, although he spent a few years in the town of Blandinsville. Alfred and Perry, his sons, remained on the homestead a number of years, when they removed to the town of Blandinsville, where they still reside.

William Pennington came to McDonough county in 1828, from Schuyler county, this state, and was born in South Carolina; but removed to Kentucky, where he grew to manhood. His first settlement was at what is now called Pennington's point, in New Salem township, but in 1831, he removed to Emmet township. Coming as he did, with a small amount of money, he succeeded in buying considerable land, which improved in value, and at his death made him worth considerable property. He was not possessed of a very strong constitution, and was sick a great deal of the time. He was quite a religious man,

and not given to political aspirations. When he went to the polls he cast his ballot with the democratic party. His wife preceded him over the dark river, and they both lie on section 7, in Emmet township. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pennington, as follows: Moses, now in Arkansas; Alfred, in Blandinsville; Nancy W., deceased; Perry, in Schuyler county; William R., Eli A., Joel R., John, deceased; Elijah and Elisha were twins, and died young. Eli still lives on section 8, where he owns 91 acres of land and 61 acres on section 18. It is a pleasure we do not all have, that of being born and reared, and after marriage live on the same place; but such is the fact in Mr. Pennington's case. His marriage with Emeline Grills, occurred May 29, 1870, she being a native of East Tennessee, but was married in this county. Two children help to bind the hearts of these people—Mamie N. A., born December 19, 1872, and Alfred, born January 22, 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are members of the Missionary Baptist church.

James Head, a native of Virginia, moved to the state of Kentucky when young, and in 1832, came to McDonough county, settling in Emmet township, southwest of the village of Sciota, on section 5. He resided there until 1855, when he removed to Macomb and there lived a retired life until his death, which occurred March 2, 1863. He improved the farm in this township, and raised a family of 12 children, three of whom still live in the county—Thomas, Maria, wife of Jefferson Hays, and William B.

Thomas W. Head, came with his parents to Emmet in 1832, arriving at sec-

tion 5, on Christmas day, where they made a settlement. Thomas remained here until March, 1848, when he removed to Sciota township, where he still resides.

Richard H. Churchill made a settlement on section 14, in Emmet township in 1832.

Job Yard, settled on section 30, in April, 1833, where he entered 240 acres of land, 80 of which was on section 16. He improved the land on section 30, where he made his residence.

Job Yard, Jr., a native of McDonough county, was born on the same farm he now lives on, a part of the old Yard homestead, owning 110 acres of the same on section 30, southeast quarter. He was born May 1, 1837, the youngest child of the family now living. He enlisted in August 1862, and was mustered in at Springfield, Illinois, September 10, in company I, 124th regiment. He participated in the battles at Mobile, Vicksburg, Champion Hills, Black River, and other severe engagements, in all about 20 battles, and was not wounded, but at Vicksburg was injured in falling from a precipice, injuring his spine, and was in the hospital. His marriage occurred February 13, 1873, to Sarah Webster, a daughter of John Webster, a farmer near Colchester, but formerly a druggist in Colchester. Four children bless this union—Francis E., John W., Etta J. and Isabel, now deceased. Mr. Yard is a republican and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic.

Thomas C. Yard is one of Emmet township's most successful farmers. He worked at home, assisting on the farm until his father's death, when the responsibilities of the place and business were

all vested in him, he took the matter in hand and was highly successful in carrying out the plans of his father, and until his mother married again, he was the sole manager. Job Yard Sr., spoken of in another place, was his father. Thomas had learned the trade of a stone mason, at which trade he worked for 12 years, five years of the time, however, he was engaged in lettering tomb stones, being very proficient in the art. Starting with nothing to speak of, he gradually worked his way up and is now one of the most prosperous farmers in the county, owning 600 acres of land and property in Macomb. His buildings are nice and neatly kept, showing thrift and good judgment, while on his land roam herds of good cattle, and droves of hogs—sometimes buying, feeding and shipping to Chicago on his own account. His wife was Louisa Phelps, a daughter of L. P. Phelps, who met his death in Macomb, in such a tragic manner in 1872. Nine children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Yard, four of whom are living—Clara A., Edward L., Truman P. and Jessie O. The deceased are—Francis E., William C., Emma L., Leander P. and Alva T. Mr. Yard is a strong republican and an active man in its cause.

About the year 1833, Levi Warren came, entering a good farm on section 33, where he resided a number of years. He was an eastern man and served through the Black Hawk war. He raised a large family of children, and afterward removed to Mercer county, where he died.

In 1834, Joshua Simmons entered land on the northwest quarter of section 4. He rented at first, but afterward bought 160 acres and added to the place until he

had 210 acres at the time of his death, in 1883.

Joshua Simmons, deceased, was born in Halifax county, Virginia, November 23, 1806, and died Feb. 15, 1883. When he was nine years old he removed from his native state and became a resident of Kentucky. In 1834 he came to this county and made a settlement in the northwest quarter of section four. He engaged in farming, first renting, then buying 160 acres on section nine, to which he afterwards made additions, until at the time of his death the farm contained 210 acres. Mr. Simmons received but a limited education, and came to this county poor. By habits of industry, temperance and economy, he was enabled to succeed. He was married December 27, 1827, to Mary Webster, a native of Maryland, born April 29, 1810, who yet survives him, in good health and an apparent lease of life for years to come. They have had thirteen children—Mary Hardin, born October 7, 1830; Martha E., born March 1, 1832; James D., born August 14, 1834, and died December 15, 1884; Eliza J., born August 10, 1836; Zephaniah B., born September 11, 1838; Thomas M., born in 1840; William W., born August 22, 1843; Sarah Elizabeth, born April 14, 1845; Joel H., born in 1847; Matilda A., born September 9, 1849; William J., born February 24, 1852; John M., born October 27, 1855, and now married; and Mary C. Mr. and Mrs. Simmons were members of the Baptist church, and he was one of the honest, straight men of McDonough county.

Thomas M. Simmons, third son of Joshua and Mary (Webster) Simmons, was born in this county, December 29,

1840. His early life was spent on his father's farm, and August 1863, he was united in marriage with Ruth Collins, who came to this county with her parents when quite young. She died April 4, 1865, and July 8, of the following year Mr. Simmons was again married to Nancy R. Barnes, a native of Highland county, Ohio, and daughter of Elias Barnes who settled in Emmet township in 1853, but is now living in Iowa. Mr. Simmons has had by his second marriage, five children—Thomas W., born January 6, 1870; Frederick E., born October 22, 1871, and died April 7, 1877; Frank L., born December 9, 1875, and died October 13, 1877; and George E., born November 29, 1879. Their only daughter, Pearl, was born November 26, 1868, and died April 15, 1869. Mr. Simmons after his first marriage, lived one year in Sciota township, then removed to Emmet township, where he has since been a resident. He purchased a portion of his present farm in 1868. He now owns 126 acres of well improved land and has a desirable home. Mr. Simmons takes an active interest in politics, and is a member of the republican party. He has held the offices of township supervisor, collector and school director. Mrs. Simmons is a woman of fine education and was formerly a teacher. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal church.

In 1835, Benjamin Naylor, who came to Macomb in 1833, purchased the southwest quarter of section 29, and the northwest quarter of section 32, and erected a log cabin 20 feet square, with two rooms, on the southwest quarter of section 29. He has since died.

Benjamin T. Naylor, formerly a prominent citizen, but now deceased, came to McDonough county from Adair county, Kentucky, in the spring of 1833. He was born in March, 1801, and was a son of Benjamin Naylor, who was of English descent. B. T. Naylor was brought up on a farm, and received a fair education. He was a bright scholar, and particularly apt in mathematics. At the age of 19 he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he became a skilled workman. The first piece of work which won for him the reputation for unusual dexterity, was the railing for a flight of winding stairs at the penitentiary in Lexington, Kentucky, for the construction of which he received \$600. He intended, on coming to this county, to pursue his trade, and did so for a time. He assisted in the erection of the old court house and other buildings, in the city of Macomb. He also built the first frame house in that city, which is now occupied by the Catholic priest. Mr. Naylor abandoned his trade in 1842, and went on to a farm in Emmet township. He was married in 1831. to Adeline Bailey, a native of Virginia. By this marriage there were six children—John J., William B., George W., Sibian, Martha C. and Albert. His four sons served in the army during the late war. Sibian, John and Martha C. are deceased. Mrs. Naylor died June 26, 1880, and is buried with her deceased children in the old cemetery at Macomb. George W. Naylor now lives in Dakota. B. T. Naylor died December 8, 1883, in Hire township. The immediate cause of his death was, injuries which he received in consequence of his horses running

wife of Thomas Ballew of Emmet township; Margaret J., one of McDonough county's teachers; George M., Harriett A., Mary E., Martha C., John P., William F., and Walter L. Mr. Guy was director in his school district from 1866 to 1884, and is one of the most earnest workers in the cause of christianity, being class leader in the M. E. church near by for years; his wife is also a member, but was formerly a Cumberland Presbyterian. In 1874-75, Mr. Guy was collector of taxes in Emmet township. He taught two terms of school.

J. W. Stapp (deceased) was among the really good men of McDonough county. While young he had great respect for religion, and in mature years, feeling himself called upon to preach, he gave attention to more particular study of the scriptures, and eventually became a power in the preaching of the word. He was a self made man, starting out in life with only the advice and protection of a step-mother. Unlike so many boys, who readily yield to temptation, he had a fine perception of right and wrong, and seemed inclined to lead an upright, honest, christian life, and became a noble christian gentleman, and no name of honor or word of praise can be greater than that. He was always found ready to do his duty, and various communities can testify to his honest presentation of the gospel, among them—Industry, Table Grove, Tennessee and Huntsville. He was the last of a family of five brothers and a half sister, and was married on the eighth day of August, 1854, to Mahala T. Guy. But like all the rest, the brightest and best seem born to die, and Mr. Stapp passed away from the scenes of this life,

to a blissful, happy home above, perfectly resigned to the will of God, and sure of an eternal inheritance of joy and love. Thus pleasantly, this good man passed to his reward, leaving a family of seven children—George W., now living in Macomb township; Mary A., John G., Elizabeth B., wife of G. T. Ledgerwood, living in Tennessee township; Henry, living at home; Melvina and William B. His widow still lives on the farm in Emmet township, where she owns 105 acres of good land. Mr. Stapp was a native Kentuckian, and was born in Adair county March 25, 1826. He came to this county in the spring of 1833, and was here a resident until the time of his death. His life seems to have been one of affliction. His mother died while on the journey to Illinois, and his father died two years later. The loss of a mother was indeed a great one, yet he was fortunate in having a pious and good step-mother. She was true and faithful, and Mr. Stapp in a great measure had reason to thank her for his early religious training. He made a profession of religion on the 9th day of September, 1851; joined the Walnut Grove congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, March 22, 1852; joined the Rushville Presbytery of the same church in the same month, and two years after was licensed to preach the gospel. In October, 1854, he was severely afflicted with sore eyes, almost depriving him of sight, yet he still continued his regular appointments, and was ordained and set apart for the whole work of the ministry, September 28, 1857, by the Rushville presbytery of the Cumberland Presbyterian church at Bersheba, in this county.

Jefferson Bayless is a native of Tennessee, born in Knox county May 27, 1827, and is the son of Isaac and Betsey Ann (Sumter) Bayless. Both died in Tennessee, and are interred in Knox county, that state. Jefferson grew to manhood in Tennessee, and made his home with his father until his marriage to Luartha Ledgerwood, also a native of Tennessee. Their marriage occurred May, 1851. This lady was not blessed with a long lease of life, her demise occurring in April, 1856, and her burial-place in the Atkinson cemetery, on section 31, leaving one child, Isaac, now living in Emmett township. Mr. Bayless was again married to Miss C. S. Lucy, a daughter of William and Eveline Lucy, of Tennessee, the marriage occurring in that state, September 28, 1858. Their children are—Eva L., wife of E. Richardson, living in Nebraska, Bessie A., Jennie H., Willie L., Ida M., Frederick B., John H. and Ray M. When Mr. B. settled on section 19 he bought at first 40 acres, and has since added more, making 140 acres prairie and 20 acres timber land. The improvements were all made by Mr. Bayless. He has a house, the main part 18x36, and wing 16x24, with a large barn and shed room for all of his stock. He is making a specialty of horses, raising a number to sell each year. He has held different offices in the township. In politics he favors the republican party.

John Ledgerwood, on coming to McDonough county, settled on section 19, Emmet township, taking eighty acres at first, subsequently removing to section 18. At the time of his death he owned

250 acres, which was divided between his heirs. He improved his land and built a nice house, costing at the time about \$1,800, and was financially successful as a farmer here, coming to the county with only a few dollars in his possession. In his private life he was unassuming, and never sought notoriety, being a religious man and conscientious, never seeking to take advantage of any one. In his faith he was a Cumberland Presbyterian, as was his wife, and they lived up to the doctrines of that society. Both were missed sadly in the community and among their friends everywhere. By business tact, labor, industry and good management he accumulated considerable property. His childhood and youthful days were spent in Tennessee, where he was born December 17, 1810. Going to Indiana from Tennessee, he spent one year, and pushed on to Hancock county, Illinois, and subsequently to McDonough county, as above stated. His first marriage occurred in 1834 to Peggy J. Kelso, and three children blessed the union, two of whom are now living—Mary J., wife of B. F. Guy, and William H., in Kansas. His second marriage was in 1842, when Mrs Nancy Durant, nee McCord, became his wife, and four sons were born to them—Elijah and Elisha, twins, John and Samuel, the former dying in his young manhood, and the latter now living in Parsons, Kansas. Mr. Ledgerwood departed this life October 30, 1879, and was interred at Argyle. His wife followed December 1, 1884, and is buried at the same place.

Elijah Ledgerwood is a son of John Ledgerwood, and is now living on the

old homestead where he was born April 7, 1844. He lived at home, assisting his father and helping to clear up the farm and make the improvements until his marriage, his lady being Cleman-tine Hill, a native of Indiana, and daughter of Thomas Hill, a native of Virginia, and who settled in Emmet township in 1861, on section 19, where he died. Mr. Ledgerwood lived first in Emmet after his marriage, but removed to Hire township soon after, remaining on his farm there till 1882, when he sold out and removed to his present location, the home formerly owned by his father. Mr. Ledgerwood is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in politics his sympathy is with the democratic party. The following are the children comprising their family—John S., Melvina N. and Joseph S. Mrs. Ledgerwood is a member of the Cedar creek Baptist church.

James D. Griffith came to the county in 1853 and settled on section 7, buying 250 acres of John Gash, seventy acres of this was on 8, but at present Mr. Griffith owns 200 acres in his home place and 110 acres in Lamoine township. All of the improvements on his place were under his guidance and it is one of the best places in the county, having a house which cost \$2,500, besides his own labor. The frame was all sawed at his own mill and the lumber purchased in Chicago. Mr. Griffith had about \$3,000 in money upon arriving in the county, thereby enabling him to live and do business with greater ease. He has been an enterprising man, building a saw mill in Emmet township thereby filling a want long felt; in another place

will be found a history of that enter-prise. The early life of our subject was spent in Virginia, his native county being Buckingham, where he was born July 20, 1810. In 1829 he went to Highland county Ohio, walking to Charleston, and thence by water. He labored in the construction of the Ohio canal for three years, after which he engaged in farming there till 1853. His marriage was solemnized in 1833. Nancy A. Gillan became his wife, she was a native of Virginia, and daughter of William Gillan a soldier in the war of 1812, whose wife survived him, coming to McDonough county with her daughter, and made her home with Mr. Griffith, until her demise, in Jan., 1880. James' father died in Virginia, and mother in Ohio. The names and present residence of the children living, that were born to Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are—Mary J., widow of David Newell, in Emmet; Benj. A., in Sciota township; Henry C., in Blandinsville, James M., and Cary, in Emmet; Virginia A., widow of Joseph Hainline, living in Sciota; William C., in Hire; John A., deceased; Clara E.; Isaac W., wife of Samuel Reister, resid-ing in Walnut Grove; and David C., living on the old farm, and owning eighty acres of land. He is a native of this county and was married October 14th, 1877, to Nannie T. Wooten, a native of Kentucky. One child—Winifred M., blesses this union. The family are mem-bers of the Methodist Episcopla church, and in politics, he is a republican. Mr. G., furnished three sons to the cause of the late war. Benjamin, James M., and Cary, all wounded but not disabled. James M. was commissioned 2d lieu-

tenant, while Cary F. was a non-commissioned officer and color bearer.

Cary F. Griffith, is a resident farmer of Emmet township, and owns the northwest quarter of section 22, and 80 acres on the southwest quarter of the same section. He occupied this land in the spring of 1874, and opened up a sheep farm. He made all the improvements, building his residence in 1879, and has devoted his time considerably, to raising Cotswold and Southdown sheep, having at times a herd of about 800. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Highland county, December 12, 1841. His parents, James D., and Nancy A. (Gillan) Griffith, are now living in this township. Mr. Griffith served his country during the late war, enlisting August 12, 1862, in company I, of the 124th Illinois infantry. He was in the service three years, and was mustered out at Chicago, in September, 1865. He enlisted as a private, and was afterwards appointed corporal, then sergeant—also served as color bearer. Among the engagements in which he participated, were those at Port Gibson, Raymond, Jackson, Champion Hills, Brownsville, Chinky Station, Siege of Vicksburg, and Spanish Fort. After returning from the army, he remained at home one year, then engaged in the grocery business at Blandinsville, where he remained two years. December 7, 1868, he was married in Chautauqua county, New York, to Alice A. Phelps, who was born in Columbus, Warren county, Pennsylvania. She was engaged in teaching school in McDonough county, when he formed her acquaintance. She had been a teacher since the age of 14 years.

By this union there are three children—James D., Lawson F., and Lou Ellen. Mr. Griffith was coroner of the county from 1880 to 1882. He is a member of the G. A. R., and of the A. O. U. W., and is politically a republican.

Few men are better known in Emmet township, than John Dunford Hainline, who for a period of more than 40 years has made his home on section 6. His parents were Geo. and Flora (Cockerel) Hainline, the former a Kentuckian by birth, being born in Fayette county of that state, while the latter was a Tennessean, but raised in the same county in Kentucky as her husband. John D., their son, was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 7th day of September, 1816. His mother for years made all the clothing used by the entire family, while his father endeavored, in his way, to provide for their wants by tilling the soil. The implements that he used for this purpose would make the young farmer of this country stare in wonder and amazement. Just think of using a plow made entirely of wood, drawn by a horse wearing a collar made of bark, also of husks of corn! But such was the way the work was performed, and yet all managed to live. John was a great lover of amusements, and would go to as great a length to gratify his desires in this line as any in the land. Coon and possum hunting were among the chief means of diversion, occasionally varied by visiting the pretty girls of the neighborhood. The only educational advantages he received were in attending a school two months each winter, for about seven years, in an old log school house, where, on an old slab



L. B. Sperry

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seat, he was compelled to sit from morning until night. For a window a log was removed, and greased paper placed over the hole made by its removal. The branches taught in this school were "reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic." Not a grammar or geography was ever seen in it. Notwithstanding the love of fun which predominated in young Hainline, he was in youth quite steady, the result of training received from his parents, who were quite strict in their government. In 1836, when but 20 years old, he led to the hymeneal altar Margaret Ann Douthit, and two years thereafter emigrated to McDonough county, settling in Emmet township. By her he had 11 children, eight of whom yet live, one son, George L., being killed at Bentonville, N. C., during the late war. This son was a member of the 16th regiment and was among the first to enlist in the defense of his country. James Lewis Hainline, a nephew, who was raised by Mr. H., enlisted at the same time, was wounded at Bentonville, and died in Missouri some time in 1866. Mrs. Hainline died November 3, 1869. About one year after, Mr. Hainline was again married, this time to Amanda J. Purdy, with whom he yet lives. One hundred acres of the farm of Mr. Hainline, was purchased by him on his arrival in the county for the sum of \$700. The land was improved, and the price paid was considered very high at that time. Other land adjoining was afterwards purchased for \$10 per acre. The farm is now one of the most valuable in Emmet township. In his day Mr. Hainline has been very stout and robust man, and has never, during his entire life, been confined to

his bed by sickness but two weeks. The cares of the world never seem to trouble him in the least; he never worries or complains. Having, by his own industry, laid up for himself a sufficient amount of worldly goods to enable him to live comfortably, he passes along through life in a contented manner. On his land are found veins of excellent coal, which have but recently been discovered, and from which, during the past year about 15,000 bushels of coal taken. This being the only coal mine in that section of the country, will eventually make the land very valuable, indeed. In politics Mr. Hainline was originally an old line whig, but when the old party disbanded he affiliated for a time with the American party. In 1858, when Lincoln made his celebrated campaign with Douglas for the senate, a campaign of national importance, he voted the republican ticket, and ever since has been an earnest supporter of its men and measures. On the accession of Lincoln to the presidency in 1861, when war was proclaimed, his whole influence was exerted in the cause of freedom and union, and two of his sons (all that were old enough) he sent forth to battle for their country, one of whom, as previously stated, laid down his life in its defense, the other returning at the close of the war to receive honors from his fellow-citizens. He is one of the editors of the well known *Macomb Journal*. Mr. Hainline has never made a profession of religion, but has endeavored to live a strictly moral life, although we believe no man would resent an insult quicker than he. Among his acquaintances, he is highly respected.

Charles F. Johnson is a native of Indiana, born in Harrison county, February 17, 1846, a son of William F. Johnson, a native of North Carolina, born April 8, 1813, who removed from his native state to Mahaska county, Iowa, he did not stay, but came to this county in 1853. He settled on section 12, improving his farm there and raising a family of seven children, four of whom are now living. His death occurred September 23, 1883. Charles lived at home until 1865, when he went to Colorado, and was gone about 18 months prospecting and teaming the most of the time. Again returning to the county, he was married July 5, 1868, to Polly Ferguson, a native of McDonough county, born in Emmet township, and a daughter of William and Ellen (Sandusky) Ferguson, who both died in this county. Mr. Johnson bought his present home in 1882, consisting of 118 acres on section 7, the south one-half of the southwest quarter, and enough joining to make the above amount. He is principally engaged in stock raising. He has been school director and road commissioner, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and Select Knights. Six children have been born to Mr and Mrs. Johnson—William E., born June 12, 1869; James S., born March 16, 1871; Clarence D., born April 4, 1873; Orië B., born May 15, 1879; and George L. and Jessie M., twins, born September 24, 1881.

Samuel Bright was born in Devonshire, England, in 1837, and came to America in 1854, settling in Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, where he staid one year, and in the spring of 1855 came to McDonough county, following coal dig-

ging at Colchester for two or three years, when he made a trip to California, stopping in Eldorado county, in search of gold. In this he was quite successful. After staying one year he came home, where he remained till 1862, and being desirous of visiting the gold fields, went to Oregon, and thence to Idaho, where he staid till the fall of 1865, thence to Montana, at Diamond city, two years, thence down the Missouri, and again to Colchester, where he remained till he purchased his home on sections 30, 31, and 19, in all owning 175 acres. He has made one trip to California and two to Oregon, and is very favorably impressed with the country. His home is neat and everything betokens thrift and enterprise on the part of Mr. Bright. His marriage occurred May 25, 1871, to Mary A. Fenton, a native of Tennessee, and they have four children living—George E., Louis, Lottie M., and Thomas W. Mr. Bright's parents were Thomas and Mary Bright, both born in England. The father is deceased, the mother still lives in her native country. He was a sieve maker there.

Louis Atkinson resides upon the northeast quarter of section 31, Emmet township. He owns a farm of two hundred acres, including that quarter, and 40 acres lying in the northwest quarter of the same section. He is engaged in the farming and stock-raising. He is of English descent, his parents being natives of England. Louis Atkinson was born in McDonough county in the year 1842, and lived on the homestead farm with his parents, until his marriage, February 11, 1866, to Maria J. Martin, daughter of George Martin, who settled

in this county in 1850, but in 1868 removed to Henry county, Missouri, where he still lives. After marriage, Mr. Atkinson located upon his present farm, which was then unimproved. He now has a desirable place, with good improvements. Nine children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Atkinson, seven of whom are living—Sarah Frances, Amos A., William C.; Ira L., Ora C., Clara and Thomas J. Alta M. and Cora Jane are deceased. Mr. Atkinson is a republican in politics, and has been for two years director of the school board of this district.

James Morris Chase, Sr., son of Moody and Lucy (Farnum) Chase, was born in Cornish, New Hampshire, April 4, 1800. He was prepared for college at Phillips' academy, Andover, Massachusetts, under the preceptorship of John Adams. After graduating, he took charge, in the fall of 1827, of a private school in Shelbyville, Kentucky, which he taught nearly ten years, during which time he also studied theology, under the care of the Louisville presbytery, and, by that body, was licensed to preach in 1831. April 7, 1837, he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church in Macomb, Illinois; which office he held until 1846. From that time until his decease, he resided near Macomb, cultivating a farm and supplying churches in the vicinity. He was also, for a time, professor of the Greek and Latin languages in McDonough college at Macomb. He died at home, February 10, 1865, of typhoid pneumonia contracted by exposure, while acting as a delegate of the Christian Commission to the army in and about Chattanooga, Tennessee,

the cause of his death attesting that staunch excellence of character, and energetic zeal for usefulness, which had characterized him through life. "He was a man of great energy, and of unflinching integrity of character. He had a mature, vigorous and well cultivated mind; was a successful and excellent teacher; was much respected as a preacher; was a good and faithful presbyter, and an able defender of the doctrines of the Presbyterian church."—He was married in 1832, to Salina A., daughter of Judge Venable, of Shelby county, Kentucky. She died September 29, 1851; and he was again married, in 1854, to Andrea C., daughter of Urban A. B. Lang, of Quincy, Illinois, and a native of Denmark. He had seven children by his first wife—Henry, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1859; Joseph Venable, who graduated at Dartmouth in 1861; James Morris, Albert Moody, William Thomas, George Francis and Mary Alice. Of these seven, all are living except William Thomas, who died from exposure in the army near Knoxville, Tennessee, about a year before the father's death. Rev. Moody Chase, who graduated in the class of 1829, George Clement, M. D., of the class of 1841, and Albert Chase, M. D., of the class of 1844, where his brothers,—presenting the rare case of four brothers graduating at the same college—Dartmouth.

James Morris Chase, son of Rev. James Morris and Salina Ann (Venable) Chase, was born October 17, 1839, at Macomb, Illinois. He pursued his preparatory studies in the schools of his native town, and entered college at the beginning of the freshman year, at the

fall term, August 24, 1860, at Dartmouth college, where he remained till February, 1861, when he left and went to Knox college, Galesburg, Illinois, where he remained one year. In September, 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 78th regiment of Illinois volunteers, which belonged to the 2d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, commanded by Major-General Jeff C. Davis, of Indiana. The first general engagement in which the regiment participated was the battle of Chickamauga, at which he was taken prisoner, on September 21, 1863. He was sent directly from the field to Richmond, Virginia, where he was first confined in a prison called Scott block, then transferred to the Pemberton, and thence to Libby prison, where he remained till January 1, 1864. These prisons had formerly been occupied as tobacco warehouses, but they were very comfortable quarters compared to Belle Isle, where he was next sent. Here there was no shelter of any kind, only the clouds above, and frozen sand beneath; it being in the midst of winter season, there was intense suffering among the prisoners. On March 15, 1864, he was started for Andersonville, Georgia, where he arrived on March 25, being 10 days on the railroad. The stockade at this place comprised 17 acres of ground, and contained 1,600 prisoners, and increased afterwards. He was confined there till September 10, 1864, and was sent to Savannah, Georgia. He remained here only one month, when he was sent Millen, Georgia, where he remained till November 10, 1865, when he rejoined his regiment at Goldsboro, North Carolina. He had been a prisoner nearly 14

months, and been an inmate of all the principal southern prisoners. He was mustered out of the service at the close of the war, on June 25, 1865. He returned immediately to his former home in Macomb, Illinois, where he has continued to reside up to the present time, being engaged in farming and brick making, in which pursuits he has been very successful. His religious preferences are Presbyterion. In politics, he is a democrat. He was married March 16, 1881, to Mary A. Smith, of Macomb, Illinois. Mr. Chase is a very affable gentleman, and considered one of the best citizens in the county. His pleasant home is about a mile west of Macomb, and in plain view of the city. Mr. Chase now fills the important office of township treasurer, having just been appointed to act as successor to W. C. McLeod.

John W. Wilson is a son of Mark and Elizabeth (Naylor) Wilson, and was born in Yorkshire, England, March 8, 1836. The family emigrated to America in 1856, spent one winter in Boston, then removed to St. Louis, where they remained until 1863. In that year they came to this county, and located on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 33, Emmet township, where the parents are buried. John W. was united in marriage September 27, 1859, with Mary Ann Teasdale, a native of Westmoreland, England. On his marriage the young couple set up housekeeping on their own account, John working in the foundry at St. Louis, at the time. In 1863 he purchased a farm in this place to which he removed a few years later. In 1873 he purchased his present

homestead. Mr. Wilson is a moulder by trade, and followed that occupation in his native country, also in Boston and St. Louis, as above stated. His farm contains 160 acres of well-improved land, his residence and other buildings are well built and convenient, and his place is altogether a desirable one. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson have a family of eight children—George, Mark, John, Albert, Willis, Mary, Laura and Frederick. Politically, Mr. Wilson is a supporter of the greenback party, and religiously, is an Episcopalian.

John Berry was born in Perthshire, Scotland, near the banks of the river Tay, June 8, 1820. In the fall of 1851 he came to America, locating in Kentucky, near Haynesville. Two years later he moved to Springfield, Illinois, where he remained seven years, engaged in mining coal. He then came to McDonough county, and settled at Colchester, lived there two years, then removed to Chester where he also remained two years, after which he purchased a farm of 80 acres, the east half of the northeast quarter of section 5, and later the west half of the same quarter, located in Emmet township where he now resides. Mr. Berry was engaged in mining many years, but now follows farming. He was married in September, 1852, to Isabel Wiley, a native of Scotland, born near Glasgow. She came to this country in company with her brother, John Wiley, and settled in Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Berry had three children—William J., now married to Ella Cale, and living on the farm, Mary and John.

William J, the eldest of these children, was brought up on the farm, which

occupation he has since followed. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Berry have had three children—William P., John E. and Samuel L.

Isaac Newton Flemming, deceased, came to this county in 1860, and bought the west half of the northeast quarter of section 34, Macomb township, which was then unimproved land. The place is now owned by William Neece, by whom all the improvements upon it were made. Mr. Flemming was a native of Virginia, from whence he removed to Ohio, thence to Indiana, coming from that state to McDonough county, where he died in 1868. His wife, formerly Elizabeth Cox, now lives at Industry.

John W. Flemming, son of Isaac N. Flemming, was born in Indiana. He made his home with his parents until his marriage, December 25, 1871, to Mary McNally, a native of Georgia. Her father came to this county in 1860. He, James McNally, and his wife, Rachel (Fowler) McNally, are both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Flemming settled, at the time of their marriage, on the farm where they have since (with the exception of one year) resided. They have three children—Lou Ellen, William C. and John O. Mr. Flemming is a democrat politically.

Thomas A. Brooking, deceased, a pioneer of McDonough county, came here in the fall of 1835. He spent one winter in Macomb, and the following spring located on section 30, Macomb township, where he built a log cabin, cutting the timber and making the bricks used in its construction himself. He continued living there one year, then concluded (having had a fit of sickness) to seek a

healthier location, and accordingly purchased the northwest quarter of section 7, Emmet township, of a squatter. This land he afterwards entered, and continued to add to and improve it until he had six hundred acres in 1837. He followed farming till 1856, when he moved to Macomb. He died in that city February 25, 1858. Thomas A. Brooking was born in Richmond, Virginia February 25, 1795. In early life he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He began the practice of his profession in Kentucky, where he was united in marriage with Mary L. Threshley, a native of that state. Soon after his marriage, he returned to his native state, and lived for a time at Sulphur Springs. He subsequently moved again to Kentucky, from whence he came to McDonough county. On his arrival here, the sum total of his earthly goods consisted of a pair of horses, a yoke of cattle, and \$25 in money, but being a man of energy, economical and industrious, and a judicious manager, he accumulated a comfortable fortune. He cared nothing for money, except as a means for making his family and others comfortable and happy. He was a true christian, and a member of the M. E. church. He contributed liberally to the support of churches and was ever a friend to the poor and needy. He took an active interest in politics, but though often solicited to become a candidate for office, always declined, never holding any office save that of justice of the peace. His wife survived him until 1878. They had a family of christian children—Elizabeth, deceased wife of J. P. Updegraff; Lucy, wife of John C. Snyder, also deceased; Matilda J., Edward S., deceased;

William T., Mary V., deceased; Alexander V., Louisa, deceased; Augusta, Maria R., deceased; Robert S., in Dakota; and Juliette E., wife of James Randolph.

One son, Alexander V. Brooking, was born in Kentucky, February 25, 1829. He lived with his parents until his marriage, then engaged in farming on his own account, purchasing a half interest in his father's farm. He afterwards bought the whole estate, owning then 640 acres, and was largely engaged in wheat growing. He moved from the farm to the city of Macomb and there ran a hotel and livery stable until 1882. In October, 1883, he returned to his farm. He still owns two good houses in Macomb. Mr. Brooking has been twice married, first to Elizabeth Randolph, a native of Ohio, who came to this county with her father in 1840. She died in August 1861, leaving three children—Melville R., Thomas A. and Nellie, deceased. Mr. Brooking was again married, in 1864, to Mary E. Butler, of Galesburg, Knox county, Illinois. Five children have blessed this union—Fred. V., Amy E., Brainerd B., Estella and Minnie V. Mr. Brooking is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W.

Allen A. Walker, deceased, settled on Camp creek in Scotland township in 1835. He came here with considerable money and purchased a large amount of land in Scotland, Walnut Grove and New Salem townships. He improved a farm in Scotland township, where he resided until the time of his death. He was engaged principally in stock raising, and was highly prosperous in his financial

undertakings. He was born in the state of Kentucky in 1802, and in his youth, received a fair education. He was mild and genial in disposition, and much beloved by all. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and politically, belonged to the whig party. His death occurred August 30, 1858, in Scotland township. His wife was Amelia Rice, a native of Kentucky. She was born in December 1803, and died February 7, 1866. They were married June 18, 1825. Ten children were born to them, of whom five are living, and three are residents of this county. They were—Lucilla, born January 30, 1826; Benjamin R., born November 20, 1827; Mary A., born November 14, 1829; Margaret P., born August 19, 1831; Nancy J., born October 20, 1834; Allen A., born November 16, 1836; Sarah E., born April 29, 1839; Amelia C., born April 14, 1841; Theophilus G., born May 4, 1843, and Joseph A., born June 25, 1846. Of these, Benjamin R., Margaret P., Nancy J., Amelia C. and Sarah E. are deceased.

Allen A. Walker staid with his parents till his marriage, September 8, 1864, to Mary L. Savage, a native of Cass county, Illinois, and a daughter of Spencer and Louisa Savage. After marriage, Mr. Walker settled on a farm of 120 acres, near the old homestead. In 1867, he removed to his present home on section 12, Emmet township, where he owns 210 acres. He has a finely improved and valuable farm, and makes a business of raising, buying and feeding stock. Mr. Walker is a republican in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Presbyterian church. They are the parents of two children—Spencer A., born August

30, 1864, and Elmer T., born March 24, 1867.

Abraham B. Stickle, one of the most extensive farmers of McDonough county, resides upon the homestead farm formerly owned by his father, Abraham Stickle. He owns, including the homestead of 160 acres, upwards of 1,000 acres of land, and is very extensively engaged in the stock business. His residence is a commodious and handsome structure, erected at a cost of \$7,000. The surrounding grounds and garden are beautifully laid out and well kept, displaying the fine taste and care of their owner. His barn and other buildings are models of convenience, and the place and improvements altogether, are among the finest in the county. Abraham B. Stickle has always lived upon his present farm. He was married August 10, 1853, to Sarah Duncan, a native of Kentucky, and daughter of William and Catharine Duncan, who were early settlers in this county. William Duncan died in 1859; his widow is now living with her children. Mr. and Mrs. Stickle had two children—Amanda A. and William H. Mrs. Stickle died February 7, 1857. Amanda A. is now married to George Currier, and lives in Kansas. William H. also lives in that state, where he is engaged in the stock business. January 1, 1860, Mr. Stickle was again married, to Sarah Metcalf, daughter of William and Deborah Metcalf, of Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois. The latter was an early settler in that county, and participated actively in the Mormon war. Mr. Stickle has had by his second marriage, eight children, six of whom are living—Mianna, wife of Oscar McElvain; Arthur

R., Delia, Walter, Edwin, Fred, Frank, deceased; and Mary, deceased.

Abraham Stickle, deceased, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1787, and was a son of Peter and Mary (Hollipeter) Stickle. Abraham grew to manhood in his native state and was there married to Susanna Bentzley who was born May 24, 1789. They were married October 11, 1810, and in 1839, came to McDonough county, Illinois, where they spent the remainder of their lives. They intended on coming here to settle in Macon county where he owned some land, but while on their journey to the (then) far west, they heard of the beauty and fertility of McDonough county, and resolved to visit it, which he did, and being satisfied that the county had not been misrepresented, purchased 160 acres on section 11, Emmet township. He afterwards purchased other large tracts of land in the township, and resided here until his death, September 30, 1872. He was an energetic and industrious man, and prosperous in business. He was a whig as long as that party had an existence, he then affiliated with the republican party. He was a sincere christian and much esteemed by all. Mr. and Mrs. Stickle were the parents of 10 children—Mary, Matilda, deceased; Susan; Jacob; George; Rachel, deceased; William; Abraham B., Robert N., deceased; and Sarah J. Mary resides in Pennsylvania, Susan in Michigan City, Indiana; Jacob in Brown county, Kansas; George, William and Abraham B., in Emmet township, and Sarah J., in Abingdon, Illinois.

George Stickle, second son of Abraham Stickle, resided with his parents until

1849. He was married May 17, of that year, to Julia George, a native of Northampton county, Pennsylvania, born in January, 1829. Her parents, John and Mary (Barrett) George, died in that state. Mr. Stickle settled where he now lives, on section 10, Emmet township, soon after marriage. He has a fine farm, 80 acres of which lies in section 10, with 147 acres adjoining on the north. His improvements, which are valuable, have been made by himself. Mr. and Mrs. Stickle have six children living—Sadie, wife of Thomas Champion, of this township; Ella, who is an artist; Frances, wife of Harvey Oatman; Emma, Alice and Ernie B. Their oldest child, William H., died at the age of two years. Mr. Stickle is a public spirited man, and takes an active interest in the course of education. He is a republican politically, and, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William Stickle is by birth, a Pennsylvanian, having been born in that state, January 31, 1824. In 1839 he came with his parents to this county. In 1850 he left home and went to California, where he remained eight years, engaged in mining and ditching. He returned home in the spring of 1858 and, March 16, 1859, was married to Amanda J. Miller, who was born October 25, 1839. Soon after marriage he again went to California and continued there, engaged in the same occupation as before, until October 1868. He was fairly successful, accumulating considerable property. He settled on his return, on section 2, Emmet township, where he now owns 123 acres. He also owns 80 acres on section 11, and a timber lot of

26 acres on section 16. His present residence is on section 11. He has a desirable farm, with good improvements, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Stickle have three children living—Charles W., born February 7, 1860; Kittie May, born September 25, 1863; and Edgar Carson, born January 31, 1875. William E., was born October 16, 1861, and died in September 1882; Frank L., was born May 21, 1873; and died October 13, 1877. Their oldest son, Charles W., is now a telegraph operator in Nebraska. Mr. Stickle has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal church since 1841, and has held the office of school director 14 years.

Tobias George Painter, deceased, was among the pioneers of this county, came here at an early day, and endured the privations and hardships incident to a settlement early in the thirties. He was a native of Pennsylvania, born in Westmoreland county in December 1798. He was of German extraction, and spent his youth in his native state, receiving there a limited education, and had early in life the principles of industry, and frugality, thoroughly instilled into his mind. This kind of education served him well in later years, when thrown entirely upon his own resources, without money or property of any amount. He was married in his native state, and starting for a new country, arrived in Beardstown, on the Illinois river, in 1831, thence by team came to this county, spending the first winter with William Pennington. Subsequently they moved to Spring Creek, where a son named Marion was born. They settled first on section 8, of • Industry township, where he afterwards

bought a farm, built a log house sixteen feet square, remained about three years, then selling out to William Pennington, removed as before stated to Spring creek. They there occupied an unimproved farm, went to work and continued 18 months, then purchased a place where the son Marion now lives. They brought up seven children—Isabel, now the wife of Thomas Head of Sciota; Henry A., John F., Francis M., George B., Jacob L., deceased; and Mary Ann.

F. Marion Painter is a native McDonough county man, having been born within its borders November 15, 1835. When he was one year old, the family moved a short distance, to section 9, which place has since been his home, and where he now owns a large and well improved farm. His father, whose biography appears above this, was an early settler in the county, and gave Marion a start in life by presenting him with 80 acres of land. He seemed to, in a measure, inherit the thrift and enterprise of his father, and has accumulated a good property. He was married June 25, 1880, to Josephine Kitch, a native of Ohio. By this union there are two children—Alice B., born January 6, 1882, and Hazel Dale, born November 4, 1884. His lands are rented out, but to them he gives his personal attention and supervision. He was assessor for the year 1875. Politically he is a democrat, and boldly advocates and works for the principles enunciated by that party.

Eliphalet Hickman came to this county in 1861, and settled on section 4 of Emmet township, where he has since lived. He bought 230 acres within a short period, and now owns 305. His improve-

ments are situated on the southwest quarter of the section, and the place is in good condition. He is a native of Indiana, born in Floyd county, March 13, 1831. His parents were James and Elizabeth (Sisloff) Hickman, natives of North Carolina. They both died in the state of Virginia. The year after his arrival here, he returned to Indiana, from whence he came, and enlisted in the army August 12, 1862, in company A, 81st Indiana infantry. After a service of six months, he was discharged on account of sickness, returned to New Albany, and thence came again to this county. He was married February 3, 1864, to Tacy Wilkinson. They have eight children—Elizabeth J., wife of Patrick Hickman, and living in Emmet; Ruby A., Ella, Lillie May, Charles L., Onie, Frederick E. and Grace. Mr. Hickman is a democrat. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, feeding all the corn he raises.

Michael Callahan, a prosperous farmer of Emmet township, settled where he now lives, in 1866. He owns a large and valuable farm, upon which he has made all of the improvements. His residence is located on section 27. He makes a business of raising stock. Mr. Callahan was born in county Donegal, Ireland, about the year 1830, and came to America about 1851, landing at New York city. For two years after his arrival he worked at brick making in Athens, Greene county, New York. From there he went to Savannah, Georgia, after which he spent some time in different southern cities, Atlanta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans and St. Louis. From the latter city he went to Muscatine, Iowa,

then to Iowa City, from whence he came to Illinois. He was married in Macomb August 8, 1862, to Norah McCahan, who was born in county Down, Ireland, and came to America in 1853. Mr. and Mrs. Callahan have four living children—Mary E., John P., Anna E. and Joseph James. One son, Michael, is deceased. Mr. Callahan and his wife are members of the Catholic church.

Philip Henry Elting, deceased, formerly the owner of a large amount of land in this county, was born in Dutchess county, New York, February 14, 1814. His father was a native of Holland and his mother of France. The former was a wealthy merchant, and also owned a line of steamers on the Hudson river, plying between New York and Albany. They subsequently removed to Quincy, Illinois, and, after a short time, to Peoria, where Mr. Elting, senior, died, in 1860. He was an Episcopalian. Mrs. Elting died while on a visit to New York. Philip H. Elting received a liberal education, and engaged in keeping books in his father's store. In 1834 he came to this county for the purpose of taking charge of lands which he had purchased, and which were scattered through different portions of the state. He was the owner of the land upon which the present city of Bushnell stands. He accumulated much land by buying up tax titles, and in other ways. He died July 22, 1876, and is buried at Oakwood cemetery. He resided, at that time, on section 12, Emmet township. At the time of his death he owned 560 acres of land. Philip H. Elting was married January 24, 1834, to Margaret McSpiritt, daughter of Francis McSpir-

itt, who located in 1837 on section 24 of this township. After marriage Mr. Elting lived upon section 13, where John Elting now resides, remaining there until about the year 1860, when he removed to section 12, the present residence of his widow. Mr. Elting was a shrewd business man, honest and upright in all of his dealings, and much respected. Nine children of Mr. and Mrs. Elting are now living—Charles M., Levi Jones, Harriet A., James, John, Francis C., Nellie M., Philip E., and Harry L. Robert, Mary E. and Margaret are deceased. These children have all enjoyed the advantages for obtaining a liberal education, and are intelligent and refined. They are Methodists.

Charles M. Elting, son of P. H. and Margaret (McSpiritt) Elting, was born in McDonough county, November 22, 1839. He has always resided here, making his home with his parents until his marriage to Sarah McCahn, who was a native of Ireland. They were married March 4, 1863. In February, 1873, Mrs. Elting died, and March 15, of the following year, Mr. Elting was married to Anna Anderson, a native of Sweden, and daughter of Benjamin Anderson, of Blandinsville township. Mr. Elting settled first on what is known as the county farm, on section 13, Emmet township. One year later he removed to Walnut Grove, where he also lived one year, then removed to section 12, Emmet, and remained two years, after which he bought 80 acres on section 23, on which he resided until about 1879, when he removed to his mother's farm. Two years later he returned to section 23, where he now

lives. He owns the east half of the southwest quarter, and the west half of the southeast quarter of that section. Mr. and Mrs. Elting are the parents of five children—Alice A., Nettie V., William L., George H. and Margaret. The improvements upon Mr. Elting's farm have been made mostly by himself. He is engaged principally in stock raising, and is a successful farmer. He has been commissioner of highways nine years, and has also held the office of school director.

John Elting was born June 7, 1849, in Emmet township. His parents, Philip H. and Margaret Elting, resided at that time, on the south half of the northwest quarter of section 13. John remained at home until his marriage, February 3, 1876, to Lucy McLeod, daughter of William and Mary W. (Miller) McLeod, formerly residents of Missouri, where Mrs. Elting was born. Mr. Elting settled where he now lives, soon after marriage. He owns the south half of the northwest quarter of section 13, and has a good farm. Mr. and Mrs. Elting have four children—Edna E., born February 1, 1877; Wilmot R., born June 30, 1878; Mary M., born June 24, 1881; and Robert C., born in 1882. Mr. Elting is a republican in politics.

Charles H. Chatterton resides on section 15, Emmet township, where he located in 1873. He purchased the southwest quarter which was then all timber land, and proceeded to improve it. He now has 45 acres under cultivation and is engaged in the business of stock raising. Mr. Chatterton was born in this county and resided with his parents on the northeast quarter of section 11, Em-

met township, until his marriage, November 5, 1868, to Elizabeth Laughlin, daughter of P. Laughlin, of Emmet township. Their union has been blessed with five children—Arthur, born January 29, 1871; Evan, born July 15, 1873; Nellie, born July 19, 1876; Orm, born July 20, 1879; and Alfred born November 27, 1883.

Charles W. Wettengel was born in Austria, October 27, 1831. He left his native country for America to avoid military service, starting July 10, 1850, upon a sailing vessel called the "Jeannette," which was 56 days in crossing the ocean. He landed at New York and went immediately to Pittsburg, where his brothers had preceded him. His parents, Christopher and Elizabeth Wettengel, came to America in 1852. Christopher Wettengel was a nailsmith by trade, which he taught his four sons. He followed farming close to Pittsburg until his death. Charles W., learned the shoemaker's trade in Pittsburgh, serving a two years apprenticeship, after which he followed the same four years in that city. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, where he was employed for a time, thence to Colchester, McDonough county, and there opened the first shoemaker's shop in that town on the 8th day of May, 1857. The first farm which he owned was located on section 20, Emmet township. It forms a portion of his present farm of 160 acres, 80 acres of which lies in that section and 80 on section-21. This land was partly improved at the time of his purchase and is now in a good state of cultivation and well improved. He is engaged in stock raising, for which his farm is well adapted. Mr. Wettengel

was married February 7, 1861, to Sarah M. Zimmerman, of Hire township. She is a native of Ohio, and a daughter of John and Christena (Kaiser) Zimmerman, natives of Bavaria, Germany. They came to America, in 1840, and settled in this county in 1854. Mr. and Mrs. Wettengel have six children—Albert B., in Pullman, Illinois, married to Dora Thisius; John C., in Oswego, Kansas, married to Florence V. Hicks; Clara A., Charles N., Henry P. and Lena M. Albert B., is now employed as painter at the Pullman Palace car works in Pullman. Mr. Wettengel is a member of the Lutheran, and his wife of the M. E. church.

James V. Guy, youngest son of Geo. G. Guy, was born September 12, 1841, upon the place where his father now lives, on section 20, Emmet township. His childhood and youth were spent in attending school and working upon his father's farm, where he remained until February 16, 1866. He was then united in marriage with Alvira A. St. Clair. Her parents, George and Sarah F. St. Clair were at that time, residents of Tennessee township, but formerly lived in Adams county, Illinois, where Alvira A. was born. Mr. Guy lived after marriage, on section 17, and later, on his father's farm. He moved to his present home in 1884. He owns 75 acres on section 17, all of which is under cultivation, except 15 acres. He carries on general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Guy are members of the M. E. church. He is politically, a republican.

Andrew Jackson Hamilton, is a native of Kentucky, and was born October 15, 1819. He lived in that state until he came to McDonough county with his

parents, in 1838. He may therefore be properly called an old settler, and has witnessed the development of this county, from a state of natural wildness, to one of civilization and prosperity. He has seen the transformation from vast stretches of open prairie, with few settlers, where the wind and blizzards, untrammelled, swept furiously along, to pleasant and comfortable homes, well improved farms, occupied by a happy people. This change has not been the work of a day, but has through a series of years, been gradually wrought out, first, by the toil and sacrifice of the pioneers, and later, by the brain and muscle of their children, by whose energy and perseverance, the land has become a desirable home for those of still later years, who did not participate in the trials, incident to pioneer life. McDonough county has been the home of Mr. Hamilton ever since first coming here, and he has been outside its borders but little. In 1844, concluding it was not good for man to be alone, his thoughts wandered back to the scenes of his childhood, and he returned to his native state, and took unto himself a wife from among the daughters of the Kentucky state, by the name of Julia Douthit. The ceremony occurred on the 4th day of October, and during the same month, he came back with his bride, to this county, and settled on the farm, in Emmett township, where he now lives. He there engaged in general farming, first raising flax, from which they made their own clothes, and later, wheat, rye, corn, and oats. He has also raised cattle, hogs, and sheep. They have had 12 children, five of whom

are now living—Eliza Ann, the wife of William C. Griffith; Nancy; Geneva, who was married to Thomas Fife; Henry and Addie.

Patrick Laughlin, a native of county Meath, Ireland, was born March 1, 1814. His father, David Laughlin, was a miller by trade, and died in Ireland. His mother, Margaret (Connell) Laughlin, also died in that country. At the age of 15, Patrick had mastered his father's trade. He then left home and went to learn the carpenter's trade. In 1836, he left his native land for America, landed in Boston, where he worked for a time, at carpentering. He afterwards followed the same occupation in Frederickton, New Brunswick, and at Bangor, Maine. He removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1842, and settled in Emmet township on section 23, where he owned 160 acres of land. He followed his trade one year, after coming here. He purchased his present farm, consisting of 160 acres, the northeast quarter of section 13, same township, in 1844. His farm is well improved and cultivated. He has a commodious and substantial dwelling, erected at a cost of \$3,000. He makes a business of stock-raising, keeping a herd of 40 or 50 head of cattle and other stock. He owns the southeast quarter of section 28, which he uses for a pasture. Mr. Laughlin was married February 11, 1839, to Mary Campbell, daughter of Francis and Bridget (Bogue) Campbell, natives of Ireland. Their marriage took place in St. Johns, New Brunswick. Nine children have blessed their union, five of whom are now living—Margaret, Elizabeth, Catharine, Daniel and Ellen.

Francis, Jane, Agnes, and Frances are deceased. Mr. Laughlin and his family are members of the Catholic church. He has held the office of school trustee and commissioner of highways in this township. His son, Daniel is well educated, and has held the offices of town clerk and assessor. Mr. Laughlin came to the county in limited circumstances, but, by wise management, industry, and economy, has succeeded in accumulating a competence.

Edmund Rorer, a native of Pennsylvania, was born in Frankford, Philadelphia county, January 13, 1810, and is a son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Caster) Rorer. He has been considerable of a rover, and traveled over much country, and engaged in various occupations. When 20 years old he went to Florida and remained one year, or until 1831, when he was run out by the Indians and went to New Orleans. In that city he looked for employment, and there it was his trade of carpenter was of some assistance, and he engaged in the manufacture of coffins. From New Orleans he went to Grand Gulf, Mississippi, thence to Port Gibson, and worked at that place about seven years at his trade. He then went to St. Louis, and remained 14 years, working by the day and by the job. He then went to Philadelphia and remained a few months, then returning to St. Louis, he secured a situation as carpenter on a steamboat, then went again to New Orleans; but soon coming back to St. Louis, engaged in building bridges for two years, then went again to Philadelphia, remained a few months and went again to St. Louis, thence to Washington, and after witnessing the inauguration cere-

monies, went to New York; thence to Long Island, and again returning to Philadelphia, worked at his trade for some time. Subsequently he made another trip to New York; thence to Pittsburg, Wheeling and St. Louis; then working on a steamboat, went up the Red river; then back to St. Louis, and to Philadelphia; then after 18 months returned to St. Louis, and traveled on the river a few years. He made a trip to Texas, and upon return enlisted in the army with Le Clede rangers, under Captain Hudson, went to New Mexico, was at Palo Alto and Buena Vista; then he went again to New Orleans and St. Louis, thence to California and lived a short time. Thus he wandered about from time to time and from place to place, until 1862, when he came to this county and has since lived here. In 1852, December 16th, he was married to Helen Marsh. They have nine children—Adelia A., Melinda B., Candace A., Lewis W., Chas. O., Anna L., Virginia L., Freeman W., and Mary L. Mr. Rorer has learned much by observation, having been in nearly every state of the union. He carried the mail across the plains for a number of years, and has seen humanity presented in its various phases, from high to low, from rich to poor, and is consequently a good judge of human nature, and well informed upon all matters, and elements which contribute toward the general "make-up" of society.

Samuel Statler, a farmer of Emmet township, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Clinton county, July 6, 1853. He is a son of James and Hulda (Murphy) Statler. In 1855, his parents moved here with him; and engaged in

farming. Subsequently they moved to Macomb, and there Samuel received his education, and afterwards returned to the farm. In 1881 and 1882, he was in Blandinsville, buying grain at that point, and while there, in February, 1882, he was married to Elizabeth Clark, of Clarinda, Iowa. In 1883 he again returned to the farm, and has since been managing the same, having 211 acres, and engages principally in raising and feeding stock. Politically he is a republican.

EDUCATIONAL.

According to the annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, Emmet township has an estimated value of school property amounting to \$4,800, and a tax levy for the support of her schools of \$2,230. There is no bonded school debt in the township. The highest wages paid any male teacher is \$40, and the lowest, \$20 per month, while the highest monthly wages paid lady teachers is \$35, and the lowest, \$25. There are eight school buildings in the township, all of which are frame, in which an average of eight and one-sixteenth months of school are taught annually. There are 356 children of school age in the township, 213 of whom are enrolled in the schools.

Union district No. 1.—School was taught in a log house near Clark's saw-mill by Henry Hardin, as early as 1835, and in 1840 a log house was built on section 10, near where the present building now stand, for school purposes, and the first school was taught by J. L. Cross. For several years, or until about

1854, this log house was used as a school building, when a difficulty arose among the parents in regard to a teacher then employed, and, in order to prevent the school being continued, the house was one night torn down, or made unfit for use. The term of school, however, was finished in the house of T. G. Painter by Jane Maxwell. Soon after, perhaps the same year, a frame building 22x28, was erected, at a cost of about \$500. This was used by the district until 1881, when the present house was built on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 9, which cost \$875. The present teacher of the district is Nellie Ingram.

The first building erected for school purposes in district No. 2 was in 1841, on the northeast quarter of section 5. It was constructed of logs and built by general contribution, A. W. Kennedy teaching the first school therein. This was used until 1864, when a frame structure, 20x30, was erected on the southwest quarter of the section, at a cost of \$600. Annie P. Shaw taught the first school in this building. This house was recently destroyed by fire, and in the fall of 1884 the present building was erected, at a cost of \$650. Dora Hainline teaches the school at present, and J. L. Hainline, Isaac Griffith and John D. Hainline are the directors.

The school house on the southeast quarter of section 17, in district No. 6, was built in the fall of 1863. It is 18x36 feet in size, and cost about \$900. Emma Whitson taught the first term of school in the building. The first directors of the district were John Ledgerwood, Franklin Guy and Jefferson Bayless.

The school house in district No. 7 is located upon the southwest corner of section 13, and was built in 1876, at a cost of \$550. The old building which stood upon the same lot, was sold to the township, and was used for holding therein elections, town meetings, etc. John Casto taught the first term of school in the new building.

The school house situated on the northwest quarter of section 29 was built about the year 1864, at a cost of \$1,000, and is 24x36 feet in size.

School district No. 8 was formed by the division of No. 7, and a school house was erected in 1877, on section 22, at a cost of \$350. Alice Newell taught the first term of school in this building. The lot on which the school house stands was donated to the district by Cary Griffith, and consists of one acre on the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of the above section. Cary Griffith, Hugh White and Michael Callahan were the first directors, the present being John Hillyer, William Burton and Menard Granenwold. Alice Dorgan teaches the school at present.

CHICKAMAUGA STOCK FARM.

This excellent farm is the property of A. V. Brooking, and consists of 340 acres located mostly on the east half of section 24, Emmet township. It is well improved having a barn 76x100 feet, having all modern improvements, and conveniently arranged for the business. It was built in 1876, at a cost of \$4,000. Mr. Brooking the gentlemanly proprietor, devotes his attention mostly to the raising and breeding of fine horses; he has from childhood evinced an interest in

good horses, and with maturer years this interest has not diminished, but increased, and with his experience and natural adaptability, he is well qualified to supervise a place of this kind. He has done much toward bringing McDonough up to its present high standard as a stock county. This farm is headquarters for roadster horses, and brood mares, from good strains of trotting stock. Some of them having a record of 2:32, and doubtless many of them would be able, under a proper course of training, to make records low in the twenties. These superior animals are being bred to stallions of undoubted merit, and the outcome of the business as conducted by Mr. Brooking can but be successful, and he is, and will be able to furnish not only good roadsters, but animals having the speed and endurance necessary for the turf. He has some imported horses, keeps on hand from 30 to 40 animals of good blood for breeding purposes, and each year adds to the number of good horses from Chickamauga stock farm, which is getting to be quite well known in this and adjoining states. It is a farm not only well improved, but one naturally adapted to this business, having among other things a spring of never failing water, flowing unceasingly, winter and summer, furnishing a full supply for seven different enclosures.

VINEYARDS.

About five acres on the northeast quarter of section 35, is devoted to the growth of grapes by Joseph Marks. He commenced raising the fruit about 20 years ago, and some 16 or 17 years since began the manufacture of wine; at times mak-

ing 50 or 60 barrels per day. A. Krauser has three acres and A. Switzer has about one acre devoted to the industry.

CEMETERIES.

The Guy cemetery is situated on the northeast quarter of section 20, and contains two acres, which was deeded by George G. Guy, to the Methodist church. It is pleasantly situated and kept in fair improvement. George W. Guy was the first body interred therein.

A private cemetery belonging to John D. Hainline, is located on the northeast quarter of section 6, and consists of one-half of an acre. The first burial was the first wife of Mr. Hainline—Margaret Ann. It is now a burying ground for all relatives of the Hainline family, but as yet, none other than Hainlines lie there.

A public cemetery is situated on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of section 5. It consists of two acres of land, purchased of Thomas Head for \$200. The first buried there was John Mayfield.

COAL BANKS.

This industrial enterprise is located on the northeast quarter of section 6, and has been in operation since 1870, covering an area of about 40 acres. It is owned by John D. Hainline and operated by James and William Anderson. The vein is 20 inches in thickness.

In 1854 the coal bank on the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 32, was opened. The present owner of the land is J. W. Wilson, who purchased it in 1866, but had previously worked the same for about three years. After he purchased the bank he began

taking out about 50 bushels of coal per day. The vein is 26 inches in thickness and extends over about eight acres of land, although it originally covered about 18 acres. The product of the mine is as good a grade as is found, and sells at eight cents per bushel, yielding a good profit yearly.

BRICK YARD.

In 1867 James M. Chase commenced the manufacture of brick on section 34, about a mile and a half west of the city of Macomb, where also is found a superior clay. The yard has averaged about 450,000 brick each season, giving employment to 12 hands, as all the brick are hand-made. Mr. Chase is sole proprietor of the yard, which is used for local purposes only. Nearly all the brick which entered into the construction of the court house at Macomb were manufactured by him.

FISH PONDS.

Two ponds, devoted to the hatching and propagation of piscatorial varieties, are located upon the farm of Cary Griffith, on section 22, and are also owned by that gentleman. The first one was established in 1883, as a carp pond, in which Mr. Griffith placed about 45 of this variety. During the year of 1884 they made a growth of about four pounds each. This pond covers about one-fourth of an acre, and is six feet in depth, the water being supplied by springs. In 1884 the second pond was established, a short distance below the other. In this small body of water there are 14 varieties, including 12 game and 2 of cat fish. Mr. Griffith intends

making this a business, and affording the markets a specialty of desirable fish.

GOOD TEMPLARS.

A lodge of this order was organized in the township in 1860, and for more than ten years did most excellent work. For interest in business and temperance work it had no superior in the county. After an interval of 12 years, the second lodge, the other having become extinct so long ago, was organized at Mr. Lyle's, and usually meets every Saturday evening.

HISTORICAL.

Elder John Logan, the noted pioneer preacher delivered the first sermon in the township, at the Spring Creek settlement, in the year 1832, at William Pennington's house.

David G. McFadden and Dorcas Bowen were the first couple married in Emmet, the ceremony being performed by James Vance, Sr., a justice of the peace, May 16, 1833. This McFadden was one of the two who were hung two years later for the murder of John Wilson.

The first justice of the peace was Man-kin Champion.

Tobias G. Painter was the first supervisor.

ORGANIC.

Emmet township was organized at the time of the division of the county, in 1856. It was first called Spring Creek, but at the first meeting of the board of supervisors of the county, in May, 1857, the name was changed to that of Emmet. At

the first township election, which was held April 7, following, B. F. Naylor was elected justice of the peace and J. T. Painter, constable. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, Julius Hartung; clerk, P. E. Elting; assessor, James A. Monger; collector, L. Flemming; highway commissioner, Daniel Sullivan; school trustee, Byron Bagby; justices of the peace, Joseph Howing and Timothy Sullivan; constables, Washington Dixon and Riley Sutton.

CLAY BANK.

On section 25, and on the northeast quarter of said section, is found the largest deposit of fire brick, and tile clay probably in the county. The land belongs to Mr. Charles Shevalier, of Macomb, and through his endeavors has this matter been brought out, and it was undoubtedly due to his exertions, that the Macomb tile works came into existence. Along about 1835, a man by the name of Cleveland drew some of this clay to Ripley, and made it into tile and sewer pipe, and not until 1879, was this bed of wealth again disturbed. Joseph Patterson commenced drawing to the Eagle pottery, in Macomb, from this bank, but only used it one year; but when the tile works started up, they used all the clay they made up into ware, from this deposit, and at the present time are using 40 to 50 tons daily. This bank is 17 feet in thickness where it has been worked, and crops out in numerous places; the depth varies of course, but evidently there is enough clay here to supply the whole state.

CHAPTER XXVII.

BETHEL TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the southern tier, being 4 north, and range 3 west. It is bounded on the north, by Chalmers and Colchester townships, on the east, by Industry, with Schuyler county on the south, and Lamoine township on the west. The southern portion is principally timber land, containing some of the finest in the county, and is, also, the depository of immense beds of coal and a great amount of stone for building purposes. Copper, zinc, and iron, have been found, though but little effort has been made to test the matter as to whether it can be found in paying quantities. The northern part of the township is mostly prairie land, and here is found some of the finest farms of the county. The township is one of the best watered of any in the county, the two forks of Crooked creek, Camp and Grindstone creeks, passing through its entire length, the latter coming in at the southeast corner of section 24, while the former enters the township at the southeast corner of the northeast quarter of section 1. These two streams form a junction on the northeast quarter of section 31, and leaves the township at the extreme southwest corner.

A curious feature is seen on section 30, being a group of so-called Indian mounds, which were evidently used for

burial purposes by the aboriginal possessors of this section. They consist of an irregular row of hillocks, from three to six feet in height, from 15 to 25 feet across at their base. They will number probably, about 20, and are located in the east portion of the section. They are so ancient that many of them are covered with large timber of such slow growing varieties as oak and hickory. From several of the depositories of the dead, there has been, at different times, exhumed different implements of defence, in the shape of stone hatchets, spear and arrow heads. Sometimes the spade will turn up the bones of the dead brave, and occasionally some trifling ornament. They are a curious people who are fast fading into oblivion. For the above facts we are indebted to Charles E. Holton. A large amount of fine lime stone is found on the place of Charles Holton, on section 30, extending over the entire section.

EARLY SETTLERS.

The first to make a settlement in this township was John Gibson, a native of the state of North Carolina, who came to this locality in 1829, and settled upon section two. He built the first house within the limits of the present township near the present village of Middletown.

Prominent among the pioneers of McDonough county, was Benjamin Matthews, who settled in Bethel township, in 1829, where he reared a family of 12 children. He was born in the state of Tennessee, in 1792. In 1813, he removed to Cass county, Illinois, where he remained until he came to this township. He was united in marriage, in Tennessee, in 1811, to Polly Shoopman. Mr. Matthews served the war of 1812, and also the Black Hawk war. His death occurred in 1878.

Among the first settlers of Bethel township, was James H. Dunsworth, who settled on section 8, in 1830, where he lived until his death, which occurred August 5, 1860. He was born in Tennessee, June 20, 1808, where he was married to Jane Baker, also a native of that state. He remained in Tennessee until he came to this county. The death of Mrs. Dunsworth occurred February 13, 1860. Both bodies are interred in the Archer cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. Dunsworth were the parents of the following children—Mary A., William M., John A., Andrew J., James N., Abbie J., Jefferson W., and Dimmon B.

James Edmonston, who was prominently identified with the early history of the county was also a settler of this same year, probably, although there seems some doubt whether he came in 1829 or 1830.

John Venard, in 1830, came to this township, and located upon the southeast quarter of section 14 which he fully improved. Here he lived until his death. William Venard, his only son by his last marriage, bought out the interests of the other heirs, at his death and resided here

until his death when it was purchased by George G. Venard the present owner. John Venard was a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, and came to Illinois in 1829, making a temporary stop in Morgan county, and came here as above stated.

William Venard came to the county in 1831, selecting Bethel township for his future home. His son, George, still resides in the township, of whom a sketch is appended.

George Venard has always been a resident of Bethel township. His parents, William and Sarah Jane (McClure) Venard were natives of Kentucky, who removed to Illinois in 1830 and located in Morgan county. One year later they came to McDonough county and settled in Bethel township. George Venard was born here, March 19, 1841. October 13, 1864 he was married to M. A. Morton. By this union there were nine children, seven of whom are now living—Edward E., Alberta L., Alice B., Myrtle M., Leona, Margaret J., and William L. Stewart and Adda A., are deceased. Mr. Venard resides on section 14, where he owns 200 acres of land, which consists mostly of prairie and is nearly all under cultivation. This is the homestead farm formerly owned by his father. Mr. Venard is an enterprising and prosperous farmer. As a citizen he is held in much esteem. He has held different offices in the township, having been school treasurer nine years, supervisor five years, and chairman for the last year. He enlisted early in the late war, in the 16th Illinois Infantry, and continued in the service about a year. He was then discharged on account of an accident, which occur-

red while cleaning a revolver. He afterwards re-enlisted in company H, of the 2d Illinois Cavalry and participated in three battles and several skirmishes. For many years he voted with the republican party, but at present, votes the independent ticket.

Charles Dunsworth came in the fall of 1832, living with his son James until the following spring, when he settled upon the northeast quarter of section 17, where he resided until his death, in 1842. He was a native of East Tennessee.

In the fall of 1832, Malachi Monk came to McDonough county, settling in Bethel township, where he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section 7. He lived here until his death, which occurred in April, 1840. His remains are interred on the old homestead. Mr. Monk was born in the south, and travelled through Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and lived some time in the state of Kentucky. In 1812, he went to Indiana, where he engaged in farming until he came to this county. His wife, Jemima (Jones) Monk, died in February, 1859, and is buried in the Scott cemetery.

John Monk came with his parents to this township in the fall of 1832, entering the east half of the southwest quarter of section 7, adjoining that of his father, Malachi. He has resided here ever since, with the exception of a residence of nine years in Plymouth, Hancock county. He was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, January 6, 1808, and four years later went with his parents to Indiana, where he remained until coming to this county. He was married

January 28, 1829, to Mahala Stroud, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Moore) Stroud. They were parents of the following children—Hester A., Thomas W., Samuel, Emily J., William, Simon and Mary, twins, and Henry F.

Martin Fugate came to McDonough county in 1832, settling in Bethel township, where he engaged in farming. He raised a large family of children. He was a native of Virginia, but spent two years Indiana, previous to his settlement here. Isaac, a son who was also born in Virginia, is still a resident of the township, owning a farm on section 21. He was married to Elizabeth Matthews, January 10, 1849. Another son of Martin's, John W., also resides in this township, on section 29.

John W. Fugate, a well-known and prosperous farmer of Bethel township, came here with his parents in 1832. The latter were Martin and Nancy B. (Hobbs) Fugate, natives of Virginia. They removed to Monroe county, Indiana, in 1832, thence to McDonough county, where they purchased 160 acres of land on section 30, Bethel township. John W. obtained a limited education, and remained with his parents until 22 years of age. He was born in Russell county, Virginia, April 13, 1817. September 19, 1839, he was united in marriage with Ophelia C. Monk. Three children bless this union—Samuel N., Martin V. and Mary R. The two sons enlisted August 22, 1862, in company A, of the 78th Illinois infantry, and both died in battle. Mrs. Fugate died March 4, 1847. Mr. Fugate remained a widower, until December 28, 1865, when he was married to Nancy A. Toland, a native of Ohio.

Mr. Fugate's first purchase of land was in 1840, consisting of 40 acres. He owns at present 200 acres, located on section 29, a highly improved and valuable farm. Mr. Fugate is a member of the Baptist church, and politically favors the democratic party. He is one of the leading citizens of Bethel township.

James C. Archer came in 1832. He was a native of Cass county, Kentucky, and was born there December 25, 1812.

Thomas F. Shoopman settled in Bethel township, in the spring of 1833, entering 200 acres of government land on section 29, where he still resides. Thomas F. Shoopman was a native of East Tennessee, born January 15, 1811. His parents, Jacob and Polly (Owens) Shoopman, natives of Virginia. His parents came to Hopkinsville, Kentucky, in 1829. His father died there December 30, 1829. The rest of the family came to Morgan county, Illinois, and lived there until 1833. Then came to McDonough county, where his mother died in 1840. Thomas left home at the age of 21. He was married to Patience Smedly, a native of Tennessee, and by this union had ten children—Elizabeth, Nancy J., Jacob, John S., Mary, Susan, Sarah, Catherine, Martha and Hannah. Mrs. Shoopman died in 1864, leaving a large family to mourn her death. In 1865, Mr. Shoopman was married to Mrs. Jerusha Ann Burress, who was born in Illinois. By this marriage there are two children—Nettie D. and Albert T. Mr. Shoopman casts his vote with the democratic party. The present Mrs. Shoopman had by her former marriage, five children—Edna J., Elmira A., William F., Toliver D. and Joseph T. Joseph died on his birthday,

March 19, 1885, at the age of 23 years. Thomas F., has lived at this place 52 years, and while in McDonough county, has had but two deaths in his family.

William I. Pace came to Bethel township from Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1833. He resided there until 1835, when he removed to Scotland township. He died in Macomb, in May, 1855.

Bowen Webb came to McDonough county, in 1833. His first settlement was in Scotland township, five miles south of Macomb. He took up a claim there, but sold his relinquishment before entering it. He then came to Bethel, where he lived about three years. He was born in North Carolina, and prior to the year 1818, located in Tennessee. He never remained long in a place, but was constantly on the move. He was a resident of Franklin county, Illinois, before coming to this county, and afterward lived in Iowa and Kansas. His death occurred in the latter state, in 1871. Mr. Webb was in the war of 1812. He was married in 1808, to Susan O'Neil, a native of Virginia, who also died in Kansas.

Jesse C. Webb came to Bethel township with his parents in 1833. He lived here a number of years, and after considerable moving about, returned to McDonough county, and later, settled in Lamoine township, where he still resides. He was born in Tennessee, June 26, 1818, and in 1826, went with his parents to Franklin county, Illinois, where he remained until he came to McDonough county. He was postmaster at Middletown, from 1857 to 1860, and also conducted a grocery store at that place for a number of years. Mr. Webb responded to the governor's call for volunteers for

the Mormon war, and was commissioned captain of his company.

John Matthews came in 1833, from Cass county, Illinois. He was a native of Tennessee, born July 1, 1802, and was a brother of Benjamin, who settled here in 1829. He was twice married, the first time to Priscilla Handy, and again to Polly Davis, of Cass county, Illinois. Mr. Matthews died December 18, 1852, in Beardstown, Illinois, at which place he was buried. His last wife is still living, and has since been married to Peter Hudson.

Samuel T. Matthews, now a resident of Lamoine township, came with his parents to Bethel township, in 1833.

M. C. Foster came to the county from Pennsylvania, in 1834, and settled just south of Middletown, now known as Fandon.

Among the early settlers at Bethel, was William Holton, who came from the state of Vermont to this township in the fall of 1835, purchasing 80 acres of land on section 30. He lived here for a while when he removed to Lamoine township, where he died November 12, 1877.

Charles E. Holton, an early settler in the county was born September 7, 1830, in the town of Westminster, Vermont. His parents were William and Betsey (Mason) Holton, the former a native of the same town, born in 1801; the latter, also a native of Vermont, was born in 1800. The family removed to this county from Vermont in 1835, and located there upon section 30, Bethel township. Chas. E., the subject of this sketch, was married November 12, 1867, to Ettie McKinley, a teacher of Schuyler county, who came with her parents to Macomb,

from the city of Pomeroy, Meigs county, Ohio, in 1857. Her father was formerly a merchant, and afterwards followed farming. She was born January 3, 1848. In the spring of 1853, Mr. Holton crossed the plains to California, where he remained 11 years in the pursuit of wealth, in which he was fairly successful. He returned to this state in 1864, and purchased of his father the homestead farm, for which he paid the sum of \$5,000. In 1868, his father moved to Plymouth. Mr. Holton now owns 168 acres of valuable land in addition to the homestead farm, which contains 228 acres. He has followed stock raising, and has been prosperous in that business. Mr. and Mrs. Holton have two children—Ida Blanche, born September 28, 1868, and Ada Ford, born August 5, 1872. Mr. Holton is a man of fair education and a worthy citizen.

George W. Provine came to this county from Clark county, Indiana, in the fall of 1835, and located on section 1, Bethel township. He is now a resident of Scotland township.

In 1835, James L. Horrell made a settlement in the township. He was a native of Kentucky, where he was married to Lee Cason, also a native of that state. In 1827, he removed to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, after which he came to this county, as above. Mr. Horrell died in 1841, and his wife in 1850. J. N. N. Horrell, a son of James, deceased, came with his parents to Bethel when about five years of age, and still resides here, owning a farm on section 3. He was born in Scott county, this state, October 27, 1830, and was married on the 18th day of February, 1856, to Clarissa

Kinkade. Five children were born to them—Julia A., Mary R., Ida M., Eliza L. and Martha J.

In 1835, John McCormack effected a settlement in the township. He was born in Maryland, on the 21st day of August, 1789.

John Patrick, who was born in Fayette county, Kentucky, January 1, 1810, emigrated to McDonough county in 1835, settling in this township. He laid out the town of Fandon, formerly known as Middletown, and afterward removed to the city of Macomb.

John E. Riggs, a native of North Carolina, came in March, 1836, entering land on the southeast quarter of section 2. He was born in 1814, and when one year of age his parents removed to Kentucky, and at the age of 14 they removed to Sangamon county, Illinois. John remained with his parents until he was 23 years of age, when he was married in Morgan county to Ailsey Cox, December 31, 1835, and the next spring came to this township.

Samuel Riggs came about the same time. His son Russell still lives in the township.

Russell Riggs is a son of Samuel and Nancy Riggs. Samuel Riggs was a native of Maryland, and his wife of South Carolina. Russell was born in Greenup county, Kentucky, June 7, 1821. The family moved in 1828, to Sangamon county, Illinois. Seven years later they removed to McDonough county, and located on section 1, Bethel township, where they purchased 240 acres of land. Russell Riggs resided with his parents till 24 years old. He received a limited education, and in his youth worked at

farming. In 1845, he was married to Jane Venard, who died in 1870. Nine children were born to them, seven of whom are now living—Mary E., James L., John T., Samuel B., William D., Andrew N. and Anna B. Mr. Riggs was again married February 2, 1871, to Eliza Jane Lucas. By this union there is one child—George M. Mr. Riggs resides upon a part of the homestead farm purchased by his father in 1835. He is politically a democrat.

OTHER CITIZENS.

Following may be found sketches of other well-known citizens of Bethel township, which are necessary, as showing the part they have taken in building up the township:

George W. Twaddle is a native of McDonough county, and was born on the farm upon which he now resides. He was born on the 28th of August, 1845, and is the son of William and Hannah (Hooton) Twaddle. William was born in Ohio, and was one of a family of 15 children, five of whom were born blind, and Hannah in Ohio. William was a farmer through life, and in 1844 came to McDonough county, Illinois, and located on the farm now occupied by his son George. He lived here until 1879, when he died and passed beyond the river. He was much respected, and from 1847 until the day of his death, was justice of the peace. Mrs. Twaddle, who was formerly Hannah Hooton, died August, 1864, and was buried in the Scott cemetery. They had 11 children, five of whom are now dead—John W., living in Hancock county; William H., living in Macomb; Mar-

sena A., now living in Bethel township; one girl died in infancy, in Ohio; James, dead; Mary Ann, wife of W. W. Huff, of Hancock county; Mahlon, dead; George, now living in this township; Minerva E., wife of William Lawyer, of Tennessee township; David and Jacob, dead. George lived at home with his father, and assisted him in his work until 1879, and after his father's death he made some improvements on the farm, and now pays attention to stock raising as well as general farming. He owns 226 acres of land, 166 acres adapted to his use, and the remainder divided into pastures and timberland. Mr. Twaddle was married on July 19, 1868, to Cynthia Hatch, a daughter of Alonzo and Minerva Hatch. She died on the 1st of January, 1869. Mr. T. was again married, on the 28th of September, 1872, to Miss Philena D. Stookey. They have had four children—Maber, Perry, Ottie P. and Otto B. Mr. Twaddle has been justice of the peace of Bethel township for five years, and is director in the Union school district No. 7.

Jacob S. Baymiller has been a resident of McDonough county since 1857, when he settled in Industry township. In 1864, he purchased a farm of 126 acres in that township, upon which he lived 10 years, and then sold. In 1878 he bought a farm in Bethel township on which he now lives. It is located in section 12 and 13, and contains 120 acres. Mr. Baymiller was born August 8, 1826, in York county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of John and Mary (Smith) Baymiller, also natives of Pennsylvania. He received a common school education, and lived at home until 19 years of age.

He then served a three years apprenticeship to learn the carpenter trade, after which he followed car building for 20 years. When 27 years old he was married to Ann Tuttle, a native of Ohio, who died two years later, leaving one child—Arabell. In 1859 he was again married to Kate Rodges, a native of Illinois. Five children have been born to them—Edgar L., Harry S., Alonzo J., Mary J. and Nellie. Mr. Baymiller is a republican, and takes an active interest in political affairs. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has held various township offices, and is a popular citizen.

Sterling C. Simpson resides on section 7, Bethel township, where he owns 160 acres of cultivated land. He has paid particular attention to the raising of live stock, and has some fine graded horses—Clydesdales and English drafts. Mr. Simpson is a native of East Tennessee, and was born on the 26th of May, 1811. He is the son of James and Letitia (Willett) Simpson. James was born in Tennessee, and Letitia in Maryland. Sterling was engaged in farming with his father until September, 1834, when he went to clerking for his brother, in Kingsport, Tennessee. He there remained one year, when he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in Macomb, where he established a general store. He was so engaged until 1839, when he went to LaGrange, Illinois, and there was engaged in his former occupation for some time, when he erected a pork-packing establishment, and was so engaged one year. In 1840 he returned to Macomb, and in the spring of that year went to Knox county, where he was

engaged in farming, two miles and one-half from Knoxville, and there remained until 1859, when he moved to the said town and set up in the grocery business. In the spring of 1867 he came back to Macomb, and established his former business, in which he was engaged until 1868, when he moved to a farm one mile east of that city. In the spring of 1876 he removed to his present residence, which is known as one of the finest in the township. Mr. Simpson was married on the 28th of June, 1838, to Catherine Johnson, of Pennsylvania. She is the daughter of George Johnson of the same state. Mrs. Simpson died in Knoxville, in February, 1863, leaving four children—John J., John (both died in infancy); George W., living in White City, Kansas; and Francis W., living in Chalmers township. Mr. Simpson was again married on the 4th of October, 1864, to Sarah A. Smith, a daughter of John and Harriet (Gibbons) Smith. They have had two children—Sterling S. and John G. Mr. Simpson is a member of the Presbyterian church, and an earnest worker in that cause. He has been assessor for Macomb township; also assessor for Knox township, in Knox county.

G. F. Raymond located in 1869 on section 21, Bethel township, and has, since that time been a resident of this county. He was born in Orange county, New York; August 11, 1834, and is a son of Uriah and Margaret (Decker) Raymond. The subject of this sketch received a common school education, and resided with his parents till 22 years of age. He was married February 19, 1853, to Sarah A. McMurtry, a native of

New York state. They have had five children, of whom four are living—Sarah A., Margaret A., John U., Gabriel J. and Mary C. Mr. Raymond has always followed farming. He came to Illinois in 1858, and settled in Birmingham township, Schuyler county, where he owned forty acres of land and lived eleven years. This land he sold on coming to Bethel, and purchased 80 acres in the latter township which he still owns. In politics Mr. Raymond is an independent. At present he holds the office of justice of the peace. He is a member of the United Brethren church, and a christian gentleman.

Marvin Miller settled where he now resides on section 20, Bethel township, in 1860. He still owns forty acres of land which he purchased at that time. He was born in Summit county, Ohio, September 16, 1834, and is a son of Charles and Sarah (Bryant) Miller, of whom the former was a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Ohio. Marvin received his education in the common schools of his native county. He left the parental roof at the age of fifteen years, and has followed farming from that time until the present. To his original purchase of forty acres in this township, Mr. Miller has since added 160 acres, making altogether a large and valuable farm, in the management of which he has displayed much energy and good judgment, and as a result has been successful financially. He is a republican in politics, and takes a deep interest in state and national affairs. As a citizen he is highly respected, and is one of the leading men of Bethel township. Mr. Miller was married May 21,

1863, to Sarah Shoopman. By this union there are four children,—Patience, John F., Thomas H., and Jesse M..

Burrow Mason, one of the early settlers of McDonough county, was born in Cook county, East Tennessee, May 6, 1814. His parents were Adin and Mary (Warmact) Mason, natives of Virginia. The subject of this sketch received a limited education. He resided with his parents till 21 year old, and after leaving home, continued to contribute to their support until their death. He came to Bethel township, McDonough county, in 1836, and purchased there forty acres to which he has since added, and now has 120 acres. He has always followed farming. December 8, 1846, he was married to Eveline Hendrickson, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are now living—Adin P., Jesse H., Eliza J., George W., William E., Benjamin B., Samuel P., and Etta R. Mr. Mason is politically a democrat, but his six sons are republicans.

Ishmael Hills, a farmer of Bethel township, and an old settler of Illinois, was born in North Carolina in 1808, and is a son of Ephraim and Nancy (Owensby) Hills, also natives of that state. Soon after the birth of Ishmael his parents removed to Tennessee, thence to Indiana, where he lived with them until eighteen years old. He then was married to Elizabeth Wright and started west, coming to Rushville Illinois, in 1828. There he bought a farm of 80 acres and made his home until 1878, then came to this county and located on the southwest quarter of section 1, Bethel township, where he now owns a good farm,

His first wife died in December, 1874, and the following August he was married to Telitha E. Venard. He is the father of 14 children by his first wife, eight of whom are now living, one boy and seven girls, all of whom are now married. Mr. and Mrs. Hills are members of the Old School Baptist church. Politically he is a democrat.

Barnett Carnahan, a resident of Bethel township, was born in Marion township, Clinton county, Ohio, in March, 1842. He is a son of David C. and Deborah (Thornhill) Carnahan, the former a native of Kentucky, born in 1812, and the latter a native of Ohio, born in 1814. Barnett lived with his parents until 20 years old. He then enlisted in the army, 79th Ohio regiment, Company C., and participated in many engagements. He was mustered out at Camp Denison, June 10, 1865. He was married to Margaret A. Sullivan, December 22, 1869. They have had seven children, all of whom are now living but one—William E., J. M. deceased, Rosker E., Martin H., George E., Mary Debrah, Annie, Luella. Mr. Carnahan has 120 acres of good land on section 11. He is what may be termed a Universalist, and politically a democrat.

Mrs. Lorrin Thompson was born at Shelbyville, Kentucky, in 1825. Her parents were Greenup and Mary (Macumpsey) McClure, who moved from Kentucky, to this county, and here died. Her husband died in January, 1872. Mrs. Thompson has a farm in Bethel township, consisting of 160 acres, 40 acres of it timber, the balance under a good state of cultivation, and well improved, on section 10. She is the mother of 11 chil-

dren, four of whom are deceased—Mary E., John T., Charles, George, Samuel G., Rozella, Sarah J., Franklin L., Alice and William. Mrs. Thompson is a member of the M. E. church.

Thomas H. Wrigley is a farmer of Bethel township, having his residence on section 12. He was born in Miami county, Ohio, in 1840. His parents were John and Rebecca (Homes) Wrigley, both natives of Kentucky; the former is now deceased, and the latter still living. Thomas spent his youth on the farm, and remained at his father's home, until married to Virginia Jones, of Scotland township, in 1861. She died February 20, 1882. They had seven children, four boys and three girls—James H., Grant, Rosetta, Nora, Thomas L., Wilber and Myrtle.

John C. Robinson was born in the state of Maryland, in 1806, and is a son of James R. and Martha (McMullen) Robinson. John C., remained at home with his parents until 1827, when he was married to Rebecca Ellit. In 1855, they moved to this county, and he now owns here, 160 acres of land, on section 9. His wife died in 1880, leaving the following children—Martha, Becka, Mary, Thos., John, Samuel, Robert, Benjamin and Nancy.

Joshua Scott is the son of John S. Scott, a native of Ireland, who was born in 1805, and when in his 20th year, left his native land for America, sailing from Londonderry, and was 11 weeks in crossing the ocean. He located in Ohio, where he was married to Mary Hendrickson. The subject of this sketch was born in Bethel township, McDonough county, Illinois, March 1, 1848, and has always

been a citizen of this county. Mr. Scott has a fair education which he acquired in the district school. He is the owner of a fine farm of 120 acres located on section 30, Bethel township, which is a portion of the homestead farm formerly owned by his father. Joshua Scott was married January 6, 1879, to Mahala Wear. Seven children have blessed this union, six of whom are now living—Mary E., Philena C., Amos N., Joseph D., and twin sons whose birth occurred February 28, 1885.

James Purdum is a native of this county, born December 29, 1839 in Bethel township. His parents, Samuel and Rebecca (Dull) Purdum, came here in an early day. The former was a native of Maryland, and came to McDonough county in 1837, and the latter of Virginia. In 1850, they removed to Schuyler county and James resided with them until about the year 1847, when he came back to this county and went to work by the month. February 19, 1860, he was married to Sarah E. Foster, who was born in Schuyler county, April 30, 1841. They have ever since resided in this county. Mr. Purdum now has 80 acres of valuable land located on section 30, Bethel township. They are the happy parents of the following children—Will R., James W., Luella M., Charles E., Thomas O., Olive B., Samuel M., Frederick W., Clara M. and Jessie L. Mr. and Mrs. Purdum are members of the M. E. church. Mr. Purdum is a republican politically, and a much respected citizen. He served his country during the late war, being mustered into the service August 6, 1862, into company C, 84th Illinois infantry, and after a service of three years re-

turned to this place, and is now living within four miles of the place where he was born. He is a carpenter and joiner by occupation, and lives on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 30, Bethel township. His postoffice is Fandon.

William Toland, son of William and Jane (Hendrickson) Toland, is a native of Bethel township, McDonough county, born October 30, 1842. William Toland, senior, was born in Pennsylvania, and his wife in Ohio. They were united in marriage in the state of Ohio, and emigrated to this county in 1840. Both are now deceased. The subject of this sketch was married June 25, 1868, to Sarah R. Welborn, who was born January 1, 1843, in this state. They have one child—Nellie, born February 25, 1880. In August, 1862, Mr. Toland enlisted in company A, of the 78th Illinois infantry, and served until February, 1863, when he was mustered out of the service. In February, 1864, he re-enlisted in company E, of the 148th Illinois infantry, and continued in the service until September, 1865, when he was discharged with the regiment. He owns a well improved farm containing 184 acres, also a large amount of fine stock. Politically, Mr. Toland is a republican.

Solomon Mullen, formerly a resident of Bethel township was a native of the state of Illinois. He was married about the year 1856, in the state of Arkansas, to Alpha Baggett, who was a native of Tennessee. In 1860, they moved to McDonough county, and lived in Macomb until his death, which occurred in 1868. Fifteen years later, the widow was married to James A. Logan, of Schuyler

county, Illinois. A daughter, Mary, was married, January 8, 1884, to Martin Mullen, also of Schuyler county, where they own 92 acres of good land. Politically, Martin Mullen affiliates with the republican party.

John Kerr was born in the state of Pennsylvania, August 28, 1834, and was a son of John and Jane (Black) Kerr, also natives of Pennsylvania. John Kerr, Jr., resided with his parents until he attained his majority. He then came to Illinois, and spent three years, after which he returned to his home in Pennsylvania, and was there married to Martha Thompson, of Butler county, July 4, 1859. They remained in that state eight years, then removed to McDonough county, Illinois, locating then in Bethel township, where Mrs. Kerr still lives. He purchased 40 acres of land, about one half of which is still in timber. They had seven children, six of whom are still living—William C., Nancy J., Francis E., Merry A., John R., and George T. Their eldest son died April 8, 1883, aged 21 years, seven months, and 15 days. One of the sons is now living in Kansas.

Rev. Uriah Stoneking, is a son of George and Levina (Piles) Stoneking, natives of Greene county, Pennsylvania. George Stoneking was born December 29, 1831, and his wife, June 15, of the same year. They were married in Bethel township, McDonough county, in March, 1851. By this union there were 12 children—David, Uriah, Andrew, George, Solomon, Lucinda, Francis P., Mary Bell, Thomas S., Eliza Agnes, Amanda Jane, and Hiram. The third son, George, was accidentally burned to

death at the age of four years. Uriah the second son, was married January 1, 1871, to Mary C. Cary. Eight children have been born to them—Edith Lillian, Phebe Bell, Theda Evalina, Georgetta, Minnie Frances, Ollie May, Winnie Myrtle, and Dollie. Uriah Stoneking is the owner of 80 acres of land, located in section 33, Bethel township, and which is admirably adapted to the growing of small grains, and stock-raising. Uriah Stoneking, the subject of this sketch, was born in Bethel township, McDonough county, August 8, 1853. In 1879, he was licensed as a preacher of the gospel by the Protestant Methodist church. He has since that time been engaged in preaching, three years as a local preacher, and three years upon the circuit. He has assisted at several noted revivals, at one of which, at Industry, 120 persons were converted. He has held the office of commissioner of highways three years, and was re-elected in 1885, and holds the office of justice of the peace. Mr. Stoneking is a public spirited citizen, and enjoys the confidence and respect of the entire community in which he resides.

Charles Willey, a farmer of Bethel township, is a native of Ohio, born in 1820, in Muskingum county. He is a son of Ablisum and Rachel (Lemby) Willey, both natives of Pennsylvania. Charles may properly be classed among the early settlers of this county, as he came here with his parents in 1834, and settled on section 35, Bethel township, where he owns 120 acres of land and has always since lived upon the same. He was married in 1841 to Sarah Frakes. They have had 13 children—Liddie,

Isaac, David, Andy, Stephen, Boyd, Leonard, Noah, Morris, Caroline, Mahala, Amanda, and Laurinda. Four of these children are now deceased. Mr. Willey politically, is a republican.

James M. Legg resides upon section 25, Bethel township, where he occupies a fine farm containing 200 acres, owned by his wife's father, Darius Runkle, of Industry township, who purchased the place in 1876. It is well improved and highly cultivated. Mr. Legg is a son of Thomas and Mary (Greenwood) Legg, both natives of Kentucky. In 1832 they removed to Illinois, and settled in Schuyler county. James M. Legg was married October 3, 1867, to Mary A. Runkle, of McDonough county. Their union has been blessed by eight children, six of whom are now living—Charles I., Lewis L., Clara Y., Nellie C., Anna M. and Gracie L.; Mary F. and an infant son are deceased. Mr. Legg is a republican politically. Mrs. Legg is at the present time one of the board of school directors of district number 6, of Bethel township, and is well fitted for her position, being a lady of much natural ability and energy.

John A. Mills is a son of Ladsin and Sarah M. (Hill) Mills, natives of North Carolina, who, in 1850, emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Lamoine township, McDonough county. They remained in that township three months, then removed to Chalmers, where they resided seven years, at the end of which time they removed to the west half of the northwest quarter of section 2, in Bethel township, where they are yet living. John A. Mills was born in Henderson county, North Carolina, in 1845.

He came west with his parents, with whom he lived until 16 years old. He enlisted then, in company K, of the 25th Wisconsin infantry. At Louisville, Kentucky, he was transferred to company C, of the 12th Wisconsin regiment. He served throughout Sherman's campaign, and was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky, and discharged at Madison, Wisconsin. After his return from the army he learned the carpenter's trade in Wisconsin, where he remained four years, then returned to Bethel township, this county; he now resides on the east half of the northeast quarter of section 1. He was married December 4, 1869, to Mary E. Daniels. Their union has been blessed with four children—Luna L., Walter S., Ada A. and Silas A. Mr. and Mrs. Mills are, in their religious views, in sympathy with the Christian church. He is a republican, politically.

ORGANIC.

Bethel township assumed official organization in 1856, at the time of the division of the county into townships. It was originally known as Eagle township, but was changed to its present cognomen at the first meeting of the board of supervisors in May, 1857. The first township election was held April 7, 1857, at which time William Twaddle and John Taylor were elected justices of the peace, and John Brundage, constable.

The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, G. G. Venard; clerk, W. H. Jackson; assessor, W. F. Berrse; collector, James Purdum; highway commissioner, Uriah Stoneking; justices of the peace, Uriah Stone-

king and George Twaddle; constables, Charles Fawcett and James Mathews; school trustee, Benjamin Robinson.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following, relative to the educational matters of Bethel, is taken from the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884: The estimated value of school property is \$5,150, the amount of tax levy for the support of schools being \$1,375, with no bonded indebtedness in the district township. The highest wages paid any male teacher is \$47.50, and the lowest, \$25; while the highest salary for lady teachers is \$30, and the lowest \$18 per month. There are seven school houses in the township, six of which are frame structures, the other brick. In these schools an average of seven and one-seventh months of school is taught annually. There are 290 pupils enrolled in the several schools, and 486 children of school age in the township.

One of the pioneer schools of this township was taught by William Holton, Jr., in 1836, in a log building, 12x15, erected on section 30, for church and school purposes.

School district No. 3 was organized in 1845, and a log school house, 18x18 feet in size, was erected on section 29. The first term of school consisted of three months, with an attendance of 15 scholars, and was taught by William Shannon. The building used by the district at present was erected in 1879, at a cost of \$700, and is located upon the southwest quarter of section 21. West English is the present teacher of the school.

In 1840 the first school house was

built in district No. 4. It was constructed of logs, and located on section 22. It was removed to section 14 in 1859, and ten years later a new frame school house was erected on the same site. It is 24x36 feet in size, and cost \$1,400. Lenora Foster is the present teacher of this school, and receives \$40 per month. She is one of the best teachers in the county.

Mount Zion school house, in district No. 5, is located on section 33, to which place it was removed from section 34, during the year 1874. The building is 22x30 feet in size and stands on a lot which contains one-half an acre. The first teacher in this building was Clemmie White, of Schuyler county. This is a union district, part of which lies in Schuyler county. Present teacher, Anna DeGornio.

The house in district No. 6, is situated on section 25, and is known as Victor school house. It was built in 1875, at a cost of \$800. The first teacher in the house was Elizabeth Rigg. George Calvin, William Gunning and David H. Sterling were the first directors of the district. Mary Smith, of Macomb is the teacher at present.

West Bethel school house is located on the southeast corner of section 8, the ground, which consists of one acre, being purchased of John A. Dunsworth, at a consideration of \$50. The first building for educational purposes, was erected on this site in the fall of 1862, at a cost of \$200, and was 20x26 feet in size. The first teacher in this building was Emma McGibney. In 1873, the present building was erected in place of the old one, and at a cost of \$1,200. It is 26x36 feet in size and was built by William Ewing.

L. Barker taught the first term of school in this house. The first directors of the district were J. M. Dusworth, and Daniel Hayes. George W. McDaniels is the present teacher of the district.

The present directors of school district No. 9, are Charles Keesecker, George Thompson and J. E. Sullivan. Samuel Wilson is the present teacher of the school.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established on section 5, in 1832, and was known for a number of years as Middleton, but has since been changed to Fandon.

CEMETERIES.

Scott's cemetery is located on the southwest quarter of section 30, and contains about three acres, including the grounds of the Scott's church, which is also located here. The ground was donated for church and cemetery purposes in 1836, by John Scott and William Holton, Jr. The first burial was Olive, wife of William Holton, Sr., whose body was interred October 14, 1836.

A cemetery on section 8, known as the Archer burying ground, contains two acres.

There is a cemetery on section 22, which has been in use for about 50 years, and contains about one acre of ground.

RELIGIOUS.

A church was erected on section 7, on the present farm of S. C. Simpson, in 1845. Rev. Applebee was the first to preach in this house. The building was used for all religious services, regardless of creeds, and school was also held

therein. In 1863, it was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt.

In 1835, the first sermon was delivered at the house of Benjamin Matthews, and a Baptist congregation organized there by Revs. Bradley and Owens. A building was afterwards erected on section 10, for church and school purposes, in which the above named gentlemen preached the gospel. The house was 18x20, and constructed of logs. For a more extended digest of the religious matters of Bethel township, the reader is referred to the Ecclesiastical chapter, of this volume.

HISTORICAL.

The first term of school in the township was taught by John Claybaugh, on section 6, in 1831.

The first marriage was William Venard and Sarah J. McClure. The ceremony was performed by James Edmundson, March 29, 1836, at the home of the bride.

The first birth was Joseph, son of John Gibson, in the year 1832.

Father Bradley and Thomas Owens, two Baptist divines, were the first to preach in the township, at the house of Benjamin Matthews, during the year 1835. A congregation was also organized there during that year.

The first justice of the peace was Cavil Archer, and J. H. Dunsworth was the first supervisor.

An early marriage, which was probably the second in the township, occurred November 16, 1836, joining together the hearts and destinies of Thomas Driskell and Sarah Gibson. Jesse Neece, a justice of the peace, performed the marriage ceremony.

The first death occurred in the year 1830. During that year four small children were buried on the farm of J. H. Dunsworth, on the northeast quarter of section 7, who belonged to a family of emigrants passing through the country.

John M. Dunsworth built the first brick residence in the township. It is a fine, large, two-story structure, erected in 1860.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

SCOTLAND TOWNSHIP.

This township is bounded on the north by Macomb, on the east by New Salem, on the south by Industry and on the west by Chalmers. It embraces all of congressional township 5 north, 2 west,

and is one of the banner townships of the county.

Camp creek intersects the southern portion coming in at the line between sections 24 and 25, then running in a

southwesterly direction through sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 22 and 32, and passing into Industry from the southwest quarter of the latter section. Troublesome creek has its headwaters in section 1, and the adjoining section in New Salem township, and, gradually growing in volume, passes with a southwestward trend through sections 1, 2, 4, 10, 9, 16, 17 and 18, passing out of the township on the west, at the line between sections 18 and 19. These streams, together with the rivulets of greater or less size, which are tributary to them, furnish the best watering facilities to the farmer and stock-raiser. The land not immediately adjoining the creeks is mostly level, and as it is nearly all in the hands of men who develop its resources to its fullest capacity, it stands second to no township in the county, in point of agricultural wealth. The citizens are, for the most part, either of Scotch birth, or descendants of that hardy people, and have a natural pride in the advancement of everything calculated to add to the improvement and comfort of their homes. Fine country houses and barns dot the plain, and many artificial groves relieve the monotony of growing field and grassy pasture. In July, 1869, a vote was taken on the question of donating \$20,000 to the old Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad. This proposition was carried; but in September following another election was held, to vote on the question of adding \$15,000 to the original grant. This, however, was defeated, and the bonds for the original \$20,000 were afterwards destroyed, and the donation never consummated.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

William Osborn came to this township in the spring of 1828, and camped all summer on what is now the farm of Theophilus Walker, on the banks of Camp creek. This stream took its name from the circumstances of his camping there.

William Henderson, a trapper and hunter, was one of the first who lived in Scotland township. He never made a permanent settlement, but lived in various places, sometimes in a rude cabin of his own, but often in one he appropriated. He died in the county, but not in this township. He is remembered as a very tall man, and a great story teller, his talk principally relating to himself and his doings.

The first permanent settlement in Scotland township was made by Joshua Reno and family, in the spring of 1831. They settled in the southern portion of the township, on Camp creek, and near the old Camp creek Presbyterian church. He afterwards sold the farm upon which he settled, to Charles Hays.

The next settlers were Roland Lee and family. John Lee, a son of Roland, also came about the same time with his family. Alexander and James Lee, also sons of Roland, came with John. They were single men, but soon after married and settled down there. Cyrus Walker afterward purchased the land where the Lees settled.

About the same time came Austen Coker, Berry Stockton, Elhannan Lane, Benjamin Rice and Stephen Harp and family.

A man named Huddleston, settled on section 34, in 1831 with his family. He

was not regarded as a permanent settler, and was a squatter on the land he occupied. He went away about 1834.

Berry Stockton came to this county in 1832, and located on the northeast quarter of section 33, where he cleared 20 acres of land, and built a cabin. He went to Texas in the fall of 1836.

Joseph McCroskey came to Scotland township from Kentucky, in 1832. He afterward was a resident of Industry township, and later removed to the city of Macomb, where he subsequently died.

Dr. Charles Hays settled on the southeast quarter of section 34, in 1833. He was the first doctor in that portion of the county.

Cyrus Walker, at the same time, made a settlement, purchasing the place partially improved by the Lees, as mentioned before.

Both of these gentlemen have occupied prominent positions in the county, and are noticed under the proper head.

Alexander Lee, who may be said to have been of the squatter class, came to Scotland township, in 1831. He erected his cabin on section 27. That place was bought by John Clark, in 1835.

John Walker, who was a cousin of Cyrus, came to the county in the spring of 1834, and located in Scotland township, on the verge of Industry. He resided at that place one year, when he removed into Industry township, where he died. He was a native of Virginia.

Hugh McAlary came to Scotland township, from Sangamon county, in the spring of 1834. He had spent the winter in the county named, but was originally from Indiana. He took up his location on section 28, and there resided

until his death, which occurred in December, 1859. He was of Irish decent.

James E. D. Hammer came to this county, from Kentucky, in 1834, and located on section 24. In 1845, he removed to New Salem township, where he now resides.

In the spring of 1835, Joseph Sullivan, Sr., who settled in Industry township, a year previous, came to Scotland, and engaged in farming, about three miles south of the present city of Macomb. He remained here until his death, which occurred April 7, 1854. Mr. Sullivan was born in Virginia, March 2, 1787, and was a son of Jeremiah Sullivan, also a native of that state. When Joseph was 15 years of age, he went with his parents to Washington county, Pennsylvania, where he remained until he came to this county. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Martha Lutton, a native of Maryland. She died in this township, December 25, 1849.

Allen H. Walker came in 1835, settling on the northeast quarter of section 35, where he afterward died. His son, Theophilus G., now resides upon the old homestead.

Theophilus G. Walker, a prominent citizen of this county, is a son of Allen H. Walker, a native of Adair county, Kentucky. The latter came to McDonough county in 1835, and lived for one year, upon Cyrus Walker's farm. In the spring of 1836 he settled on the farm, where his son now resides, on section 35, Scotland township. He died here August 30, 1858. He was an earnest christian, and one of the original members of Camp creek Presbyterian church. Theophilus G. Walker was the ninth, of a

family of ten children, and was born on the farm which is now his home, May 5, 1843. He was educated in the district school, and at Abingdon college; where he attended for a time. On completing his education he engaged in farming, which occupation he has always followed. He owns 247 acres of well improved land, and is a thorough going and successful farmer. He served as county supervisor in 1882, and has held other offices of trust in the township. He was married, December 11, 1873, to Emma C. Thomson, a daughter of Rev. P. W. Thomson, of this county. They have three children—Wallace A., Bertha and Alta. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of Camp creek Presbyterian church.

Rev. Preston W. Thomson, was born in Nicholas county, Kentucky, January 17, 1816, and is a son of James H. Thomson, a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. In 1828 his parents moved to Decatur county, Indiana, where Preston W., grew to manhood. In 1844 he entered the theological seminary at New Albany, Indiana, where he took a full course and graduated. He was licensed to preach in 1846, and ordained in 1848. In the summer of that year he assumed charge of a church at Mt. Carmel, Illinois, where he continued five years. He then preached 16 months at Vermont, Illinois, then went to Ipava. In 1857, moved to Prairie City, and was then pastor of a church until 1868. Two years later he became pastor of the Camp creek church, continuing in charge four and one half years. He now resides with his son-in-law, T. G. Walker. He was married December 14, 1848, to Mary A. Ashmore, a native of Indiana. They

have one child, Emma C., now the wife of Theophilus G. Walker, as heretofore stated.

John Clark came to McDonough county in the fall of 1835, and located on section 27, Scotland township, where his son Samuel now lives.

James Clark, a prominent farmer of Scotland township, is a son of John Clark, who came to this county and located in Scotland township in the fall of 1835. John Clark was born in Scotland, November 19, 1794. He grew to manhood in his native country and in 1817, emigrated to America, and settled in Washington county, Virginia, where he lived, with the exception of a short time spent in Indiana, until the fall of 1834. He then moved to Morgan county Illinois, and spent one year, coming from thence to this county. He lived on section 27, until 1863. In that year he moved to Macomb, where he died June 21, 1876. John Clark was married in 1817, to Nancy Clark, a native of Scotland. They were the parents of six children, five of whom are now living. Mrs. Clark died April 29, 1861. James Clark, the subject of this sketch, and the eldest son of the family, was born in Washington county Virginia, August 14, 1825. He followed the fortunes of the family, coming with them to this county in 1835, and remaining with them until 1850. He then began improving the farm where he now lives, which is a well improved and highly desirable place, containing 221 acres, located on section 28. He was married April 7, 1853, to Margaret A. Watson, a daughter of David Watson, one of the early settlers of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have

had three children born to them—Belle, now Mrs. Patrick; William H. and Janie N. Mr. Clark is a member of the Ebenezer Presbyterian church, an enterprising and prosperous farmer and a good citizen.

John Allison came to Scotland township from Industry, in December, 1835, and located on section 31. He died there in 1859. His son John still resides upon the place. The latter was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1819. He was married December 30, 1847, to Manah J. Provine. They were the parents of nine children—James A., John A., Zachary T., Matilda J., William B., Louisa, deceased; Virgil E., George W. and Annie F.

William I. Pace removed to Scotland township from Bethel, in 1835, and located on section 31, where his son Andrew J. now resides.

Andrew J. Pace is a son of William I. Pace, a native of Cumberland county, Kentucky, born in May, 1809. William I. was reared in his native state, and there married to Sarah E. Vawters. In 1833, he removed to Illinois, and located on section 2, Bethel township, where he resided until 1835. In that year he moved to the farm now owned by his son, on section 31, Scotland township. In the fall of 1854, he removed to Macomb, where he died in May, 1855. He had a family of nine children, eight of whom are now living. Andrew J. Pace was born November 5, 1842, on the farm where he was reared, and which has always been his home. He was married February 29, 1872, to Mary J. Walker, a daughter of James Walker. He has an excellent and well improved farm which

contains 242 acres. He is a public spirited and useful citizen, and has been an office-holder. He was commissioner of highways four years, and township collector and assessor, in 1883 and 1884. He was in the service during the late war, enlisting August 12, 1862, in company H, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, and serving three years. He is a member of the G. A. R.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Besides the pioneers mentioned above, the following citizens are all worthy of due notice in connection with their township history.

Alexander Watson, a prominent citizen of Scotland township, is a native of Scotland, born January 19, 1826, and a son of Hugh Watson, who lived and died in Scotland. Alexander was brought up upon a farm in his native county, where he remained till May, 1851, then with the family, emigrated to America and settled on Camp creek, in McDonough county, Illinois. Two years later, he removed to Farmer's township, Fulton county, lived there three years, after which he located upon his present farm on section 12, Scotland township. Mr. Watson was married September 4, 1849, to Isabella Galbraith, a native of Scotland; they have five children living—Hugh, Dugal A., John W., Anna B., Katie J., and Thomas D., who died December 23, 1881, in the 24th year of his age. Mr. Watson is the owner of a finely improved farm, comprising 268 acres. He is a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church.

John Watson, oldest son of Hugh Watson, (who lived and died in Scotland),

was born March 9, 1824, in Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, where he was raised and educated. At the age of 11 years, he was apprenticed seven years to the shoemakers trade, at Glasgow, Scotland, after which he followed that occupation till 1851. In that year he emigrated with his brothers and sister to America, and located on Camp creek where he worked at his trade two years. In 1854, he removed to a farm in Fulton county and followed farming with his brothers till 1857, then returned to this county and purchased his present home. He now has a valuable and well improved farm containing 186 acres. Mr. Watson has held the office of county supervisor and commissioner of highways of Scotland township. He is a member of Camp creek Presbyterian church. In January 1857, he was united in marriage to Jennet Douglas, of New Salem township. Seven children have blessed their union, four of whom still live—Jennetta, Margaret J., John H., and Sarah A.

Thomas Watson, brother of Alexander, was born January 6, 1836, in Scotland. He came to America in the spring of 1851, and lived with his brothers two years on Camp creek, and three years in Fulton county, after which he removed to his present farm on section 12, Scotland township. He has a finely improved and highly desirable place, containing 225 acres. June 6, 1867, he was married to Margaret Barclay, a daughter of James Barclay, formerly a resident of Scotland township. Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Watson are the parents of six children—Agnes J., Ella E., Mary B., Annie L., Harvey W. and Nettie M. Mr. Watson

is, like his brothers, a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church.

Archibald Watson, deceased, was born near Campbelltown, Argyleshire, Scotland, in July, 1830, and came to America with his brothers in 1851. After residing on Camp creek, in Scotland township, for about two years, he with his brothers removed to Fulton county, near Table Grove, and followed farming for three years. He came back to Scotland township in the spring of 1858, when he purchased the east half of the northeast quarter of section 12. Mr. Watson was united in marriage to Agnes Barclay, June 6, 1861. They were the parents of six children—Mary J., Hugh W., James A., Isabel, Albert T. and Mattie L. He was the owner of a valuable farm, consisting of 225 acres, on which he resided at the time of his death which occurred March 11, 1879. He was a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church.

Hugh Watson, member of the present board of county supervisors, and one of the leading citizens of Scotland township, is a son of Alexander Watson, and was born March 26, 1851, in Scotland. He was about two months old when the family emigrated to this country. He has spent the greater part of his life in McDonough county, coming here in 1851, his only absence from it being three years which the family spent in Fulton county. His education was obtained in the public schools of the county, including the Normal at Macomb, which he attended for a time. He made his home upon the farm with his parents till 1882. He purchased his present farm in 1880, and worked upon it two years previous to his removal to it, April 8, 1882. He

owns 100 acres of well improved and highly cultivated land, and has a desirable home. He is a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church. He was elected township clerk in 1876, which office he held three years. He was county supervisor during 1879 and 1880; in 1881, was appointed township clerk, to fill a vacancy, and elected to the same office the following year. In 1883, he was again elected county supervisor, and in 1884-85 re-elected to the same office. He is a director of the "Mutual Insurance company," of Industry, Illinois. Mr. Watson was married March 29, 1882, to Jennie S. Blazer, daughter of David Blazer, a former resident of this county. They have two children—Alza C. and Florence M. Mrs. Watson was a teacher in this county for eight years, teaching one year of that time in the Macomb public school. Mr. Watson also taught school three terms in district No. 1, Scotland township.

John W. Watson, another son of Alexander Watson, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born on March 21, 1855. He removed to this county with the family, in 1857. Here he grew to manhood receiving his education in the district school and at Macomb. He began farming on his present farm in 1880. His residence was erected two years later. He has 100 acres of land, all under cultivation. He was united in marriage December 13, 1882, with Lizzie N. Allison, a daughter of A. H. Allison, of Scotland township. Mr. and Mrs. Watson have one child, named—Edna G. The brothers Watson, both elder and younger, rank prominently among the best class of Scotland township's citizens.

Thomas Watson is a son of Hugh Watson, who lived and died in Scotland. Thomas was born in that country, January 6, 1836, and remained there until April, 1851, when he accompanied his three brothers and a sister, to America. They came directly to McDonough county, and settled on Camp creek, in Scotland township. Two years later they removed to Fulton county, where they resided three years, then returned to Scotland township, and Thomas then located on his present farm, which is desirably located on section 12, and contains 200 acres of well improved land. Mr. Watson was married June 6, 1867, to Margaret Barclay, daughter of James Barclay, formerly of this township, but now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are the parents of six children—Agnes J., Ella E., Mary B., Annie L., Harvey W. and Mattie M. Mr. Watson is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church and a leading citizen of Scotland township.

John M. Kelly, son of George and Nancy (Marshall) Kelly, was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1829. John was reared in his native county, and obtained his education in the common schools. He was engaged in farming there until 1851, when he went to Crawford county, Ohio, and remained three years, then returned to Pennsylvania. One year later, he removed to McDonough county, and located upon section 18, Scotland township, where he now resides. He has a fine farm, comprising 160 acres on section 18, and 160 in Chalmers township. March 11, 1856, he was united in marriage with Agnes Doran, who died January 14, 1873, leaving him three children—Alice Belle,

George B. and Johnny Blair. Mr. Kelly was married April 27, 1875, to Belle McAlister, a native of Scotland. By this union there is one child—Annie Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly are members of the Christian church at Macomb. He is an enterprising farmer and a worthy citizen.

Abraham Kline is the eldest son of Aaron Kline, who was born in Pennsylvania, about the year 1815. Aaron was reared in that state, and there married to Sarah Hughes, also a native of Pennsylvania. In March, 1857, they emigrated to Illinois, and located in Eldorado township, where they lived until 1867, then removed to section 8, Scotland township, where they now reside. They have had nine children, eight of whom are now living—Abraham, Mary, Jane, John, William, Angie, Joseph and Elizabeth. Abraham, the subject of this sketch, was born in Mifflin county, Pennsylvania, March 20, 1840. He was brought up on a farm, remaining with his parents until 1862. In that year he went to Eldorado township, and there followed farming one year, thence to New Salem, where he followed the same occupation two years, after which he removed to Macomb township, and resided 12 years. He located upon his present farm, on section 7, Scotland township, in the spring of 1882. His place is well improved, and comprises 120 acres. Mr. Kline was married September 1, 1867, to Mary E. Easton, a native of Vermont. They have six children living—Franklin, Wilmer, Leona, Fred, Nellie and Ollie.

John F. Miner, a farmer of Scotland township, is a son of John F. Miner, Sr., an early settler in New Salem township.

The subject of this sketch was born January 25, 1849, in Fulton county, Illinois. When he was six years old his parents removed to McDonough county, where he was brought up and educated. He worked upon his father's farm in New Salem township until he attained his majority, then, in 1871, located on section 24, of the same township, where he followed farming until March, 1884. He then moved to his present home on section 30, Scotland township. He owns a good farm comprising 160 acres of valuable land on that section, also 20 acres of timber in Industry. Mr. Miner was married September 29, 1870, to Elizabeth Ritter, a native of Fulton county, who died Nov. 11, 1878, leaving him one child—Dolly B. He was again married December 25, 1880, to Cassie Swango, a native of this county, and a daughter of Barnett Swango, of New Salem township. By this union there is one child—Claudie L. Mr. Miner ranks among the first class of Scotland township's citizens.

John Barclay, a prosperous farmer of Scotland township, is a son of James Barclay, a native of Scotland, who was born in 1805. In April, 1850, James Barclay removed with his family to America, and came directly to this county, locating upon section 26, Scotland township. The subject of this sketch, John Barclay, was born about two miles from Linlithgow, Scotland, July 25, 1833. He came with his parents to this country in 1850, and remained with them, working upon the farm until 1860. In that year he removed to section 3, of the same township, where he still resides. He purchased at first 80 acres, but now has 200 acres, all under cultivation and

well improved. Mr. Barclay was married June 6, 1861, to Nancy Kelly, native of Scotland, and by this union has five children—Margaret E., Nannie C., James L., Charles W. and John A. Mr. Barclay has served as county supervisor two years, as township clerk two years, and as a commissioner of highways seven years. He is a member of Camp creek Presbyterian church.

James Barclay, another son of James Barclay, deceased, was born December 21, 1841, in Scotland, and came to this country with his father's family in 1850. He was brought up on the farm, and educated in the district school. In 1873 he settled on the farm where he now lives. It is located on section 9, Scotland township, and contains 160 acres of highly desirable land. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the 100 hundred days service, becoming a member of company I, of the 137th Illinois infantry. He served until the expiration of his time and was discharged at Springfield, Illinois. He was united in marriage, November 26, 1874, to Jane McCallister, a daughter of Ronald McCallister of this township. They have two children—John F. and James R. Mr. Barclay is a member of Camp creek Presbyterian church.

Andrew Barclay is a son of James Barclay, who was born in Scotland August 28, 1806, and came to America, and Scotland township, McDonough county, in June, 1850. Three months later he settled, where Andrew now lives, on section 26. He was married March 16, 1832, to Agnes Binnie, a sister of Andrew Binnie, of this township. She was born in Scotland March 22, 1808,

and is still living. James Barclay died while on a visit to Scotland, September 1, 1883. They raised a family of eight children—John, Robert, Agnes, James, Margaret, Andrew, William and Alexander. Andrew Barclay was born in Scotland September 17, 1846, and came here with the family in 1850. He was brought up on the farm where he and his brother Alexander now live. He was married April 4, 1878, to Catherine McAlister, and by this union has four children—Albert R., James I., Anna A. and George C. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the Camp creek Presbyterian church.

Alexander Barclay was born on the farm, where he has always resided, July 25, 1852. He owns, in partnership with his brother Andrew, 210 acres of land, and is in prosperous circumstances.

Robert Barclay is a son of James Barclay, and came to this country with his father's family in 1850. Robert was born in Scotland, June 1, 1835. He obtained his education in his native country, where he was brought up on a farm. After coming to Scotland township, he lived with his parents, and worked upon the farm until the spring of 1864. At that date he located on his present farm which is now one of the best in the township. It comprises 122 acres on section 11. He owns also 80 acres on section 14. He carries on general farming, and buys and feeds considerable stock. He erected his commodious residence in 1873, at a cost of \$2,000. His barn, which is large and convenient, was built in 1876, costing \$1,775. Mr. Barclay was elected, in 1881, to the office of justice of the peace, which he still holds.

He is school director of district No. 1, and a prominent and worthy citizen. He is connected with the Presbyterian church of Camp creek. August 17, 1866, he was married to Jane Donaldson, a native of Scotland. They are the parents of five children—William, Robert, John, Ellen and Jessie.

Granville R. Rexroat is a son of Peter Rexroat, a native of the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, born May 2, 1802. When a child of eight years, Peter removed with his parents to Russell county, Kentucky, where he was reared, and married to Morning Hopper, a native of Virginia. She died in October, 1874. He survived until April, 1877. They had a family of six children, of whom Granville is the fifth. In 1846, Peter Rexroat moved, with his family, to Morgan county, Illinois, where they lived 18 months, then removed to Des Moines county, Iowa. They came from thence to Scotland township, in the spring of 1853, locating on section 23, where Peter Rexroat died. Granville was born October 11, 1839, in Kentucky. He resided with his parents until 1866, when he settled on his present farm on section 24, Scotland township, containing 300 acres of choice land. Mr. Rexroat was married September 17, 1865, to Mary A. Daldoch, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of eight children—Adelia V., Alice M., Hettie B., Anna E., Minnie, Della, James W. and Granville E. Mr. Rexroat was assessor of Scotland township in 1882. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

Lawson T. Rexroat, who resides upon section 24, Scotland township, is a son

of James Rexroat, and was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, July 5, 1851. In 1853 the family moved to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled in Scotland township, where Lawson was reared, and obtained his education in the common schools. He worked upon his father's farm from the time he attained a suitable age until 1876, when he located on his present place. He has 160 acres, all under cultivation, and well improved. He was married September 2, 1875, to Alice Rexroat of Morgan county, Illinois. They have three children—Sarah, Lela, Harvey Earl, who died May 18, 1880; and Alta J. In the fall of 1882, Mr. Rexroat removed with his family to Morgan county, Illinois, where they resided two years, then returned to Scotland township. He is a member of the United Brethren church.

James M. Rexroat, importer of Norman, English and Clyde horses, began this business in 1870, under the firm name of Rexroat, Moore & Westfall. In 1873 he bought out his partners' interests, and has since continued the business alone. Since 1873, he has made three trips to Europe after horses, and has imported in all, 24 head. Mr. Rexroat is a native of Russell county, Kentucky, born January 22, 1828. He is a son of Peter Rexroat, who was born in Pennsylvania, in 1802. In 1809 his parents removed to Kentucky, thence to this county, in 1853. James M. came here with his father's family, and settled in Scotland township, where he now owns one of the finest farms in the township, which comprises 320 acres of finely improved land. Mr. Rexroat was married September 8, 1850, to Jane Moyers,

a native of Greene county, Illinois. They have ten children—Lawson T., Eliza, Winfield, Sarah, William H., Jourdan H., Teleus C., Robert H., Edgar L. and Frederick D. Mr. Rexroat is a man of sterling qualities, and held in high esteem throughout the community. He has held all of the local offices, and always creditably. He is a member of the Masonic lodge and chapter, and one of the trustees of the United Brethren church.

Andrew Binnie, deceased, was a native of Falkirk, Scotland, born March 9, 1805. He was a son of Robert Binnie, also a native of Scotland. Andrew grew to manhood in Scotland, and was there married, to Agnes Waddill, who was born in that country, October 14, 1813. They had a family of seven children, five of whom are now living in this township—Robert and John, twins; Andrew, James, and Annie, wife of John F. Watson. In June, 1849, Mr. Binnie emigrated with his family to America, and settled at Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois. They remained there but three months, then removed to section 27, Scotland township, where Mr. Binnie died, March 2, 1855. His widow, Mrs. Agnes Binnie, survived until July 27, 1879, when she died, in this township.

John Binnie, son of Andrew Binnie, was born in Falkirk, Scotland, March 14, 1842. He was quite young when his parents settled in this county, where he was educated and grew to manhood's estate. He then engaged in farming with his brother Robert, until 1878. In April, of that year, he removed to his present home. He owns a fine farm of 320 acres, and is engaged in raising and

feeding stock. He was married March 28, 1880, to Effie B. Savage, daughter of James S. Savage. They have two children—Alena and Eunice D. Mr. Binnie is a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church, and in 1874 held the office of assessor of Scotland township.

James Binnie, son of Andrew Binnie, is located on section 5, Scotland township, where he owns a well improved farm, comprising 200 acres. Mr. Binnie was born July 29, 1845, in Scotland, and came with his father's family to McDonough county in 1849. He remained living with his parents till 1868. He then worked for himself, upon his father's farm until 1881, at which time he settled upon his present farm. He was married March 4, 1874, to Maria L. Moore, a daughter of John C. Moore, of Scotland township. By this union there are three children—Agnes V., Alice M., and Raleigh H. Mr. Binnie is a prominent citizen of this township, and a member of the Presbyterian church. In May 1864, he enlisted in the three months service, in the 137th Illinois infantry, and served till October, 1864.

Robert Binnie, is a son of Andrew Binnie, a native of Scotland. Robert was also born there, March 14, 1842. Early in the forties the family came to America, and settled in Scotland township, McDonough county, Illinois. Here Robert grew to manhood, and received his education. In his youth he assisted his father upon the farm, and in 1863, rented a farm in this township and began business for himself. Four years later he removed to his present location, where he owns 277 acres of well culti-

vated and desirable land. He owns also, 20 acres of timber land in Industry township. February 25, 1869, he was married to Margaret J. Watson, daughter of James C. Watson, now deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Binnie are the parents of three children—Mary A., William A., and James R. They are christian people, and members of the Camp creek church. He is one of the substantial citizens of Scotland township.

John V. Haggerty, a well known stock dealer and farmer of Scotland township, is a son of John T. and Sarah (Vance) Haggerty, early settlers in this county. John V. was born in Blandinsville township, McDonough county, Illinois, October 2, 1840. He was brought up and received his education in this county. In 1861, he engaged in farming and stock dealing on section 22, Blandinsville township, where he made his residence six years. He removed to his present farm in 1867; it consists of 160 acres of good and well improved land. He was united in marriage March 17, 1864, with Abigail L. Brewster, a native of Pennsylvania. By their union there were four children—Augustus A., Emma L., Clarence V., and Ellen. Mrs. Haggerty died July 2, 1872, and October 23, 1873, Mr. Haggerty was married to Tina A. Pearce, who died May 15, 1877, leaving two children, both of whom are now deceased. William L., was born August 28, 1874, and died August 14, 1879. Alta M., was born April 9, 1877, and died June 7, of the same year.

Robertson B. Knowles, the present popular and gentlemanly superintendent of the county poor farm, is a native of McDonough county, born December

18, 1839. He is a son of William Knowles, who came to McDonough county from Washington, D. C., in 1838. William Knowles was born in that city and had spent all his life there, previous to coming here. He was married to Lucinda Robinson, and by this union had eight children, of whom Robertson B., was the fifth. He died in Macomb, on the 11th of February, 1877. His wife died September 27, 1875. Robertson B. Knowles was reared and educated in this county, and has here followed farming and merchandising until March, 1883, when he assumed his present position. He is well fitted for his duties, being of a genial and kindly nature, and possessed of an unlimited amount of patience. He has entire charge of the house, farm and inmates. He was married September 19, 1865, to Sarah Nunn, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of six children—Emma E., Mary A., William L., Rebecca L., Dora M., and Gilbert R. In the month of August, 1862, Mr. Knowles enlisted in company H, of the 2d Illinois cavalry, and served in said regiment till the close of the war. He was discharged June 10, 1865. He is now a member of the G. A. R.

Abner Jones, is a son of John Jones, who was born June 1, 1798, in Pennsylvania. John Jones, when a young man, went to Hocking county, Ohio, where he lived till 1851. In that year, he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled in Chalmers township. In 1856, he came to Scotland township, and settled on section 18. He was married to Rebecca A. DeMoss, a native of Virginia. They had a family of nine chil-

dren—William T., Darius, Lewis, Abner, Russell, Samuel, David, Rebecca J., and John. John Jones, died December 16, 1865. His widow, Rebecca, survived until August 12, 1881. Abner Jones was born, March 15, 1833, in Hocking county, Ohio. He removed with his parents, to this county, in 1851, remaining with them until 1857. He then went to Linn county, Kansas, where he lived three years, after which he returned to this county. He settled where he now lives, in 1871. He has a desirable farm, containing 80 acres of well improved land. Mr. Jones was married, March 23, 1871, to Mary Blair, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of two children—Walter B., and Harry A. Mr. Jones is an enterprising farmer, and a worthy citizen.

Elijah Herndon, is a native of Cass county, Illinois, born November 28, 1850. He is a son of Manson Herndon, who came to this county with his family in 1856. Elija was reared and educated in this township, remaining with his parents until 1871. At that date he located on the farm where he now resides, but did not purchase the place until 1882. He has 160 acres of well improved land. Mr. Herndon was married March 20, 1873, to Lucinda Clarke, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. They have four children—Wilber A., Howard, Edith and Ivy. He is one of the well-to-do, prosperous farmers of Scotland township, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all those who are happy enough to be well acquainted with him and his character. Such sterling men as he is are a blessing to the community in which he lives, and raises the population in the

estimation of all observant people. Mr. Herndon's place, in its neatness and thrift, manifests his knowledge of his business of farming.

William B. Atherton, located on his present farm on section 36, Scotland township, in October 1872. He has a farm of 125 acres, well improved, and is a successful farmer. He was born in Hancock county, Illinois, March 14, 1842, and is a son of Joseph Atherton, who came from Ohio. In 1845, the family removed to Stark county, Illinois, where William was reared and educated. He followed farming there until he came to this county. In February, 1864, he enlisted in company C, of the 14th Illinois infantry and served until June 1865, in Sheridan's army. He was united in marriage March 3, 1869, with Amelia Atherton, and by this union has two children—Nellie and Emma.

William F. Jones is a native of Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, born March 26, 1841. His father, Samuel R. Jones, came to this county from Ohio, in 1837, and four years later, became a resident of Scotland township, where he resided until 1883. He then removed to Nebraska, where he now lives. William F. has spent his entire life, with the exception of three years in the army, in Scotland township, obtaining his education in the district schools. He enlisted August 7, 1862, in company C, of the 84th Illinois infantry, and served till June, 1865. He was under command of General Thomas at the battles of Stone river, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Mission Ridge, Nashville and Franklin, and with Sherman on his march to Atlanta. At the time of his discharge he held the

rank of second lieutenant. When he returned home from the army he engaged in farming on the place where he now lives. His farm is a desirable one and contains 80 acres of well improved land. He was married October 23, 1866, to Jennie Hammer, a daughter of J. E. D. Hammer, of Pennington's Point. They have three children—James E., Lulu G. and Beulah B.

Jerome B. Jones is a son of Samuel R. Jones, and was born September 10, 1845, in Scotland township, where he was reared and educated. In 1867, he engaged in farming on the southwest quarter of section 26, where he remained until September, 1883. He then removed to his present farm which contains 170 acres, and is located on the same section. He was married November 16, 1871, to Mary J. Standard, a native of McDonough county. They have five children—Annie B., Joab, Mabel, Jennie and Martha.

Perry C. Jones was born on section 36, Scotland township, June 12, 1842, and is a son of Samuel R. Jones. Perry C. was educated and grew to manhood in his native township. In early life he followed farming. May 24, 1861, he enlisted in company B, of the 16th Illinois infantry, and served until the end of his term. He was in the army of the Cumberland, and at the battle of Buzzard's Roost, February 25, 1863, and was wounded in the leg and sent to the hospital at Chattanooga, thence to Nashville, thence to Jeffersonville, Indiana. From the latter place he was sent to Springfield, where he was discharged. He then returned home and resumed farming on the homestead farm, which was his birth-

place, and is still his home. He owns 80 acres of land and has a desirable farm. He was united in marriage December 28, 1865, with Julia A. Cox, a daughter of Thomas Cox. Mr. and Mrs. Jones are the parents of seven children—Iverson E., Samuel L., Minnie M., Nina B., Bessie F., Jessie A. and Alta M.

William McMillan, a worthy farmer of Scotland township, is a native of Ireland, where he was born February 18, 1829. He left Ireland when quite young, and came to America, locating in the state of Pennsylvania, where he grew to manhood's estate and remained until 1852. In that year he came west and settled in McDonough county. He engaged in farming the land of John D. Walker, near Macomb, remaining on the same place until 1863, when he removed to his present farm. He was married in October, 1851, to Elizabeth Storks. Two children have blessed their union—Mary J. and David H. Mr. McMillan has held the office of commissioner of highways for seven years.

Cyrus Walker, is a son of Cyrus Walker, Sr., the noted lawyer, and was born in Adair county, Kentucky, September 25, 1832. The following year the family moved to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in Scotland township, where the subject of this sketch now resides. He grew to manhood here, and has spent the greater portion of his life upon the homestead farm, of which he took charge, after the death of his father. He owns 180 acres of well improved land, located on section 34. Mr. Walker was married September 11, 1860, to Mary J. McGaghey. They have eight children—John C., Flora H., Cynthia A., Arthur,

Guy, Grier, Pitt M., and Nancy. Mr. Walker is a member of the Camp creek Presbyterian church, an upright, honest man and an esteemed citizen. He has, all his life, been identified with the interests of this township, and is well known throughout the county, as an early settler, and a member of the honored family of Walker.

EDUCATIONAL.

According to the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, it is learned that Scotland township has 287 children of school age, 259 of whom are enrolled in the nine different schools of the township, the average number of months of school per annum being seven and four-ninths. There were two new school houses erected in the township during the year, making a total at present of nine, all of which are frame. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$45, and the lowest \$35, while the highest wages paid female teachers is \$35 and the lowest \$22 per month. Scotland is free from any bonded indebtedness, except about \$75, with an estimated value of school property of \$6,650 and a tax levy for the support of her educational institutions of \$2,750.

Crown Point, District No. 1.—This district was organized April 21, 1856, at a meeting held at the residence of John Upp. A small frame house was erected the same year. The district increased in wealth and population so rapidly that they were compelled to erect a new building, which they did in 1874, on the site of the old one, and at a cost of \$1,469. It is located on section 1. The first direc-

tors were Green Lane, S. S. Chapman and F. Laughlin. The first to wield the birch, was Levi W. Elliott. The present teacher is Jennie Bethel.

Maple Grove, District No. 2.—The building situated on section 4. The district organized in April, 1856. During the first year, school was held in a log dwelling, on a knoll about a mile west of the present building, called Mount Nebo. In 1857, a good frame building was erected, which, on the 1st of March, 1868, was burned. In the same year, the present house was erected at a cost of \$1,500, and is 24x32 feet in size. The first directors of the district were J. H. Swigart, T. M. Fox and Edmund Palk. T. McMahan was the first teacher. Those serving the district as directors at present are, John Barclay, Philip Hesh and Chas. Taylor. Laura Gesler is the teacher at present.

District No. 3.—The school building in this district, is located on the southeast corner of section 6. Is a good frame structure, valued at \$600.

District No. 4.—The school house stands on the northwest corner of section 20. It was erected several years since, and in 1883, a new house was built, and at present, is valued at about \$900.

District No. 5.—This district has a good frame school house, and is known as "Center school." The building is on the southeast corner of section 16.

Union, District No. 6.—The district organized and building erected in 1857. The house located on section 13, and was built at a cost of \$700. In 1882, the district erected a new building on the site of the old house, which was purchased by James Rexroat for a tenement house,

and is situated about one mile north. The new building was completed at a cost of about \$1,000.

District No. 7.—The school building is located on the southeast corner of section 26, and is valued at \$500.

District No. 8.—The school house stands on the northeast corner of section 33. It was built several years ago, and was repaired and remodeled in 1883. It is valued at present, at about \$800.

District No. 9.—The building is situated on the southwest corner of section 29. The district was organized in April, 1847. A building 18x28 feet was then erected, one-half mile south of the present one. In 1863 they moved into their new building.

RELIGIOUS.

The first sermon in the township was preached by Rev. William K. Stewart, of Macomb, in December, 1837, at the residence of Cyrus Walker.

The United Brethren have a church building on section 13. The society was organized in 1860. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.

ORGANIZATION.

At the time of the division of the county, in 1857, Scotland township was constituted. The first township election was held on the 7th day of April, of that year, and J. H. Swigart and John Clark were elected justices of the peace; F. F. Hatch and Hugh H. McKee, constables. Isaac P. Montfort was chosen to represent the township on the board of supervisors.

The present township officers are as follows: Supervisor, Hugh Watson; clerk, Andrew Binnie; assessor, J. E. Cooper; collector, W. G. Riggins; highway commissioners, Robert Barclay, James Allison and Duncan McMillan; justices of the peace, J. G. McGaughey and Andrew Binnie; constables, Robert Merrill and T. G. Walker.

The first election was held at the house of Samuel Mitchell, on the farm now owned by W. W. Henderson.

FIRST ITEM.

The first death was that of the Rev. Ezekiel Campbell, who died on the southwest quarter of section 34, in 1834.

CHAPTER XXIX.

INDUSTRY TOWNSHIP.

This township embraces all of congressional township 4 north, range 2 west, and is one of the earliest settled in the county. It is bounded on the

north by Scotland, on the east by Eldorado, on the south by Schuyler county, and on the west by Bethel. It is one of the timbered townships, though not so

much so as some of its neighbors, especially those on the west.

In the south part of the township, and probably underlying every square foot of soil in all parts, may be found coal in great abundance, the veins averaging 33 inches. Ebenezer Jones, James A. Vawter, William Dupees and others are working good veins of an excellent quality. About two-fifths of the township was originally timber land, but a portion of this has been brought under cultivation. Grindstone creek (formerly called Turkey creek) is the principal stream passing through the township, it coming in on section 1 and passing out at section 19. Camp creek passes through a portion of sections 5 and 6. Thus, the township is well watered. All things taken into consideration, the division of the township into timber and prairie land, the abundance of coal, stone for building purposes, etc., Industry township may well be said to be favored. Grindstone and Camp creeks and their tributaries afford abundant supplies of water for irrigation, drainage and stock purposes. This township has as yet no railroad passing through it, but the town of Industry affords a good trading point, and a market for their grain is within easy access.

Many interesting events in the early history of the county cluster around the records of the happenings in this township, and reference thereto will be found in more than one chapter of this work.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Previous to 1826, none had inhabited this region save the red man, and when, in the spring of that year, William Car-

ter and Riggs Pennington first set foot within the borders of what is now Industry township, they found the country abandoned by the aborigines, and none but the wild animals tenants of the soil. They settled in one neighborhood, about one mile southeast of where the town of Industry now stands, and commenced hewing out homes for their families in the wilderness, for like all other pioneers of that day, they preferred to clear their farm land in the timber, rather than to cultivate that already prepared for their use by the hand of nature. The neighborhood was named, in honor of one of its pioneers, Carter's settlement. A few years afterward, Mr. Carter removed to Missouri. Mr. Pennington, probably a year afterward, removed to Knox county, this state. He resided there until the spring of 1837, when he went to Texas, where he died.

Stephen Osborne made a settlement in Industry township, near the house of William Carter, in 1826. The next year he left, going to Knox county.

In the fall of 1827, William Stephens built a cabin on section 24, and settled down as an inhabitant of the county. It was in his house that Elder Logan delivered the first sermon heard in McDonough county.

Rev. John Logan made a settlement in this township in 1828, spending the winter in the old log fort, where he took up his residence. In the spring he removed into the cabin built by Stephen Osborn, on what is now the Hushaw place. That fall he left, going to Schuyler county. He returned to the county later, settling in Hire township. A sketch of him is given elsewhere.

John Wilson settled on section 23, during the year 1828. He was married October 30, 1828, to Martha R. Vance, and the next year built a cabin on his farm into which he removed in 1830. He was born in Jackson county, Tennessee, November 2, 1806. His father, Hugh Wilson, moved to near Vincennes, Indiana, and from there to Christian county, Kentucky, thence to Missouri, and in 1825, to Schuyler county, Illinois. In the spring of 1827, he started for Hancock county, but stopped at the Job settlement for a short time, when he moved on westward. John then started for himself, coming here as above mentioned. He was the father of—Elizabeth A., Mary V., Susannah, Hugh, Sarah V., James V., W. V., Christopher, Lewis R., Rufus R., Martha R., and Margaret R. V., many of whom are still residents of the county.

Isaac Fowler made a settlement in the fall of 1828, or spring of 1829, on section 25, where he resided some years. He has long since left the county.

John Bridges and family came in November, 1829, and located in Industry township. He was born in North Carolina in 1797. His wife, whose maiden name was Margaret Vance, was born in Tennessee in 1800. They were married in the state of Tennessee in 1816. He died in this township in 1844. On their route from Tennessee to this county, the family stopped in Morgan county from 1823 to 1829. Mrs. Bridges still survives.

Charles Shannon, was one of the pioneers of this township, settling where the town of Industry, now stands in 1830. Here he lived until 1858, when he died.

William Shannon also appeared as a settler about this time.

Charles R. Shannon is a son of Wm. and Mary (Miller) Shannon, who were natives of Tennessee. The former was born September 12, 1804, and the latter November 25, 1812. They were married January 12, 1832, in Industry township; which event was among the earliest marriages of this county. They brought up nine children—Rachel A., deceased; Elizabeth A. Nellie E., Charles R., John F., James P., William H., Harvil M., and George G. They were both members of the M. E. church. William, the father, died January 22, 1866, and was buried in the Vance cemetery. He was a man of some prominence in the county; came originally from Knox county, Tennessee, arriving here May 9, 1830. Was justice of the peace here for 20 years. Charles R., the subject of this sketch, was born January 13, 1838, in Bethel township, of this county. He worked for his father upon the farm until death took away the elder Shannon. He was married December 24, 1871, to Alice A. Norton, and his mother is living with them on the old homestead. They have six children—Effie L., Orria B., James K., Beryl M., Mary E., and Roscoe K. Mr. Shannon owns 111 1-2 acres of good land which is well improved, having good buildings, well fenced, and tile drained. Politically he votes with the democratic party.

Austen Coker and family came to McDonough county in 1830, and took up their location in Industry township. He was a native of Kentucky, and his wife, whose maiden name was Susan Tomberlin, was a native of Virginia. Their son

George W. and his family, are still residents of the township.

During the summer of 1830, John Rogers erected himself a log house on the prairie, in this township, but the winter coming on, he concluded it would be better for him to move to the timber, which he accordingly did, taking his cabin with him; but the snow beginning to fall before he had finished rebuilding, he enclosed the cabin in a tent, and managed to live in it during the long winter that followed, his only food being hominy, without salt. This so disgusted him, that the next spring he left the county never to return.

A. H. and Sanders Walker and their families removed to the south side of Camp creek, in this township, in the fall of 1831, where they improved farms.

Daniel Sandidge came to this county in the spring of 1832, and located in Industry township. He resided here till the fall of 1833, when he removed to Eldorado township. He died in Oakland township, Schuyler county, August 5, 1882.

John P. Kinkade and family came in 1832, and located on section 5.

John P. Kinkade, deceased, was a native of Scott county, Kentucky, born in 1810. In the year 1830, he emigrated to Illinois, settling in Morgan county, where he was, soon after, married to Eliza D. McClure, who was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, in 1808. He remained in Morgan county, one year, then removed to Rushville, and, one year later, came to Industry township, and located on section 5, where he purchased 160 acres of land. He resided here until his death, in 1851. In

1859, his widow, Mrs. Eliza D. Kinkade, was married to Josiah Kirkpatrick, who, in 1870, died, leaving her again a widow. Her death occurred in 1879.

William Kinkade, son of J. P., and Eliza D. Kinkade, was born December 31, 1839, in Industry township. He remained at home until 21 years old. His childhood and youth were spent upon the farm which furnished him employment during a greater part of the year. His education was obtained by attending the district school, winters. In 1860, he was married to Phebe A. Strader, a daughter of Simeon Strader, of Chalmers township. They have five children—Mary A., William H., Dorcas E., Effie M., and Roscoe E. Mr. Kinkade owns 110 acres of land, located on sections 8 and 17. He lives on section 8, where he has a pleasant residence. He carries on general farming. He is a public spirited man, and a useful citizen. He has served as a member of the county board of supervisors, since the year 1876, and still holds that office. He has been school director for the past 14 years, besides holding other offices of minor importance. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and has three times been sent as delegate from Industry lodge, No. 327, to the Grand Lodge, at Chicago. Politically he is a supporter of the present administration.

Daniel Stockton came to this county in the fall of 1833, and located in Industry township, on the Tuggle farm. After one year's residence there, he removed to section 30, Eldorado township, where he lived until his death occurred January 29, 1883. He was born in Kentucky, August 17, 1800.

Walter Janes came in 1834, with his wife and family, and located on section 7.

John Janes, son of Walter and Ardra (Crook) Janes, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1828, and came with his parents to McDonough county in 1834. His father, Walter Janes, bought 80 acres of land on section 7, Industry township. John remained on this place till the death of his father, in 1853, then sold out and purchased 90 acres on section 9, upon which he lived 15 years. He then again sold out and bought of Simon Smith, the valuable farm which he now owns and resides upon, comprising 127 acres, located on section 16, Industry township. Mr. Janes was married in January, 1854, to Nancy Vanter, the Reverend Mr. Borin officiating on that occasion. Mr. and Mrs. Janes are the parents of seven children—Paris J., Amy B. Addie E., George W., Edgar, Paulina and Eliza A. Mr. Janes became a member of the Masonic fraternity in 1868, when he joined Industry lodge, No. 237. He has served as a steward of that organization one year. He has held the office of school director three terms. In consequence of the meager advantages which this county afforded during his youth his education is limited. He has however a high appreciation of the value of such advantages, and takes much interest in the cause of education. The Janes brothers are enterprising and prosperous farmers, and much respected in the community where they reside.

Jesse Janes, of Industry township, resides upon section 20, where he owns an excellent farm, comprising 362 acres. A portion of this land lies in section 21

and 7, but is adjoining that upon which he lives. He is engaged in general farming. Mr. Janes was born in the year 1820, in Kentucky, and is a son of Walter and Ardra (Crook) Janes, who also were natives of Kentucky. They removed from that state to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1834, locating then in Industry township. Walter Janes died here in 1853, and his wife in 1881. Jesse came to this county with his parents, with whom he lived until 21 years old. December 31, 1846, he was married to Perlina Vanter, who died April 15, 1860, leaving him five children—William D., Sarah E., Harriet J., Mary M. and Thomas C. May 21, 1861, Mr. Janes was married to Elizabeth Vail, daughter of Thomas Vail. By this union there are two children—Walter V. and Luella. Mr. and Mrs. Janes are members of the Christian church at Industry. Politically, he adheres to the republican party.

William C. McKamy came in June, 1834, and located on section 5. He was born in East Tennessee in 1810, and made his home with his parents until coming to McDonough county. He was the son of John and Jane P. (Walker) McKamy. In 1855 he removed from his first location to the west half of section 4, which he owns and cultivates. In the year 1837 he commenced preaching. He was ordained at Foster's Point, and licensed in the old brick court house at Macomb. Since that time he has occupied many Cumberland Presbyterian pulpits, and exhorted many audiences in open air, private houses and school buildings. He was married on the 1st day of November, 1842, to Miss O. H.

Robertson. They were the parents of seven children—Julia, John, J. R., George, Lucy, Cooper and Elizabeth, all of whom are living.

In the fall of 1834, Gilmer Walker located on the banks of Grindstone creek, in Industry township. He remained but a short time, and then removed on to Camp creek. From there he removed to Walnut Grove township, where he was an early settler.

Among those who settled in Industry township during the year 1834, was Joseph Sullivan, Sr., who came in the spring of that year. He resided here but one year, when he removed to Scotland township, locating about three miles south of Macomb, where he lived until his death.

Nelson M. Campbell located on section 4, Industry township, in the spring of 1835. He now resides on section 28, Scotland township. He was born in Cocke county, Tennessee, on the 11th of October, 1844, but was reared in Kentucky.

In May, 1835, John Allison, Jr., came to Industry township, where he remained till December of the same year, when he removed to section 31, Scotland township, where his son John now resides. He lived there until his death, which occurred on December 29 1852. He was born in Maryland, in 1871, and was a son of James Allison, a native of Scotland. James came to Pennsylvania, and was a judge in Washington county, in that state, for 20 years.

In the fall of 1834, Wesley Harlan left Kentucky, his native state, and with his family settled in Schuyler county, this

state, where he remained some 18 months, when, desiring a better location, he came to McDonough county, and upon section 1, Industry township, erected his cabin, improved his quarter, and reared his family. Shortly after his arrival in the county, he erected a horse mill near his residence, which was extensively patronized by farmers throughout McDonough and adjoining counties. At that time there were no steam mills in the country, and when the streams were low, water mills would occasionally quit running, causing the horse mills to have quite an extensive run of custom. All persons having grain to grind were compelled to furnish their own horses to run the mill; each await his turn to be served. Although the mill had a good run, yet its receipts were not large, on an average not over 50 cents a day. On November 2, 1826, Mr. Harlan was married to Nancy Greenup, in Monroe county, Kentucky. Ten children resulted from the union—five sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living, save James W., who died in the service of his country during the late rebellion, as a member of the 10th Missouri regiment. The members of the family now living are—George T., mentioned in New Salem township, William M., Marcus L., Lorenzo D., Margaret, wife of S. F. Hammer, who owns and resides upon the old homestead; Rebecca, wife of Elihu Stockton, of Eldorado township; Hulda, wife of Daniel Wooley, of Crawford county, Kansas; Eliza, wife of Samuel Kyle, of Kansas, and Chloe, wife of Frank Hall, Mound township. Mrs. Harlan died on the 24th of March, 1864, and on the 4th of December, 1867, Mr. Harlan was

again married, this time to Mary Osborne, with whom he happily lived until parted by death. She resides with her step-daughter, Mrs. Hall. Wesley Harlan for over 40 years was a consistent member of the M. E. church. His death occurred January 17, 1874.

Gideon Standard came to McDonough county in 1836, and located on section 24, Industry township. Here he resided until 1851, when he removed to the northwest quarter of section 19, where he now resides. Gideon Standard is a native of this county, and was born in Eldorado township, September 5, 1860. His parents were Barnett and Jane (Allison) Standard. The former is yet living, but his mother died in Eldorado township in 1876. Gideon was brought up on a farm, receiving his education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until he was of age. May 19, 1883, he was married to Leanta Goesuch, whose father was a native of old Virginia. They have had one child, Cora, born in December, 1883. Mr. Standard owns 120 acres of good land, and has at the present time seven head of horses and 13 head of cattle. He is engaged in general farming. Politically, he adheres to the doctrines and principles of the republican party.

Thomas Ausbury located in Industry township in the fall of 1836, and improved a farm of 60 acres. He now resides in Eldorado township.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Among those whose sketches follow, are many whose families were early settlers of the county, though not strictly pioneers of this township. The others

mentioned, are deserving of notice for their public spirit.

Ingram N. Ausbury, a farmer of Industry township, is a native of the township, where he now lives, and was born April 10, 1841. His early education was such as could be obtained, as he had opportunity, in attendance at the common schools. He was brought up on a farm, and has mainly been engaged in that business the most of his life. He was married November 24, 1867, to Agnes Kennedy, of Eldorado township, and the union has been blessed with three children—Edward T., Nellie V., and John F. His farm consists of 116 acres, and is improved, making a good, comfortable home. Mr. Ausbury has served as school director four years, and takes a commendable interest in public affairs. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party. Mrs. Ausbury is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Michael Lawyer, one of the prominent residents of this township, is a native of Ohio, where he was born, September 22, 1832. He is a son of John and Massy (Cooper) Lawyer, and he was first married September 27, 1857, to Sarah E. Skee. By that union there were four children, two of whom died in infancy and two are now living—William, born June 14, 1862, and Louella, born December 1, 1864. Mr. Lawyer again entered upon the married state with Mrs. Manerva Downen, widow of David Downen, and by that marriage there have been four children—Martha E., born June 8, 1869, now deceased; Sarah M., born August 25, 1873, deceased; Johnny N., born May 12, 1874,

and Katie M., born October 12, 1875. Both the latter are living. Mr. Lawyer has followed farming all his life, and is prosperous, and financially one of the leading men of the county; a public spirited citizen, and a well-wisher of the moral and religious interests of the land and country.

Mrs. Elizabeth Skiles is a daughter of Joel and Matilda (Bridge) Decamp. Joel Decamp was born in Pennsylvania. His wife was a native of Ohio. They were married in the latter state, and in the year 1839, removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where they lived eight years, engaged in farming. They then came to McDonough county, and bought 160 acres of land in Eldorado township. They resided there until Mr. Decamp died, in 1847. He was buried in the Vance burying ground, in Industry township. His widow survived until 1873. Elizabeth was born April 16, 1839, in Fulton county, Illinois. She remained with her parents until her marriage to William Legere, March 25, 1858. He was a native of Kentucky. In 1862, he enlisted in the 119th Illinois infantry, and was shot and killed in a skirmish in Louisiana. Six years later, his widow was united in marriage with Charles F. Skiles, who was a farmer by occupation. He died April 18, 1876, and was buried in Schuyler county. Mrs. Skiles had, by her first marriage, three children—J. M., J. H. and Mattie E. She is the owner of a good farm, located on section 6, Industry township. In her religious views, she is a Free-Will Methodist.

Orra V. Beaver is a son of I. N. and Rana (Hess) Beaver, natives of Ohio,

who came to Illinois in 1864, and located then in Industry township, McDonough county. Orra V. was born in the state of Ohio, September 7, 1860, and came here with his parents. He grew to manhood in Industry, receiving his education in the public schools of the village, graduating in the highest departments, then in charge of Thomas J. Dudman. September 13, 1883, he was married to Lana Mosser, daughter of Jacob T. Mosser, Rev. J. L. Towner performing the ceremony. Their union has been blessed by one child—Nellie R., born October 31, 1884. July 19, 1880, Orra V. Beaver and G. G. Shannon, M. D., formed a partnership and engaged in the drug business, in the village of Industry. This they continued until February 20, 1885, when Mr. Beaver moved to the northwest quarter of section 9, Industry township, where he now carries on farming, having formed a partnership with J. F. Mosser, to whom the farm belongs. It contains 160 acres of valuable land. Mr. Beaver is an energetic and industrious young man, and will be undoubtedly, a successful one. He is a supporter of the republican party.

James Lawyer is the son of John and Massey (Cooper) Lawyer, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Ohio, in 1825, and to Illinois, in 1839, locating in Eldorado township, of this county. His father, John, died in that township in August, 1883, and his mother is yet living, making her home with her son M. V. Lawyer. The subject of this sketch was born January 19, 1831, in Fayette county, and came west with his parents, with whom he made his home until his marriage, March 27, 1859, to

Mary Jane Comer, a daughter of Robert Comer, deceased. After that important event in his life, he bought 75 acres of land on section 31, Eldorado township, and there lived until 1873, then sold out, and purchased 126 acres in Industry township, on section 10, where he has made good substantial improvements. He is engaged in general farming, having, and raising, good grades of stock of different kinds. His farm is a good one, and its fine condition is evidence of the thrift and enterprise of its owner. They have two children, both of whom are living—Martin A., and Nancy A., and one deceased, George W. Mr. Lawyer is politically a democrat, and is also, with his wife, a member of the United Brethren church.

John G. McGaughey is the son of James and Nancy (Grier) McGaughey. The former was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, August 16, 1772, and the latter was a native of the same state, Pennsylvania. James, the father of John G., died April 4, 1848, in Pennsylvania, and Nancy, his mother, died in Industry township, of this county, in 1852. The subject of this sketch was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1808, on the same place his father first saw the light of day. The same farm is owned by some of the family, and has been since 30 years before the war of the Revolution. John G., at the age of 18, learned the trade of blacksmith and emigrated to Illinois, in 1844, and located at Doddsville, and engaged in farming where he had secured 160 acres, and where he lived for 11 years, then sold out to Darius Runkle, for \$30 per acre, in gold. He then

bought 160 acres on section 9, and 32 acres of timber land on section 16. He was married June 18, 1835, to Hester Walker. Ten children have been born to them—J. G., Mary A., Andrew W., Mary J., Nancy, Hugh, John, William, and an infant son and daughter, both deceased, were named Robert and C. W. He has 24 grand-children now living. His wife, Hester, died May 12, 1874. He was again married, October 2, 1875, to Mrs. Susan M. Ellis. They are both members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. McGaughey has been an industrious man, and now has a fine property, is comfortably situated, and in the enjoyment of a home fairly won, a competence fairly gained.

Isaiah Odenweller is the son of Leonard and Elizabeth G. (Danley) Odenweller—the former a native of Germany and who emigrated to America, in 1836, and to Macomb, in 1845, and engaged in work as a blacksmith; the latter is a native of Ohio, and both are living at this date (1885), in Macomb, Illinois. Isaiah was born November 29, 1856, in Scotland township, and made his home with his parents until the time of his marriage to Elizabeth Ellie, of Industry township, October 2, 1879. He now owns 83 acres of good land on section 4, Industry township, and 17 acres on section 33, Scotland township. His place is well improved, and he is engaged in general farming. They have had one child born to them—Bertha M. Mr. Odenweller is the present school director for district No. 6. He is a member of the Christian church, and his wife belongs to the Presbyterian organization. Politically, he is a republican.

Peter F. Smith, who resides upon section 20, Industry township, is a son of John and Elizabeth (Lenton) Smith. John Smith was a native of Kentucky and his wife, of Ohio. They were married in the year 1835. Peter F. was born February 16, 1838, in Kentucky. In 1850 he removed with his parents to McDonough county, remaining with them until he attained his majority. The following year, 1862, he enlisted in company F, of the 119th Illinois infantry, commanded by Captain Josiah Stack. He was mustered into the service at Quincy Illinois, and went immediately to the front. He participated in the engagements of Pleasant Hill, Marksville Prairie, Yellow Bayou, Tupelo, Nashville and Forts Blakely and Spanish. He was mustered out at Mobile, and discharged from the service at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Smith purchased his present farm on section 20, in 1866, and now has a pleasant and comfortable home. His business is general farming. He was united in marriage August 1, 1868, with Dica A. Ausbury.

J. Albert Butcher is located on section 7, of this township, where he is engaged in general farming. He has under cultivation, 180 acres, and raises a large amount of corn and wheat, also much stock. Mr. Butcher is a son of James and Lavina (Scillen) Butcher, natives of Ohio, who came to McDonough county in 1861, where they still live. The subject of this sketch was born in 1859, in the state of Indiana. He grew to manhood, upon a farm, obtaining his education in the district school, which he attended winters, spending the remainder of the year at work upon the farm. He lived with his parents until he attained

his majority, soon after which he was married to America Gorsuch, a resident of Schuyler county, where her parents still resides. They were married on the 30th, of September, 1880, by Rev. J. L. Towner. Three children have been born to them—Charles B., William and an infant daughter. Mr. Butcher is politically, a supporter of the republican party.

Daniel Munson, was born in the state of Vermont in 1815, and is a son of Theodore and Lydia (Filbroock) Munson, natives of Massachusetts, who were married about 1800. They had a family of five children, two daughters and three sons. In the year 1831, the family came west, locating at Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois, where, in 1845, Theodore Munson died. His wife, Lydia, died in McDonough county in 1865. Daniel Munson was married in 1845, to Rosanna Costine, and by this union, four children were born—Charles, George, Anna and Udora, all of whom are living. Mr. Munson removed from Rushville to his present home, in the spring of 1851. He purchased then 160 acres on section 7, Industry township, paying for the same, \$850. He has added to this until he owns at present 325 acres, located in sections 5, 6 and 7. He has a large and comfortable dwelling, and a barn 36x40 feet. He has in his barnyard, a large tank which is kept constantly supplied with pure water from a spring 420 feet distant; he discovered this spring, while digging a well for the use of his stock. He is a thorough going and prosperous farmer.

Charles Munson, eldest son of Daniel and Rosanna (Costine) Munson, is a native of Schuyler county, born in August,

1846. He was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education by attending the district school during the winter seasons, his summers being spent in working upon the farm. He was married by the Rev. Mr. Mullen, in 1872, to Annie Kirkpatrick. Two children have been born to them, only one of whom is now living—Daniel R. George is deceased. Mr. Munson is a republican in politics. His brother, George Munson, was born in Schuyler county, in 1848. His early life was spent upon his father's farm. He, like his brother, attended the district school during the winter and followed farming the remainder of the year. In December, 1882, he was united in marriage with Jennie Meadors, daughter of George Meadors, of this township. Mr. and Mrs. Munson are parents of twin daughters, born December 1, 1884. He owns 195 acres of land, located on sections 7 and 18, Industry township, with 120 acres under cultivation. He is politically, a republican. The brothers Munson, are enterprising farmers and esteemed citizens.

T. J. Pennington, deceased, was one of the early settlers of McDonough county, having located at Penningtons Point, in 1829. In 1847, he removed to section 17, Industry township, where he died September 27, 1875. His death was caused by dropsy of the heart. He was a native of Kentucky, born in 1810. He was married November 29, 1827, to Polly H. Vanters, who was born December 14, 1807, and died August 3, 1840. April 15, of the following year, Mr. Pennington was married to Mrs. Mary J. (Smithers) Rogers. She came to this county in 1834 with her father, Thomas

Smithers, Sr. She was united in married in Macomb, January 28, 1835, with Mr. Rogers, who died in 1840, leaving her with one child—Catherine J. She has six children by her second marriage—Thomas F., S. M., S. Douglas, Alonzo, Nancy J., and Jemima H. The Pennington estate consists of a farm of 160 acres on section 17, Industry township. Mrs. Pennington has been a consistent member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for 38 years.

David A. Pennington, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Smith) Pennington, was born October 8, 1828, in Schuyler county, Illinois. His parents were natives of Kentucky, and were married March 14, 1822. Joel Pennington died May 7, 1865, and Elizabeth, his wife, February 14, 1861. David A., remained at home, working upon his father's farm until he was 24 years old. He improved such opportunities as were to be had, for obtaining an education, attending the district school, winters, his time during the remainder of the year being spent in farm work. He was married in 1853, to Elizabeth Sharman, daughter of William Sharman, a very early settler of McDonough county. Seven children have been born to them, only two of whom are now living—Ruan B. and Arthur H. Those deceased are—Dona E., Minerva C., Gertrude G., Mary E., and an infant daughter. Mr. Pennington owns a fine farm of 198 acres, the greater part of which is located on section 10, and the remainder upon section 22, Industry township. His residence is on section 10, and is commodious and comfortable. His barn is large and convenient and was built at a cost of \$600. Mr. Pennington has always

followed his present business and is in prosperous circumstances. He is a democrat in politics, and, with his wife, a member of the Christian church.

William Hammack, of Industry township, was born December 10, 1839, in Lawrence county, Ohio, and is one of the 11 children of John T. and Sarah (Bobins) Hammack, natives of Virginia. Their children were—Ann, Susan, Guilly, Mary, Marcia, Charlie, Jane, Elizabeth, William and two who died in infancy. John T. Hammack died in 1845, in Lawrence county, Ohio. William came to Eldorado township in 1863. He followed farming there until 1880, then moved to Industry township. Three years later he returned to Ohio, and remained six months, then came back and located in the village of Industry, where he lived two years. December 22, 1884, he removed to the farm where he now resides on section 3, of this township. May 25, 1850, Mr. Hammack was married to Tennessee Suiter, a native of Lawrence county, Ohio. They have no children of their own, but have one adopted daughter—Florence V. Hammack. Mr. and Mrs. Hammack were formerly members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He belongs to the Blue lodge, Masonic fraternity, and his wife is a member of the Eastern Star, a degree of that order. He has always been in political matters, a democrat.

Alpha Teats, a farmer of Industry township, was born March 3, 1831, in Preston county, West Virginia. His parents were Adam and Elizabeth (Moser) Teats, who were likewise natives of West Virginia. His father was born in 1790, and his mother July 13, 1793.

Their marriage occurred in 1813, and the former died in 1865, the latter in 1869. Alpha was brought up on a farm and received his education as opportunity offered in the common schools, working hard during the summer months on the farm. He remained with his parents, engaged in the various duties incident to farm life, until 22 years old, and then worked out by the month for about three years. He then came west, and first lived with Nathaniel Scott, in Chalmers township, of this county, about two years, working by the month. Subsequently he worked for other parties until 1860. Upon the 6th day of March, of that year, he was married to Mary Vail, daughter of John Vail, of Industry township. By that union were five children—Lucinda, born August 1, 1861; Adaline, born July 16, 1864; Nancy L., born September 24, 1865; John E., born January 23, 1868, and died August 21, 1869, and Bertha S., born January 18, 1877. Mr. Teats is now engaged in general farming, and owns a farm on section 8, Industry township, which is fairly well improved. Himself and wife are members of the Christian church. Politically, he has always been a democrat.

Joseph Brown came to this county first in June, 1838, and located in Industry township, but soon after purchased, and removed to a farm in Fulton county, where he lived two years. He then sold out and went to Schuyler county, remaining there until 1843. In that year he moved to Iowa, and resided near Burlington until 1851, then returned to the home of his parents in Ohio. Six months later he came back to Industry township, and bought 80 acres of land on sec-

tion 2, within two miles of Industry, which has been his home since that time. Mr. Brown is a son of Christopher and Mary (Cormany) Brown, natives of West Virginia. Christopher Brown was born in Virginia, January 13, 1784, and died in March, 1863, in Ohio. His wife Mary, was born in May, 1783, and died in May, 1854. Joseph was born January 13, 1812, in Wythe county, Virginia. At the age of three years he removed with his parents to Warren county, Ohio. Four years later they removed to Butler county in the same state, where Joseph remained until 24 years old. He was married September 15, 1835, to Elenor Wickoff, who died April 27, 1838. They had an infant son who died March 30, 1838. He then came to this county in June, 1838. He was again married, June 9, of the following year, to Eliza J. Delapp. She died March 9, 1854, leaving five children—Mary, born April 2, 1840; Thomas, born July 22, 1841; Christopher, born February 13, 1843; Francis M., born March 10, 1845; and Sarah M., born February 8, 1847. Mr. Brown was married the third time, to Vashta Baty, who was born March 2, 1828. Their marriage took place September 7, 1854. By this union there were two children—Edward T., born March 15, 1866; and Delie L., born October 9, 1866. Mr. Brown has a finely improved farm and a pleasant home, which he is enjoying in his old age, surrounded by many relatives and warm friends. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and also of the Christian church. Politically, he is a democrat.

William H. Smith is a son of Joseph O. and Marian H. (Vail) Smith, natives

of New York state, who, in 1856, emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, and located at Canton. From thence he removed, in the year 1860, to Jerseyville, Jersey county, Illinois, where Joseph O. died, in the year 1864. His widow survived until in the year 1883. William H. Smith was born October 6, 1837, in Orleans county, New York. When 13 years of age, he was "bound out" for a period of five years to James Dean, of Dodge county, Wisconsin. He remained there but four year, however, then returned to his parents, for whom he worked six years. He then engaged in farming. For the past 25 years he has been a resident of McDonough county, living in Eldorado and Industry townships. He now resides in the village of Industry, where he owns considerable real estate, including a good dwelling house and five lots. He is the proprietor of a steam thresher, which he operates. Mr. Smith was married in 1860, to Frances Way, a daughter of Uriah B. Way, of Eldorado township. They have had two children, only one of whom is now living—Mary V. Florence May, the first born, is deceased. Mr. Smith is a member of the Christian church. He also belongs to the A. F. & A. M., Industry lodge, No. 327, and is a member of the democratic party.

James H. Carnahan, a farmer of Industry township, is a son of Aaron and Elvira (Mitchell) Carnahan, who were from Ohio. The former was a native of Tennessee, and the latter was born in Kentucky. They are both deceased. The subject of this sketch was born in Clinton county, Ohio, January 3, 1814. He was brought up on a farm, and re-

remained on the old homestead until 22 years old. He was married August 25, 1836, to Cynthia A. Murphy. In 1852 he came to Illinois, and located in Scotland township, of this county, on section 21. He there remained for three years, and then removed to Mason county and lived about six months, when he returned and bought a farm in Industry township, on section 11, where he has since lived. He now owns 200 acres of land and about 25 acres of timber. His farm is in good condition. Mr. and Mrs. Carnahan have had seven children, six of whom are still living—Ann M., Charles J., Safronious, Sarah A., Benjamin, Lafayette K. and Mary I.

John W. Miller owns 280 acres of good land on section 13, Industry township. Upon this land are good improvements, and the appearance of the place denotes thrift and enterprise. He was born August 23, 1837, in Industry township. His parents were Lernie B. and Amy (Bridges) Miller, native Tennesseans. His mother is still living, but his father died when John was quite young, and he was bound out to an uncle by the name of James Vance, who took him when only two and one-half years old, and brought him up on a farm. The uncle died September 27, 1872. On April 7, 1859, John Miller was married to Louisa A. Russell, and she died July 6, 1879, leaving four children—James M., Mary E., Lewis R., Genaria M., and there was one child deceased, named Amy L. He was again married March 3, 1881, to Dilsey C. Fulton, of Macomb township. By that union there was one child—William P. Mr. Miller is a member of the Christian church, and is,

politically, connected with the democratic party.

George Bennett is a son of Aaron and Betsey (Tibergin) Bennett, natives of West Virginia. They were married in 1818—the former died in Virginia, and the latter in Ohio, in 1864. George was born June 15, 1820, in Warren county, Ohio, and remained with his parents until 14 years old, when he worked elsewhere on a farm by the month. He was married March 16, 1843, to Matilda Brown. She died, February 23, 1860, leaving one child—John R. He was again married April 27, 1862, to Maria Sanders. By that union there has been one child—Mary Belle. Mr. Bennett owns 272 acres of good land on sections 26, 25, and 35. His place is well improved, and in good condition. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the M. E. church. Politically, he is a republican. John R. Bennett was married to Columbia Sanders July 4, 1866, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Evans, in Industry township. Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bennett have an adopted daughter, Cora, who was born August 13, 1868. Their child Edgar died April 7, 1868.

George C. Meador, a representative farmer of Industry township, is a son of Jesse and Nancy (Chuning) Meador, who were formerly from old Virginia. Jesse was born in 1807, and Nancy in 1810. The former died during the fall of 1858, and the latter December 18, 1865. George C., the subject of this sketch, was born August 5, 1824, in Nashville, Tennessee. In the spring of 1833, he came with his parents to Gallatin county, Illinois, near Shawneetown, where they lived four years, when they

removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, and remained with them until he was 24 years old. He was married, February 15, 1849, to Mary A. Pitman, of McDonough county, the ceremony being performed by Rev. William Campbell. She who was born in Todd county, Kentucky, June 18, 1828, and the same year moved to Morgan county, Illinois, with her parents. In 1835, they moved to McDonough county. They have had nine children, and all are now living but Elvira S., who died in 1863. Their names are as follows—Eugene B., born January 13, 1851; Emma T., born November 15, 1852; Alice G., born March 19, 1860; William J., born September 20, 1856; Palestine, born May 26, 1858; Jennie L., born December 26, 1862; Ona E., born December 23, 1864; and Ina A., born November 19, 1866. Mr. Meador has 560 acres of good land in Industry township. He has improved this place by putting in 1,000 rods of drain tile. His buildings are good, and the place is quite desirable as a farm and home. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically, may be called a green-backer.

Jacob W. Flack is a native of this county, born November 1, 1849. His parents were Bartholomew and Elizabeth E. (Hertzél) Flack, natives of Germany. The former was born August 18, 1811, and the latter August 15, of the same year. They were married in April, 1833. Jacob remained with his parents until he was of age. He was married December 24, 1872, to May B. Cordell, by Rev. Charles Atherton. They have three children—Edward L., Oren E., and Rosa May. Mr. Flack received his

education in the district schools. Himself and wife are members of the M. E. church, and politically he adheres to the principles of government as enunciated by the republican party.

Mrs. Sarah Cordell is the daughter of John and Martha (Vance) Wilson, natives of the state of Tennessee. John Wilson was born November 2, 1806, and his wife May 16, 1804. The former is still living. The latter died April 26, 1882, in Industry township. The subject of this sketch was born in Industry township, October 7, 1833, and married March 9, 1862, to Collen Cordell, who was born January 4, 1834. He enlisted, August 2, 1862, in the 124th Illinois infantry, was wounded at the siege of Vicksburg, May 16, 1863, and died in the hospital at Memphis, Tennessee, June 6, 1863. He was buried in Memphis. They had one child—James W., who was married April 3, 1884, to Dora A. Justus. By this union there is one child—Evalina. Mrs. Sarah Cordell is the owner of a farm of 80 acres, located on section 21, Industry township, where she has a pleasant and comfortable home. She is drawing a pension from the government, in consequence of the death of her husband. She is a Baptist in her religious belief.

Frank Duncan is a son of Colonel Jonathan and Agnes Leeper Duncan, natives of York and Washington counties, Pennsylvania, the former born November 14, 1791, the latter June 9, 1813. Colonel Duncan gained his title by gallant service in the war of 1812. He died September 10, 1876. His widow, Mrs. Agnes L. Duncan, is yet living. Frank Duncan was born February 22, 1855, in Mer-

cer county, Illinois. At the age of 15 his parents moved to Monmouth, Illinois, where he entered school, which he attended three years, the last year in the Union business college. He was married, March 10, 1875, to Clara Runkle, of Industry, daughter of Darius Runkle. Three children have been born to them—Bertha, Laura and Freddie, all of which are living. Mr. Duncan is a farmer, and is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and a republican in politics.

John Tuggle, a representative farmer of Industry township, is a native of Virginia, and was born in 1817. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Genneny) Tuggle. He came to this state in 1836, first locating in Morgan county, where he remained for 19 years. He then came to this county and settled near Middletown, and there lived two years, then came to Industry township and selected a home on section 16, where he resided until 1882, then removed to section 29, where he now lives. He was married in 1838 to Martha Jane Kee, daughter of Peter Kee, a native of South Carolina. They are the parents of 13 children—Crawford, who enlisted in the United States army, in the war of the Union, in company A, 84th regiment of Illinois volunteer infantry, and served three years, and died in the service, leaving a widow; Maria Elizabeth, the wife of C. M. P. Snow, of Jersey county; Julia Ann, wife of G. W. Patterson, living in the state of Tennessee; Thomas Jefferson, of this township, who was married in 1881, to Hettie Avery, daughter of Horace Avery, of Bethel township; Andrew, living in Macomb; Ellen, wife of Pares Wheeler; Sarah J.,

wife of Samuel Alleson; Fannie, wife of John Gibson, of Industry township; Chas. B., at home; James C., of this township, and John M., of Bardolph, who is there engaged in the tile business. Mr. Tuggle takes an interest in educational affairs, and is an enterprising citizen of the county. He has been school director for six years, and school trustee for three years. His farm consists of 80 acres of good land. He is a member of the Christian church, and of the I. O. O. F. Politically, he affiliates with the democratic party.

Joseph Newton Adkisson, of Industry township, may properly be called a McDonough county man, having been born here in 1832. He is a son of Thomas and Margaret (Gibson) Adkisson, who were pioneers of the county, and came here in 1831, settling in Industry township. The former died April 8, 1857, and was buried in Camp creek cemetery. The latter died August 8, 1834. The father was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, an honest, upright man, and one who was closely identified with the best interests of this section of the county in an early day. The subject of this sketch was married in 1856, to Cassa Ann Hardin, daughter of Aaron Hardin, of Kentucky. They have seven children—William F., who is farming in Nebraska; Clara C., wife of George Shirk, a resident of Macomb township; Mary Margaré, at home; John H., living on a farm near Macomb; George E., Thomas M., and Aaron Arthur. Mr. Adkisson has been school director 12 years, and road commissioner three years, and these positions he has filled creditably. Politically, he adheres to the

principles of the democratic party. He has a fine farm consisting of 240 acres, and is engaged mainly in raising and feeding stock.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is learned from an examination of the superintendent's annual report for the school year, ending June 30, 1884, that the estimated school property of Industry township amounts to about \$5,900, and the amount of tax levy for the support of schools is \$2,915, without any bonded indebtedness. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher, is \$60, and the lowest, \$45, while the highest wages paid to female teachers, is \$38, and the lowest, \$20. There are nine school buildings in all, in the township, all of which are good, substantial frame structures. The average number of months of school taught during the year, is seven, and there is one graded school in the district township. The total number of children of school age in the township, is 455, of whom 285 are enrolled in the different sub-divisions of the township.

The first school in Industry township was taught by George Dowell, in 1830, in a log cabin, which stood but a short distance from the present site of the village of Industry.

District No. 1 has its school building in the town of Industry, and is treated of there.

District No. 2.—The building in this district is better known as the Blazer school. It was erected in 1858, at a cost, for the building proper, of \$500. It is a frame structure, and is 24x30 feet in ground area. The grounds consist of

one acre of land, of which one-half acre was donated by John Blazer, and one-half by Daniel Munson. The first teacher in this house was William McClellan. Zoe Pennington, at present, holds that position. The first directors of this district, were Daniel Miller, Daniel Munson and William Knowles. The average number of scholars, is 20. The school house is on the northwest quarter of section 8.

District No. 3.—This school is known as the Runkle school. The district was organized in 1866, and a school building erected the same year, at a cost of \$700. It is a frame building, 18x28, and located on section 28. There are 20 scholars in the district, with an average attendance of 10. The district is two miles wide and three miles long. Alice Norton was the first teacher.

District No. 4.—This district is also known as Pleasant Grove. A school building was erected in 1858, on the southwest quarter of section 22, 20x32 feet in size. It was built at a cost of \$610.

District No. 5.—The building used for school purposes in this district was erected on section 17, in 1881. It is 26x36 feet in dimensions, and was erected at a cost of \$700. One acre constitutes the grounds of this school. The first teacher was N. Knowlton, and the first directors were—G. W. Coker, John Hushaw and G. F. Kugler. There is a membership of 52 in this school.

District No. 6.—The school house of this district was erected in 1859, at a cost of \$400. It is located on section 9. Martha Patrick was the first teacher, and William McKamy, Orsamus Far-



Frederick C. Green

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rington and John G. McGaughey were the first directors. There is an enrollment of 20 scholars in this district.

District No. 7.—The building of this district is situated on the northwest corner of section 12, and has one-quarter of an acre grounds. It is familiarly known as the "Brown" school house, though the land on which it stands was donated by J. M. Vail. The structure is 16x24 feet in dimensions, and cost \$300. The first directors were—James Carnahan, Jesse Brown and William Beatty. The building was erected in 1856, and the first term of school was taught in that year, Robert Follett presiding as teacher. The attendance averages 35.

District No. 8.—This district was organized in 1864, and the school building erected on section 23, the same year. The size of the building is 24x30 feet.

Black, District No. 9.—The school house of this district is located on the southeast corner of section 30, and was built in 1867 at a cost of \$1,400; size 26x28 feet. The district is one and one-half miles wide by two and one-half miles long.

ORGANIC.

This township was organized April 7, 1857, and officers elected at first election as follows—R. L. Dark and William Shannon, justices; William B. Peak and John Carroll, constables.

The present officers of the township are as follows—supervisor, W. Kinkade; clerk, A. L. Kemper; assessor, J. W. Flack; collector, S. M. Pennington; highway commissioner, James Crabtree; school trustee, John B. Vail; justices of the peace, P. B. Cordell and J. W.

Flack; constables, J. C. Tuggle and J. Utley.

The first postoffice established in the township of Industry was at Doddsville.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage in Industry, and also the first in the county, occurred October 30, 1828. The contracting parties were John Wilson and Martha R., daughter of James Vance. The ceremony was performed by Elder John Logan, the pioneer Baptist minister, at the house of the bride's parents.

The first Sunday school in the county was organized in this township, at the old fort, near what is now called "the cross-roads," two miles south of the village of Industry. It was organized by Rev. John Logan, a Baptist minister.

The oldest Sabbath school in McDonough county was organized in 1833, at the house of John Rodgers, on Camp creek, in Industry township. It was a union school, for all denominations, and was organized by Alexander Campbell, who was its first superintendent. The school was kept up for several years, and, until it was merged into a church organization, which succeeded in erecting a church building in the neighborhood. This organization still exists, in a healthy condition, and is known as the Camp creek Presbyterian church.

There is a saw mill on section 5, which was erected by Wells Norton, in the year 1860.

TOWN OF INDUSTRY.

In 1846, Johnson Downen, living on southeast quarter of section 15, 5 north,

1 west, Industry township, made a proposition to John M. Price, a young blacksmith, to give him an acre of ground, and the neighbors of Mr. Downen offered to erect for him a shop, if he would settle there and follow his trade. This offer Mr. Price accepted, and a shop was erected for him, which he occupied for many years. This was the beginning of the present village of Industry, but at the time no thought was experienced of a town being there located. A postoffice had been located in the neighborhood, for many years, in charge of Joel Pennington, Esq., an old pioneer of the county, who kept the office at his residence. When Mr. Price settled here, the country around was in a wild and uncultivated state, save a farm here and there, the greater number of which were located east and southeast of the present town, around the old Carter settlement. He has stood in his door and shot wild turkeys, and from his yard killed deer, squirrels, and other wild game. He killed a wolf where the saw mill on Main street now stands; and again, when the mill was located about the center of the street opposite Vance's Hotel, upon one occasion, a half grown deer in its fright ran into the mill and was knocked in the head with an ax.

In 1860, Cleon and Desa Reddick came to the place and started a dry goods and grocery store, the first in the place. This business they continued for two years, when J. M. Price purchased the stock and continued the business. These gentlemen were the first to settle here after Mr. Price. Next came Dr. Duncan, so well and favorably known through the south part of the county. He was the

first physician in the place, and for some years the only one.

The first survey was in October, 1855, six blocks being laid off by William H. Rile, county surveyor. In 1858, four additions were made to the town, viz: Eastern, western, southern and northern; and again, in 1867, Downen's addition was surveyed. The place was given its name by J. M. Price and Cleon Reddick. A nickname had been given it some time previous by Springer, who had called it Pinhook, for what reason is not known by even the oldest inhabitant.

Notwithstanding the place was laid out in 1855, it was not incorporated until 1867, when it was organized under a special charter, the first meeting of the board of trustees of the town occurring the evening of May 16, 1867. The following are the names of those comprising the first board: William Sullivan, president; Daniel Carroll, John Shannon, D. M. Creel and B. F. Botchlet. This organization of the place was continued until 1873, when it was re-organized, on the 24th of January, under the general law, as a village, with the following named trustees: John McKinney, president; J. F. Mosser, John W. Flack, J. D. Goble and John D. Merrick.

Industry has no railroad, yet this fact is not much against it, as there is no town or railroad for quite a distance in any direction, which fact gives the town the benefit of all the trade within a radius of several miles. Consequently there is no more prosperous town in the county than Industry. There are a number of good business men in Industry, a mention of whom is here given.

U. Beghtol is located on the north side of Main street, in a building owned by George Garrison. This building was erected in 1871. It is a frame structure, 22x46 feet in dimensions. Mr. Beghtol carries a good stock of dry goods and groceries.

J. W. Cordell, dealer in hardware and groceries, is located on the north side of Main street between Downing and Sullivan. His building is a frame structure, 20x62 feet in dimensions. In it he commenced business in 1877. He has a stock valued at about \$1,500, and enjoys a good patronage. The postoffice is also located in his building.

James W. Cordell, postmaster at Industry, is a son of James W., Sr., and Catherine (Cartwright) Cordell, natives of Ohio. James W. Jr., was born near Piqua, Miami county, in that state, in 1842. He was brought up by his grandfather, Alexander Cordell, with whom he lived till 19 years of age. He then, February 1, 1862, enlisted in company I, of the 62d Illinois infantry, under Capt. J. M. McLane. He took part in a number of skirmishes, but escaped uninjured. He was mustered out, February 24, 1866. On returning home he engaged in the grocery business at Industry. In September, 1873, he was appointed to his present office, which position he has held since that time, to the satisfaction of all. He still carries on the grocery trade in which he has been very successful, and is now in possession of a competency. Mr. Cordell was married June 24, 1866, to Annie Springer, and by this union has had nine children, only two of whom are living—Francis M. and James O. Mr. Cordell is a republican.

Sullivan Brothers, hardware dealers, commenced business in Industry in 1880. Their establishment consists of three buildings, on the south side of Main street, between Sullivan and Downing. The first of these is a brick structure, 23x60 feet, and one story in height, erected in 1883. Back of this is a frame structure, 18x34 feet, used for a tin shop. In the rear of this is their warehouse, which is also frame, 16x28 feet. Their lot is 99 feet square. Their stock consists mainly of hardware and groceries, and will average \$4,000 in value. They enjoy a large country trade.

Henry C. Sullivan, son of William and Sarah A. (Adkinson) Sullivan, was born November 10, 1841, in Industry township. His father is a native of Pennsylvania and his mother, of Kentucky. Their marriage took place in 1840, in this township. Henry C., resided with his parents until he attained his majority, at which time he was married to Catharine M. Vance. Eight children have blessed this union—Rosa C., Sarah E., Wm. A. and Eliza A., twins, Nellie, Forest H., Florence C., and Lena. In 1880, Mr. Sullivan formed a partnership with his brother, Thomas D. Sullivan, and engaged in the hardware business, the firm name being Sullivan Bros. They carry a stock of about \$4,000, and have a full line of hardware, groceries, glass, queensware and notions. They are an enterprising firm and do a thriving business.

Thomas D. Sullivan, of the firm of Sullivan Bros., hardware merchants, was born in 1859. He is a son of William and Sarah (Adkinson) Sullivan. Thomas D. resided with his parents until 1884. January 13, of that year, he was united

in marriage with Mary Anstine. Mr. Sullivan is a tinner by trade and has been engaged in his present business, five years. Politically, he is a supporter of the prohibition party.

W. S. Hiatt, druggist, is located on the corner of Main and Downing streets. The building occupied by this gentleman is a frame, and 20x35 feet in ground area and two stories in height. Besides drugs, he carries a stock of cutlery, jewelry, glassware, paints and oils, books, stationery and cigars.

W. S. Hiatt, is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Manlove) Hiatt, natives of North Carolina, where they were married in 1827. In the year 1838, they emigrated to Schuyler county, Illinois. There, Isaac Hiatt died in 1847. Twenty years later, his widow, Mrs. Sarah Hiatt, removed to Industry where she has since resided. Williamson S. Hiatt was born March 4, 1845, in Schuyler county, Illinois. He came to McDonough county, in 1867, and made his home with his brothers, who were engaged in farming, until 1871, when he established his present business. Mr. Hiatt was married December 12, 1871, to Celestia E. Hess. Four children have blessed their union, two of whom are living—Bessie B. and Sarah J. Enos E. and Arthur H. are deceased. Mrs. Hiatt is a member of the Christian church.

Dr. George G. Shannon has carried on the drug business in Industry since July 19, 1879. He is located in a building on the corner of Main and Downing streets. He carries a line of drugs, paints and oils, cigars, school books and stationery. A sketch of Dr. Shannon is to be found in the Medical chapter.

The building occupied by J. F. Mosser, general merchandise dealer, was erected by him in 1882, at a cost of \$1,500. In size it is 21x70 feet, with a wareroom, 21x36 feet in dimensions, in the rear of the main building. He carries a full line of such goods as are usually kept in stock in such a store. His place is on the south side of Main street, between Sullivan and Downing.

Jacob F. Mosser, one of the leading merchants of the village of Industry, is a son of John and Susan (Frankhouser) Mosser, natives of Virginia, who spent their lives in that state. Jacob F. was born December 2, 1833, in Preston county, West Virginia. He began learning the blacksmith trade at the age of 18, and served three years. October 29, 1855, he came to Industry, which has been his residence since that time. He was united in marriage in this town, on March 6, 1861, with Mary Cordell. By this union there have been two children—Charles W. and Eva Leona. In 1868 Mr. Mosser engaged in general merchandising, which business he has continued until the present time. His store building was erected by himself. He is a live, energetic business man, and is prospering financially.

J. W. Leach has a large building, 23x110 feet in area, on the corner of Sullivan and Hickory streets, in which he carries on the agricultural implement business. This is used as a display and salesroom. Besides this, he has a warehouse, 24x75 feet in dimensions, which is used for the storage of goods. The business was established in 1871.

Mrs. E. B. Kemper, dressmaker and milliner, has her place of business on

the south side of Main street. She has a liberal patronage among the ladies.

J. M. Kemper, Jr., & Son have an establishment on the south side of Main street, in which they sell boots and shoes. They also carry on the restaurant business there.

Benjamin F. Botchlett, shoe maker, is located on the south side of Main street, between Downing and Sullivan, and his place of business is 16x34 feet in dimensions. It is a frame structure, built in 1867, by Morris Merrick.

William H. Sullivan and Wm. Goble, commenced the blacksmith business in 1878, at their shop on the south side of Main street, between Downing and Sullivan. They do plow and wagon work, carriage repairing, horseshoeing, and carry on a general job business in their line.

The shop of J. M. Kemper, wagon maker, is located on Downing street, between Main and Hickory streets.

J. McKinney, shoe maker, commenced business in Industry in 1856. His building is one story in height, 14x20 feet in dimensions, and is located on Downing street, north of Main.

In 1883, B. F. Botchlett established himself in the restaurant business in Industry. His place of business is on the north side of Main street.

HOTELS.

Caleb Hathaway, hotel keeper at Industry, is a son of Eleazer and Elizabeth (Flinn) Hathaway. Eleazer Hathaway was born in the state of New Jersey, and when quite small removed with his parents to Ohio. Elizabeth (Flinn) Hathaway, was born and brought up in

Ohio. They were married in Shelby county, of that state, in 1810, and there, Caleb, the subject of this sketch, was born in 1825. They removed to Indiana in 1843. About six years later, Mrs. Hathaway died and Eleazer, subsequently removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, where he died in 1864, aged 84 years. When 17 years old, Caleb left home and went to Fort Jefferson, Shelby county, Ohio, where he spent a year in learning the blacksmith trade of his brother, J. H. Hathaway. He then went to Butler county, Ohio, and there followed his trade two years, after which he accompanied his father to Indiana. In 1848, he moved to Illinois, and engaged in farming in Rushville, Schuyler county. He was married there to Rhoda J. Veal, and remained three years, then moved to a farm in Stark county, where he lived four years. He then returned to Schuyler county, and seven years later, removed to the town of Industry. In November, 1871, Caleb Hathaway removed with his family to Butler, Bates county, Missouri, where he resided about 18 months, and then returned to Industry. Mr. and Mrs. Hathaway are the parents of three children—William C., born in 1851; Sarah E., born in 1855; and Edgar Lee, born in 1867. Mr. Hathaway is the supporter of the democratic party, and is, with his wife, a member of the Christian church.

OTHER PROMINENT CITIZENS.

Presley B. Cordell, formerly one of the board of county supervisors, is a native of Virginia, born February 1, 1820, in Loudon county. He is a son of Alexander and Diana (Wilson) Cordell, also

natives of Virginia, who were married in that state and remained there till October, 1828. They then moved to Ohio and remained till 1847, when they removed to Schuyler county, Illinois, and settled in Littleton township. Presley B. resided with his parents until 21 years of age. In February 1841, he was married in Miami county, Ohio, to Elizabeth H. Panabaker. He came to Rushville in the fall of 1849, and for 10 years was a resident of that town, coming from there to Industry in 1859, since which, this has been his home. He is one of the representative men of the township, and takes an active interest in town and county affairs. He is now serving his fifth term as notary public, and has held the office of justice of the peace four terms; he has also filled other township offices. He is a democrat, always, in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Cordell have five children, all of whom are living—Mary E., Emma F., Sarah R., Lydia and Horace.

William Pointer is a son of Cornelius and Rebecca (Snow) Pointer, the former born in 1788, in Pulaski county, Kentucky, and the latter in 1789, in Maryland. William was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, November 30, 1810, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1829. They located in Morgan county and engaged in farming. William remained with them until their death. His father died in 1833, and his mother in 1835. He was married May 31, of the latter year to Elizabeth Morrison, and in 1855, removed to Hancock county, Illinois, where he followed farming until the spring of 1858. At that date he removed to McDonough county and purchased the hotel known as the Brown house, of Si-

las French. He run the house one year then sold it to James Brown, and moved to Scotland township. In 1873, he came to Industry, where he has since resided. He is now engaged in farming, also keeps three fine imported stallions. Mr. and Mrs. Pointer have four children—Sarah R., Robert C., George D. and William A. Mr. Pointer was a soldier in the Black Hawk war in 1831 and 1832. He is an old and highly respected citizen. He was converted and joined the Methodist church in 1869, and was licensed to preach in 1871, and is still an ordained local elder in the Free Methodist church.

John W. Flack is a son of Bartholemew and Elizabeth (Hircel) Flack, both of whom were born in Germany in the month of August, 1811. They were married in America in 1833, and in 1839, settled in Schuyler county, Illinois, where they lived when the subject of this sketch was born, on the 30th day of December, 1840, and in 1849, moved to McDonough county, where they still reside. John W. was raised on a farm, living with his parents until he was 19 years old. He was then married to Louisa Osborn, in McDonough county, on the 18th day of March, 1860. In the spring of 1865, he moved to Fremont county, Iowa, and not being satisfied with the outlook, returned in September of the same year, and located at Industry, where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Flack are the parents of six children—Elijah A., Alice B., Charles W., Willis E., Lucy E. and Louis E. The last named being twins, all of whom are living. Mr. Flack is a public spirited man, and a prominent citizen; has served as justice of the peace eight years, and was re-elected for another term; as as-

essor five years, and re-elected for 1885; as a member of the town council three terms; as school trustee, two terms, and as school director one term. He is politically, a democrat. Religiously, "As ye would that men do to you, do ye even so to them."

Mort. S. Hall, was born October 7, 1859, in Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois. His father, Dr. J. H. Hall, was formerly from New York city. His mother, Louisa (Andrews) Hall, is a native of Ohio. They now reside in New Salem township, McDonough county. Mort. S., was sent to Hedding college, Abingdon, Illinois, for the purpose of completing his education, but on account of his health, he was unable to remain as long as he had intended. In 1879, he commenced teaching school, which occupation he has followed since that time. He is well fitted, both by nature and education, for the work in which he is engaged, and as a teacher, is popular and successful. He is now teaching in the village of Industry. His present term began in September, 1884, to continue eight months. He is also engaged for another term here, beginning September 1, 1885. Mr. Hall is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge No. 572, at Bardolph, in which he has served as junior deacon, two years. He is a charter member of the order of the Golden Rule, located at Industry.

Thomas Horton, a worthy citizen of the village of Industry, is of English birth. His parents, Joseph and Jane (Haddon) Horton, were natives of Northamptonshire, England. Joseph Horton was born October 4, 1793, and came to America in 1853, and died in

October 25, 1866. His wife, Jane Horton, was born March 14, 1791, and died June 14, 1868. Both died in Littleton. Thomas came to America at the age of 18, and located in Littleton, Schuyler county, Illinois, in July, 1850. From that time, till 1855, he was engaged at the shoemaker's bench, and also in farming. During the latter year, he was united in marriage with Elvira P. Middleton, and removed to a farm of 40 acres, in Schuyler county. There he followed farming till 1862. In that year, he enlisted in company G, of the 73d Illinois infantry. He participated in a number of battles, and was taken prisoner by General Morgan, in Kentucky. After being detained by the rebels for nearly a year, he was exchanged, and subsequently took part in the Knoxville campaign, and later in Sherman's march through Georgia. During Sherman's march to the sea, he was under command of General Thomas, and in the detachment which whipped at Nashville, and pursued, so closely, the rebel general, Hood. While in the army he received a wound in the hand. He now draws a pension of \$12 per month, on account of rheumatism and heart disease, contracted during the Georgia campaign. In 1881, he moved to the village of Industry, but returned to his farm, two years later. He remained there but one year and six months, however, then again removed to Industry, where he has since resided. He owns land here upon which he purchased a commodious and comfortable residence. In 1859, Mr. and Mrs. Horton adopted Luther Mathias, to whom they gave a good education, and who

made their roof his home, until of age. He now lives in Schuyler county. In 1880, they took another little boy to bring up—Albert Horton. Mr. and Mrs. Horton are christian people, and have been connected with the Baptist church, of Littleton, for 32 years.

Rev. John L. Towner was born in Steuben county, New York, August 20, 1820, and was the eldest of eight children, four of whom were boys, and four girls. His parents were John K. and Hannah (Loop) Towner, the father a native of New York and his mother of Pennsylvania. His father was a man of marked character, having occupied many positions of honor and trust, bestowed upon him by his fellow citizens; he was likewise a true christian man, and for the advancement of the cause of Christ, he gave his time and means. His mother was a woman of remarkable mind, having an extensive knowledge of the scriptures, and her wise councils, and the purity of her life, had much to do in moulding the character and mind of her son. In 1835, the parents removed to this state, settling near the town of Belvidere, Boone county, of which county they have the honor of being the first white settlers. Indians were then all around there, and were frequent visitors to their cabin. At this time, John L., was but a lad of 15 years of age. After erecting his cabin the elder Towner sent John, with a team, to Chicago, to bring their household goods which had been shipped by lake there. The present mighty city was then but a small village of about 1500 inhabitants; to-day it numbers more than a half million. All the advantages in the way of

education that could be enjoyed by those dwelling in this new country, were given the subject of this sketch. He had the benefit of the common schools in his native county, and of the academy erected at Belvidere at an early day. In 1843, under the ministration of Elder William Roberts, he made confession of his sins, and was baptized into Christ, by that man of God, some three years after. Having given the subject much thought, he determined upon entering the work of the ministry, giving his time and whatever talents the Lord may have given him for the advancement of his cause. In order that he might specially prepare himself for that purpose, he entered the Divinity school, Meadville, Pennsylvania; where he remained 18 months. In 1849, he entered upon the regular work, having been set apart for that purpose, since which time he has devoted his entire time to the proclamation of glad tidings. His work has been prosperous to a great degree, and his labors have extended over a large territory, having received calls and served as pastor of churches in the towns of Belvidere, Plano, and Industry, and the counties of Kendall and Stephenson, Illinois, Greene county, Wisconsin, Grant county, Indiana. In Industry, where he now resides, he labored faithfully for nine years, to the satisfaction of the members of his own church, and the community in general.

Simon Anstine, a resident of the village of Industry, is a son of John and Mary (Heindle) Anstine, natives of Pennsylvania, who, in 1840, emigrated to Ohio, and 16 years later, came to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in

Industry township. John Anstine died here in 1861, and his wife in 1874. Simon Anstine was born September 29, 1821, in York county, Pennsylvania. He was reared in his native state. He came west with his parents, with whom he remained until he attained his majority. March 4, 1861, he was married to Hannah Higby, a native of Ohio, where their marriage took place. In 1870, he purchased 32 acres of land on section 15, Industry township, which he still owns. He also has 80 acres on section 21, and a pleasant residence in the village of Industry. Mrs. Anstine died August 21, 1882. Ten children were born to them, nine of whom are living—Luella M., Mary M., Hannah A., Charles C., Sarah A., Emma L., Ruthie E., Lottie O., and Laura E. Frankie is deceased. Mr. Anstine is a democrat, politically.

Charles W. Greenup removed to Industry from Scotland township, in 1880, purchasing there his present residence, which is located on the main street of this village, where he is pleasantly situated, and has a desirable home. Mr. Greenup was born March 15, 1829, in Monroe county, Kentucky, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Harland) Greenup, also natives of Monroe county, the former born in 1797, and the latter 1800. They were married in 1820. John Greenup died in November, 1876, at Pennington's Point, McDonough county, Illinois. His wife's death occurred in 1844. Charles W. Greenup resided with his parents until he attained his majority. January 1, 1852, he was married to Frances L. Jones. He then purchased 80 acres of land in New Salem township, which he improved and lived upon until

1862. In that year he sold the place, and bought an improved farm of 80 acres in Scotland township. Two years later, he sold out, and bought another farm near Center Point school house, on which he remained two years, then again sold out and removed to another farm of 120 acres, which he purchased in the same township. There he resided until 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Greenup had four children born to them—Nelson B., Martha J., S. Eugene, and Eldora K., deceased. Mrs. Greenup died October 9, 1881, and Mr. Greenup was again married September 6, 1883, to Mattie Vance. Mr. Greenup is a member of the M. E. church, and politically a prohibitionist.

Christopher Vail is a native of this county, and of Industry township, born May 28, 1838. He has, therefore, witnessed the development of this section of country, having spent all his life here. He is a son of John B. and Sophia (Brown) Vail, who were natives of Ohio, and came to Illinois, in 1834, and still live in this township. Christopher remained on the farm with his parents attending school during the winter months, and in the summer assisting his father in the various employments incident to farm life, until 24 years old. He was married April 27, 1862, to Eliza Hendrickson. She died June 19, 1866, leaving two children—Lenora L. and Emma E. He was again married September 6, 1868, to Sarophene S. Dace. By the latter union were two children—Martha S. and Horace M. Mr. and Mrs. Vail are members of the Christian church. Politically, he belongs to the democratic party.

John B. Vail, is a son of Thomas and Nancy (Bridge) Vail, who were natives of New Jersey. She removed from that state to Pennsylvania, thence to Ohio, where they were married in 1810. They came to McDonough county, October 6, 1834. The father died February 2, 1860. They were both buried in the family cemetery. John B., the subject of this sketch, was born December 18, 1811, in Butler county Ohio, he had a twin sister who died in infancy. He remained at home on the farm until 22 years old. He received a limited education in the subscription school, which he was privileged to attend during the winter months. He was married May 11, 1834, to Sophia Brown, and with his father's family, they came to this state, starting on the 16th day of September, of that same year. He located in Schuyler county, where he rented a farm and remained two years, then came to this county and settled on section 14, of Industry township, which place has since been his home. They are the parents of nine children—Mary, Nancy, Christopher, Thomas J., Adaline, Lavina, Eliza and William. Thomas J., died while in the army at Nashville, Tennessee, July 3, 1863, aged 24 years. Mr. Vail has 400 acres of good land in Industry township, which is well improved. The condition of the place indicates the thrift and enterprise of the owner. He has put in 800 rods of drain tile, and expects to put in as much more this season, thereby adding materially to the value of the place. Mr. Vail is a much respected citizen, and with his wife, belongs to the Christian church. Mr. Vail has been here a long time, and witnessed

the development of this country, he has seen the transformation from unbroken stretches of natural wilderness, to comfortable and pleasant homes, and in this change he has contributed his full share of labor and sacrifice.

Ebenezer Vail is a son of Thomas and Nancy Vail, who were originally from New Jersey, and are both now deceased. Ebenezer was born in Butler county, Ohio, December 14, 1821, and remained with his parents until 31 years of age. March 20, 1855, he was married to Amy Garrison. The ceremony was performed by Presley Cordell and occurred in Schuyler county. They have had six children, four of whom are now living—Alice A., Elmer I., Etna A., and Cora A. Sarah L., and Lewis H., are deceased. He owns 250 acres of good land, well improved, having 225 rods of drain tile, and good fences. The buildings are all good and the place is in fine condition. Politically Mr. Vail affiliates with the democratic party.

Henry W. Vail, a leading citizen of Industry, is a son of Henry, Sr., and Parmelia (Bridge) Vail, natives of the state of New Jersey. Henry W. Vail was born January 19, 1826, in Butler county, Ohio. When he was six years old, his father died, and he continued to reside with his mother until her death, which occurred in 1851. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1847, and located then near Rushville, Schuyler county, where he resided for 20 years. He owned a fine farm of 292 acres, in that county, and carried on general farming. In 1867, he purchased a farm in Industry township, containing 200 acres, and removed thither. He resided upon the farm until 1883, when he

moved into the village, where he erected a handsome and commodious brick residence, in which he now lives. Mr. Vail was married in Ohio, September 20, 1849, to Rachel Cox. Their union has been blessed with six children—A. L., William T., George W., Orinda, James E. and May. Mr. and Mrs. Vail are members of the Christian church. He is a democrat, politically.

George W. Vail is a son of H. W. and Rachel (Cox) Vail, both natives of the state of Ohio, where H. W., was born in 1826, and his wife in 1829. They were married in their native state, and in 1847, emigrated to Illinois. They are now living in Industry township. George W., was born January 5, 1854, in Schuyler county, Illinois. He was brought up on a farm, obtaining his education in the district school, which he attended during the winter seasons. In March, 1878, he was married to Sarah Butcher, and by this union, has three children—Della R., James O. and Nellie. Mrs. Vail is a member of the Christian church. Mr. Vail is engaged in farming, paying particular attention to fine horses. He owns the following horses; One Clyde, four years old, one Norman, of the same age, two English shire cart horses, eight and five years old, and one Cleveland bay horse, four years old. He has a large barn conveniently arranged for the accommodation of his horses and other stock.

EDUCATIONAL.

On the north side of Main street, and between Downing and Sullivan, is situated the only school building in the town of Industry. This edifice was erected in 1866, and is 22x40 feet in ground

area, and two stories in height. The first teacher in this building was James B. Campbell. The directors were—E. Wright, J. W. Leach and Dr. Creel. The attendance at the school is about 75. The destinies of the scholars are presided over by Mortimer Hall, principal, and Mrs. Scudder, assistant. The first school in the village was taught by John Claybaugh, in the first dwelling house erected on the site of the present town.

RELIGIOUS.

The Cumberland Presbyterian congregation was organized in November, 1843. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

The Methodist Episcopal church of Industry dates its organization back to 1855. (For particulars see Ecclesiastical chapter.)

GOVERNMENT.

The present town board of Industry is constituted as follows: H. W. Vail, Sr., president; Simon Anstine, E. Fish, William Pointer, Jacob Sowers and D. M. Creel. Uream Begthol is street commissioner; W. H. Wyatt, village constable.

SOCIETIES.

Industrial lodge No. 367, A. F. and A. M., was established on the third day of October, 1859, with the following charter members: W. S. Hugby, W. D. Vawter, O. F. Walker, Henry Downen, W. K. Hobert, John Kemper, W. B. Pyle, and W. B. Miller. The first worshipful master was W. S. Hugby. W. D. Vawter was the first senior warden, and O. F. Walker was junior warden. The lodge has a membership of 30. Their hall is located on the corner of Main and Downing streets.

A lodge of the Golden Rule was organized at Industry village recently with 28 charter members, and is now in a flourishing condition. All able-bodied persons, of both sexes, of good moral character, are cordially invited to become members. The lodge meets on Friday nights, on or before the full moon. The following persons are the officers: Chief patriarch, Dr. G. G. Shannon; chief counsellor, Mrs. V. L. Odenweller; chief captain, J. W. Flack; secretary, J. W. Cordell; treasurer, Emma Botchlett; captain of the guard, M. A. Lawyer; first guard, C. W. Flack; second guard, Chas. McGaughey; sentry, John W. Wilhelm; sentinel, A. O. McCoy.

INDUSTRY MUTUAL COUNTY FIRE AND
LIGHTNING INSURANCE COMPANY.

This company was organized and commenced business June 20, 1877, under an act of the legislature concerning township fire insurance companies. During the session of the legislature in 1877, a law was passed providing for county insurance companies, and also providing that township companies could reorganize under the new law as county companies. This company was duly reorganized according to law as a county company, and now insures farm property in all parts of McDonough county. The company's pamphlet for 1885 gives its membership as being 316 in numbers, states that it has \$450,000 worth of risks outstanding, and claims bright prospects for the future. Many farmers of the county are going into this company as their policies in other companies expire.

The officers for 1885 are as follows:

H. W. Vail, Sr., president; A. J. Wilhelm, treasurer; J. E. Vail, secretary. Board of directors, H. W. Vail, Sr., J. W. Miller, C. R. Shannon and A. J. Wilhelm, of Industry township; Hugh Watson, of Scotland township; L. B. Mourning, Benjamin Boyd and W. A. Hutchinson, of Tennessee township; Darius Runkle, Doddsville.

SAW MILL.

There is a saw mill in Industry, located on the corner of Main and Sullivan streets. It was erected in 1854, by Cornelius Adkinson. It is now owned by Mosser & Sullivan, and is operated by J. Hiatt.

The first grist mill in the village of Industry was built by Joel Pennington, in the year 1849, in order to meet the demands for such an institution in this vicinity. It was built on the site of a saw mill, which had been put up some two years before. This grist mill is now the property of Wetherhold & Wells, who are doing a profitable business in the milling line. The mill is situated on Sullivan street.

John Stewart Wells is a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1832, and a son of Benjamin H. and Eliza (Stewart) Wells, also natives of that state. In 1840, the family moved west, settling in Iowa, where they remained until 1858. In that year they removed to Missouri. Benjamin H. still lives in that state, but John S., subject of this sketch, remained there only one year, then came to Illinois, and located in Knox county, where he was employed in a flouring mill. A number of years later he went to Victoria, in the same county, and there

rented a mill with a capacity of 30 barrels per day. He remained there a year, then moved to Wataga, and took charge of a mill at that place, where he was engaged three years; thence he went to Bardolph, McDonough county, where he ran a mill for Henry Booth six months. His next move was to Macomb, where for five years he remained in charge of N. P. Tinsley's mill, after which he removed to Industry and entered the employ of Wetherhold & Penrose, taking charge of their mill. In 1884 he pur-

chased a further interest in the Industry flouring mills. Mr. Wells has been twice married; first, in December, 1866, to Rebecca Patrick, of Knoxville, Knox county, Illinois. She died September 5, 1877, in Wataga, leaving two children—Luella and Eddie F. The latter died on September 19, 1884. Mr. Wells was again married, May 19, 1879, at Victoria, Knox county, to Maggie Levalley. By this union there have been three children—Harry M., Winnie F. and Ray S. The former son died in infancy.

CHAPTER XXX.

PRAIRIE CITY TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in the extreme northeastern corner of the county, and consists of but 18 sections of land. It was originally a full congressional township, but in 1865 it was divided in the center east and west, by an act of the legislature, the north half retaining the name of Prairie City, and the south half taking the name of Bushnell.

Prairie City is an excellent body of prairie land, there being no timber of any consequence within its borders, except beautiful artificial groves here and there, which surround many of the homes of its inhabitants. Two branches of the C., B. & Q. railroad pass through the township, and the flourishing village of Prairie City is located in the north-

eastern corner, the only town within its borders. But little was done in the settlement of the township until the completion of the railroad, when, in a short time, every quarter was taken up and occupied.

ORGANIZATION.

Prairie City township was organized in 1857.

The first township election was held April 7, 1857, at which time W. H. Oglesbee and J. R. Parker were elected justices of the peace, and Leonard Neff, constable.

R. H. McFarland was the first police magistrate, and ex officio justice of the peace, being elected January 15, 1858.

At the time of the organization, Prairie City was a full congressional township, but has since been divided, and the present township of Bushnell erected, as stated.

The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, A. Mead; clerk, Robert Burden, Jr.; assessor, John W. Davis; collector, Robert Burden, Sr.; justices of the peace, C. S. Harris and J. R. King; highway commissioner, A. R. Long; constables, Wm. C. Rush and J. W. Cadwallader; school trustee, Z. A. Foster.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1881, Prairie City township is credited with 459 children between the ages of 6 and 21 years, 341 of whom are enrolled in the six schools in the district township, three of which are graded institutions of learning. The average number of months of school taught is seven and a half. There was one new school building erected during the year, and at present there are six frame buildings in the township. There is also one district in the township which has a library of 157 volumes. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$75, and the lowest, \$40; while the highest wages paid female teachers is \$33, and the lowest, \$19. The estimated value of school property is \$5,900, with \$2,175 as the amount of tax levy for the support of the schools. The district township is also free from any bonded indebtedness. The schools are the pride of the people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Though the first settlement in Prairie City township located here over half a century ago, still, nearly all the other townships were settled, to a greater or less extent, previous to that time. Its growth for a considerable time was not very rapid, but later, was all that could be desired, as the wonderful productive qualities of the soil could not always be left neglected; and to-day, no township in the county can boast of a better class of farms and improvements, or more enterprising citizens.

Henry Brink located on section 2, in 1835. He was well known among the early settlers.

John Griffin also located on section 2, on the present site of Prairie City, in 1835. His name occurs in connection with some of the first events in the history of Prairie City.

Edward Goldsmith was also a settler of 1835. He is mentioned at greater length farther on in this chapter.

Henry Thompson was also one of the pioneers of this township. He took up a location and built his cabin on section 13, in 1836.

As the history of this township is, to a great extent, identical with that of the town of Prairie City, all necessary details will be found in connection with the record of that place, in this chapter, or in the following sketches of

PROMINENT CITIZENS.

John W. King was born January 9, 1820, in Jonesborough, Tennessee. He came to Illinois with his father, Rev. James King, in the year 1834. February 19, 1846, he was united in marriage with

Emily T. McClure, who was born in Berksville, Cumberland county, Kentucky, July 19, 1820, and removed with her parents to Morgan county Illinois, about 1825, and to McDonough county in 1834. Both families, King's and McClure's, are of Irish and English ancestry. During the month following his marriage, Mr. King removed to Prairie City township, where he resided until his death, October 18, 1865. He was an earnest and sincere christian gentleman. He was much interested in the cause of education and in politics, was a conservative, yet staunch republican. By industry and economy he converted the wild unbroken prairie into a comfortable and pleasant home, and left at his death, an estate valued at \$25,000.

J. Richard King, a farmer, was born in Prairie City township, October 29, 1857. He is a son of John W., and Emily (McClure) King. He grew to manhood in his native township, and received a good education, attending the district school, and latter, Hedding college, at Abingdon, Illinois. He subsequently went to St. Louis, and took a course of instruction at the Mound City commercial college, of which institution he is a graduate. He is an experienced teacher in the public schools, and was for two years, principal at the commercial department at Hedding college. He is now engaged in farming upon his father's estate. In 1885, he was elected justice of the peace, by the republican party, to serve for a term of four years. He is a prominent citizen and held in much esteem by all.

James M. King, a prosperous farmer of Prairie City township, is a son of

Thomas and Mary (Holden) King. He was born in 1838 near Colmar, in Tennessee township in McDonough county, Illinois. He lived in his native town until 10 years old, then moved with his parents to Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until the fall of 1855. At that date he went to Missouri, where he remained a few weeks, and returned to McDonough county, locating then in Walnut Grove township, where he resided 19 years, then removed to his present home on section 9, Prairie City township. He was married in the fall of 1858, to Mary Tracy, of Ohio, and by this union, has seven children—Oscar, living in Walnut Grove township; F. W., Laura, Nellie, Harvey, Maria and Joseph E., living with their parents. Mr. King owns 539 acres of land, all in cultivation, with fine improvements. He pays considerable attention to the rearing of fine horses, also sheep, cattle and other stock. He is at present acting as school director of his district, and is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief society. In politics he is liberal, and not bound to any party. Mrs. King is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Samuel P. King, a well known farmer of Prairie City township, is a son of Thomas and Mary (Holden) King, and was born in Warren county, Illinois, in 1847. When five or six years of age, he came with his parents to McDonough county, where the greater part of his life has been spent. At the age of 17 years, he enlisted in the service of his country, joining the 47th Illinois infantry in 1864, and served until the close of the war, or about one year. He returned home from the army and remained with his parents

until 26 years old, when he was married December 24, 1873, to Zerilda D. Paugh, of Brown county, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with two children—Edmund Eugene and Gertie Clover. In 1875, Mr. King removed to Union county Iowa, where he purchased and improved a farm of 80 acres. He resided upon the same five years, returning in 1880 to this county, and purchasing 80 acres of land in Prairie City township, upon which he has since lived. He has a good farm, all cultivated and improved. Mr. and Mrs. King are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is a member of the G. A. R. and the Anti-Horse-Thief association. In politics he is independent, and is a worthy and esteemed citizen.

Sanger S. Stearns, a well known farmer and leading citizen of Prairie City township, was born April 9, 1815, in Oneida county, New York. His parents were Phineas and Mary (Cooper) Stearns, the former a native of Massachusetts, and the latter of New Hampshire. Sanger S. Stearns removed to Illinois in 1839, and settled in Fulton county. He came to McDonough county, December 25, 1864, and located where he now lives, on section 9, Prairie City township. He owns 400 acres of valuable land, all under cultivation. His buildings were erected at a cost of \$4,500, and are commodious and comfortable. He carries on general farming, and is in prosperous circumstances. Mr. Stearns was married in 1843, to Clarissa Foliatt, of New York. She died February 21, 1861, leaving him four children—Royal De Kalb, now a resident of Lincoln, Nebraska, engaged in the practice of law; Annette, wife of Luther Russell, a far-

mer in Iowa; Olive, who was married to Edwin Reagan, and died March 12, 1885; and Florence R., wife of Allen Hall, of Prairie City township. Mr. Stearns was married in 1861, to Sarah Laughry, by whom he has three children—Paul S., Clara M., and Josephine. Mrs. Stearns is a member of the Presbyterian church. He has been road commissioner two years, and school director seven years. He is, politically, a republican.

Francis T. Emory, son of John and Deborah (Towne) Emory, is a native of New Hampshire, where he was born July 24, 1811. His ancestors for several generations past, were of New England origin, his great grandfather having been in the French war of 1755 and '65. His grandfather was soldier in the war of the revolution, and lived with his wife 70 years. Francis T. began at the age of 16 years to earn his own livelihood, and at 25 gave to his father's family \$600, all of his hard earning, and started again with nothing. He now owns a splendid farm of 560 acres, all under cultivation, and finely improved. He came to McDonough county in December, 1855, and settled where he now resides, on section 9, Prairie City township. He was married November 5, 1845, to Mary Smith, a native of England. Three children have blest their union—Homer and Warham, living in Prairie City township, and Francis F., living in Massachusetts. The latter is by profession, a mechanical engineer, and although but 26 years old, is a master mechanic, employed in that capacity by the Fitchburg steam engine company. Mr. Emory and his wife are members of

the Congregational church. He has acted as school director of his district for a number of years, and is politically a republican. Mr. Emory's present prosperity is due entirely to his own industry and wise management, he having accumulated his large property without assistance from any one. He is one of the most highly respected citizens of this township.

John J. Serven was born in Cayuga county, New York, February 9, 1832. He lived with his parents until 16 years old. He was then hired out by his father to a man named Benjamin Gould, to work upon a farm 25 miles from home. He remained there 15 months, receiving eight and one-third dollars per month, his father taking his wages. He then returned home, and assisted his father upon the farm during harvest and haying, then went to Huron, New York, and began learning the carpenter and joiner's trade with A. M. Gurnee, with whom he worked two years, receiving \$50 the first year, and \$60 the second. The following year he worked as foreman, for \$19 per month, then went to Seneca county, and remained three months, employed in a shop. The following summer he worked for \$19 per month, then returned to his home and remained for a time. He next went to Kelloggsville, where he worked at his trade. In the fall of that year, 1854, he removed to Peoria county, Illinois, and soon after to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois; thence, a few months later, he worked for Mr. C. Willcoxon, of Fulton county, Illinois, where he lived three years, then moved to near Cuba, Illinois, and followed his trade, two years after which, he pur-

chased, and moved to the farm, where he now lives, in Prairie City township. He has a large and well improved farm, which he manages successfully. Mr. Serven was married April 29, 1859, to Nancy A. Nebergall, and they have had 10 children—William H., born August 15, 1862; Mary E., born October 24, 1863; Aaron E., born March 15, 1865; James P., born June 23, 1869; Ephraim W., born April 5, 1871; Thomas C., born December 30, 1872; Aletha B., born September 23, 1874, and died June 28, 1877; Emma, born September 29, 1877; Hannah P., born May 14, 1880; and Perry, born June 28, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Serven hold membership with the Christian church.

James H. Serven, farmer and stock dealer, of Prairie City township, is a son of Henry and Hannah (Myers) Serven, natives of New York. The subject of this sketch was born in Cayuga county, New York, in the year 1839. In 1855 he came to Illinois, and located in Fulton county, where he worked for five years at the carpenter's trade. He then moved to section 11, Prairie City, his present residence. He has a desirable farm, containing 227 acres, all in cultivation, with substantial and valuable improvements. He keeps thoroughbred short-horn cattle; also two Norman horses, besides other stock. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief association, and politically, a democrat. When Mr. Serven settled in this county he was in comparatively limited circumstances, but has been successful in his undertakings, and is now in the enjoyment of financial prosperity. He was married February 23, 1863, to Mary J.

Nebergall, of Cuba, Illinois. They have four children—Delia Etta, Leander Peter, Lillie May and Florence El-nora.

John H. Dunbar, a prosperous farmer of Prairie City township, is a son of Noah W. and Sarah (Hope) Dunbar, and was born April 4, 1826, in the state of New York. He came to Illinois in June, 1845, and settled in Fulton county, where he remained until 1853. At that date he removed to McDonough county, and located where he now resides, on section 13, Prairie City township. He owns 240 acres of land, which is well cultivated and improved. His residence was erected at a cost of \$2,000, and is commodious and comfortable. His barn and other buildings are of the best class. Mr. Dunbar was married in 1851, to Nancy Hendricks, of Ohio, and by this union had one child—Henry, who is now a Nebraska farmer. Mrs. Dunbar died in the spring of 1852, and in June, 1853, Mr. Dunbar was married to Martha J. Rolle, of Ohio. They are the parents of five children—Maggie, wife of Milton Campbell, of Iowa; Elmer O., who is married and living on a farm rented of his father; Clarence S., Grace and Albert, deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Dunbar are members of the Presbyterian church. He is, politically, a democrat, and has served as school director nine years.

William H. Martin is a son of Lucius T. and Elizabeth (Kreider) Martin. Lucius T. Martin came to McDonough county in 1853, and located in Prairie City township, where he resided until the time of his death, in 1867. His widow now resides upon the homestead

with her son Benjamin Martin, and daughter Eva Martin. William H. Martin was born in Prairie City township in the year 1855, and was reared and educated in this county. In 1879 he was married to Hattie E. Leard, of Prairie City, and by this union has three children—Lucius T., Maggie Z. and Nora E. He has a good farm, comprising 180 acres of well-improved land, and is engaged in general farming. Mrs. Martin is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Martin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically, a republican.

F. J. Breiner is a native of Alsace, that province, at that time, being a part of France, but now belongs to Germany. He was born about the year 1815. At the age of two years he came to America with his parents, landing at Philadelphia, in August, 1817. His father was a weaver by trade, and followed that occupation in this country until the time of his death, September 19, 1839. He resided in Pennsylvania, where he died. His widow, mother of the subject of this sketch, died in that state in 1872. F. J. Breiner was married to Anna Oberbeck, and removed to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1852. Three years later he came to Prairie City township, and in 1857 moved to the farm where he now lives, on the northwest quarter of section 5, Prairie City township. He is by trade a carpenter, but for the past 25 years has been engaged in farming. On account of impaired health he has been unable to perform hard labor for four years. Mr. and Mrs. Breiner are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. They have had born to them

13 children—Joseph, born November 3, 1835, married to Anna Swigle; William, born September 6, 1839, married to Elizabeth Dunbar; Alfred A., born March 17, 1841, and died September 1, 1852; Lewis, born October 18, 1842, married to Mary King; George D., born August 28, 1844, married to Frances Alexander; Margaret C., born September 4, 1846, married to Hugh M. Kinade; Eliza, born October 26, 1848, and died June 3, 1852; Jacob, born October 2, 1850, married to Ella Harris, who died in 1883, and he is now married to Jane Harris, a sister of his former wife; Mary E., born June 7, 1856, now the wife of N. P. Devaughn; and Frank, born August 28, 1859, married to Mattie Smith. Three children died in infancy.

Silas Houghton is a native of Massachusetts, and a son of Joel and Peggy Houghton. In early life he learned the carpenters' trade. In 1837 he emigrated to this state, and located at Quincy, following his trade as contractor and builder, until 1849, when he emigrated overland to California, with ox teams. There he was employed in packing and mining. After an absence of three years he returned to Quincy, Illinois, and followed his former occupation. He was married in 1852 to Lucy C. Tibbles, of Hancock county, Illinois, but formerly from Ohio. She died in 1857, leaving one child, named Eva. The mother was buried in the Bushnell cemetery. In 1861 he was again married to Lucinda M. Fuller, of Fulton county, Illinois, formerly from New York. He then moved to Bushnell, McDonough county, where his second wife died, in 1865, and was also buried in the Bushnell

cemetery. They were both members of the Methodist Episcopal church. Since the death of his second wife he has resided most of the time on his farm, in Prairie City township. His daughter, Eva, was married in 1880 to Simeon Pigman, of Omaha, Nebraska, but they now reside at Ogden, Utah territory.

Jonah Lindsay, deceased, a former resident of Prairie City township, was born in Ohio, June 16, 1807. He was a son of Stephen and Rachel (Randel) Lindsay. He was married in Ohio to Anna Stoop, February 1, 1826, and by this marriage, had six children—Rachel, wife of C. Andrews, of this county; Ellen, who was married to Shadrack Overbay, and died in 1858; Margaret, who was married to David Barnhart, and died July 26, 1868; Nathan, living in Walnut Grove township; Stephen, who died in 1884, and Serena, wife of Edward Hunt, of this county. Mr. Lindsay owned 200 acres of well-improved land in Prairie City township, where he settled in 1856. Mrs. Lindsay died some time previous to this, and he was again married, in 1856, to Mrs. Mary (Sandidge) Clark, widow of Edward Clark, and daughter of Daniel and Permelia (Tate) Sandidge. Her first husband, Edward Clark, died November 19, 1854, leaving her with one child, Permelia, now the wife of E. T. Wolfe. Jonah Lindsay died January 29, 1873, at his home, in Prairie City township, where his widow now resides, with her daughter, Mrs. E. T. Wolfe.

William A. Posey, deceased, was born in Morgan county, Illinois, December 25, 1827, and was a son of William C. and Sarah (Rannells) Posey. William A.

Posey was married November 4, 1851, to Mary M. Ward, of Bourbon county, Kentucky, and in 1853, came to McDonough county, and in the fall of 1854 settled on section 18, Prairie City township, where he resided until the time of his death, November 2, 1883. He owned 240 acres of land, a well-cultivated and desirable farm, upon which his widow now resides with her daughter. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and once belonged to the I. O. O. F. He was elected and served one year as assessor of this township, about 1870 or 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Posey were the parents of four children—William Ward, now living in Las Vegas, New Mexico, and is a railroad conductor on the Hot Springs branch of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad; John A., who is engaged in farming, in Nebraska; Mary Olive, wife of Gilham Hall, of this township, and Martha Ida, who died at the age of two years.

William H. Tannehill, son of John F. and Althea (King) Tannehill, was born in Fort Madison, Iowa, in 1846. He came to McDonough county, and September 1, 1871 was married to Ettie J. Matthews, daughter of Rev. Jacob Matthews, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church. Two children have been born to them—Anna M. and Harvey H. Mr. Tannehill owns a fine farm, containing 160 acres of land, all of which is improved, and is engaged in farming. He is a republican in politics, and ranks among the best class of McDonough county's citizens.

Enoch Hall came to McDonough county 1861, and located then in Mound township, where he remained till 1867. In

that year he removed to Bushnell township. He has an excellent farm containing 200 acres of land, all under cultivation and well improved. He is a good farmer, everything about his place indicating thrift and comfort. Enoch Hall was born in Ohio, in 1832, and is a son George W. and Elizabeth (Gilham) Hall, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Ohio. Enoch was married in 1853, to Elizabeth Linton, of Ohio, and by this union has eight children—Mattie J., wife of Frank Leard, of Prairie city township; John P., in Bushnell township; L. Allen, in Prairie city township; Gilham F., in the same place; Dora Olive, William H.; Ed. H. and Minnie May living with their parents. Mr. Hall has been commissioner of highways, and is a republican in politics. George W. Hall died in Ohio in 1873. His wife, Elizabeth (Gilham) Hall, died in 1855.

PRAIRIE CITY.

This town is situated on a beautiful rolling prairie, surrounded by a country which, in fertility of soil, is not surpassed in the state of Illinois. The whole country is dotted over with some of the finest and best improved farms in the county. Prairie City is truly a city of the prairie, and its founders could not have selected a more beautiful and eligible location, or a name more appropriate for the town. The place was laid out on the projected line of the Northern cross, now Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, in 1854, by Ezra Cadwallader, Anson Smith, Ezra D. Smith and Edwin Reed, men of excellent judgment and more than ordinary business qualifications. In the store-room of Parker & Barnes, Rev. Truman

Grigsby, a Baptist minister, preached the first sermon in the town. Rev. Samuel Dilly, a Congregationalist minister, was next, preaching a short time thereafter in the house of Ezra Smith. The town is laid out with streets running east and west, and north and south. The original town comprised only 40 acres, and lots were made 66x120 feet. Several additions have since been made to the town, and it now covers considerable ground; but the principal portion of it is located on the northwest quarter of section 1, of Prairie city township, 17 miles from Macomb. In 1855, a frame school house was built, in size 20x30 feet, on Clay street. The following year, (1856) the Presbyterians erected a church building, being the first in the town. Ezra Cadwallader erected the first building for hotel purposes—the City Hotel.

In 1856, Alonzo Barnes, James R. Parker and Joseph Drake platted the first southern addition to the town, giving a lot to any one who would build a house thereon, costing not less than \$150. This had the desired effect, inducing many to come here and make their homes. The place now grew so rapidly that it became necessary to incorporate as a town. Accordingly, on Saturday, January 10, 1857, a public meeting was held and the question voted for or against incorporation. Thirty-nine votes were cast for and five against. The proposition having been carried, an election was held on Saturday, January 24, at two o'clock P. M., for the purpose of choosing five trustees, when the following were elected: Daniel Negley, L. H. Bradbury, J. B. Robinson, George Hittle and M. T. Hand. A. Fisher was chosen as the first clerk of the board.

HOW PRAIRIE CITY WAS NAMED.

The following is gleaned from an article in the opening number of the *Prairie City Bugle*: "In the spring of 1854 only one house marked the spot where now stands Prairie city. It was in that year that the project of building the Northern Cross railroad through the Military Tract was talked of. The same year Alonzo Barnes, and Major J. R. Parker, of Canton, concluded to remove to those parts. A man named Edward Goldsmith and his family occupied the only house, in what is now Prairie city. It was a frame, and stood on the west side of the railroad, and is now used as a barn by Daniel Marsh. Messrs. Parker and Barnes applied to the Goldsmiths for a room. They were looked upon with suspicion by this worthy family, who could not see what in the world they wished a room away out in the prairie for. They secured the room, however, Mr. Barnes returning to Canton, and from there to St. Louis to purchase goods, and the Major remaining to fit the room up as a store. By this time the road was completed. While purchasing goods, Mr. Barnes was asked where he desired them shipped. Here was a question that even puzzled the squire. He knew that at the crossing of the old state road (now Main street) and the Northern Cross (now C. B. & Q.) railroad, was the place he wanted the goods, but it had no name. Ezra Cadwallader, from Ellisville, had staked off a town on the north side of Main street, but had not named it. "Well," said the squire, "ship them to Prairie City, Illinois." The goods came, and the name, like Messrs. Parker &

Barnes, stuck to the place. They succeeded. Prairie city became a thriving village; new stores and dwellings were erected; churches and school buildings followed.

THE BEGINNING.

Edward Goldsmith and family were the first who resided on the present site of Prairie City. They had been there some time before the town was thought of. About 1862 the family removed to Fulton county, locating on Spoon river. They resided there until 1883, when they went out to Kansas, to live with two of their sons, who resided there. They lived there till March, 1885, when they returned to Prairie City. Here, in the very place where he was the first white resident, he died, within a day or two after his return from Kansas.

The next to come in were Evan Davis and family. Mr. Davis built the first dwelling house erected in Prairie City, after the site was chosen in the spring of 1854. It is now standing in the east part of town, and belongs to the Lyon's estate. It is occupied by Prof. Harris, principal of schools. Ezra Cadwallader and Ezra D. Smith erected the second house in the new town. The first business in the new town was done by Major J. R. Parker and Alonzo Barnes, in a room of Goldsmith's house, in the spring of 1854. They kept a general stock. Mr. Barnes, shortly afterward, erected a store building and increased his stock, and in the spring of 1856, Alexander Fisher entered into partnership, the firm name being Barnes & Fisher. Mr. Barnes afterward sold out and engaged in the hardware trade, which he contin-

ued until 1882, when he removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he still resides.

The next merchant was Joseph Drake. He built a store, and put in a general stock. The building which he erected is still in use, being occupied by the Prairie City bank. Drake remained in business here until about 1863, when he engaged in buying horses and mules for the army. After the war, he commenced hauling goods across the plains. He is now farming in Fulton county, south of Canton.

Davis Brothers built the next store, in 1855, opening up with a general stock in December, of that year. The post office is now in that building. In the spring of 1856, they sold out to Terpin and Brinkerhoff.

Charles C. Davis, also built a store about that time. His was also a general stock.

E. Cadwallader opened the first furniture store in Prairie City, in 1855, in a portion of the hotel building owned by him, and which was afterward destroyed by fire.

L. H. Bradbury engaged in the furniture business in 1855, on the west side of Washington street. He afterward added a stock of dry goods, which he continued a number of years, when he took his son into partnership. He afterward retired from the firm and removed to Kansas. His son, Benjamin F., continued the business until the spring of 1883, when he disposed of the stock to W. F. Wilson & Co. This firm ran the business about a year, when they sold out to Jefferson Louk, who in turn sold to Scott & Scott, the present representatives.

Sanford and Babcock engaged in the sale of general merchandise during the year 1856, and continued the same until February 17, 1858, when they were closed up by the sheriff.

Vanloon and White opened a general store in 1856, which they continued two years, when they closed out the stock, Vanloon moving away. Mr. White is still a resident of Prairie City, and is a member of the dry goods firm of White & Foster.

M. T. Hand, also, opened a general store during the year 1856. He ran the same a couple of years when he closed out the stock and has since led a retired life, being still a resident of Prairie City.

Moses T. Hand was born in Essex county, New Jersey, on the 4th day of November, 1807. His parents, Henry and Sarah (Davis) Hand, were also natives of New Jersey. His father's ancestors were natives of Holland, and his mother's of England and Holland. When Moses was but a child, his parents removed to New York city, and from there to what was then known as the Genesee country, now Genesee county, where they remained until Moses was 12 years old. They then removed to a point six miles above Mount Morris, known as "White Woman's Tract." There they lived about six years, then moved to Huron county, Ohio, where his father died in 1831. In 1835, Moses went to Greenbush, Ohio, and resided in that township nearly 22 years, all of the time on one place. In the fall of 1856, he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in Prairie City, where he now ranks among the early settlers, and where he has ever since resided. Mr. Hand

was married in Ohio, May 4, 1831, to Sarah Ann Squire, who died in Ohio, February 9, 1835, leaving him one child—Henry, now married to Catherine Buckner, and living in Shenandoah, Iowa, where he is engaged in the imported stock business. December 23, 1835, Mr. Hand was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, widow of Thornton Crawford, and daughter of Alexander Stapp. She was born and reared in Nicholas county, Kentucky, where her father died. Her mother moved to Warren county, in 1835, and died near Greenbush, in that county, November 26, 1860. Mrs. Hand had two children by her first marriage—John and Sarah. John Crawford was married to Rebecca Morris, and died near Walnut Grove, in McDonough county; Sarah Crawford is the wife of Henry T. Park, and lives near Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Hand are the parents of seven children—Mary, wife of Richard Silver, living near Seward, Nebraska; Ann Eliza, wife of James F. Hartford, living in Warren county; Giles F., married to Eliza Jane Brink, and living in Fremont county, Iowa; Caroline, wife of John Cope, the hardware merchant at Prairie City; Jane, wife of R. P. Maxwell; Oscar, married to Mary Curtis, and living in Prairie City, and Elizabeth, married to William H. Ferguson, a son of Rev. James Ferguson, a Methodist minister of Avon, Illinois. Mr. Hand has now retired from active pursuits. Both Mr. and Mrs. Hand have always been leading members of the Methodist church, and are now highly esteemed by all.

L. I. Washburn engaged in the sale of drugs on the south side of Main street, in the spring of 1856, which he operated

until 1866, when he disposed of the same to D. C. Folsom & Company, going to Gilson, this state, and afterward to Griggsville, where he later failed in business.

John Black came in 1856, being the first dentist in the place. He remained about three years, when he went to Rushville, and afterward removed to Cuba, this state.

The first doctor was Henry Kreider, who came in March, 1856. The next physician was A. L. Kimber, who also came in 1856. He entered into partnership with Dr. Kreider, continuing one year, although he lived in Prairie City, about three years.

W. W. Amos was the first painter. He now resides near Olathe, in Johnson county, Kansas.

The first carpenter was named Daniel Riggs.

Jack and Evans, and McFarland and Lancaster, opened wagon shops in the place in 1855.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1884, A. Mead erected a handsome brick building on the north side of Main street, in which he keeps a large and varied assortment of dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, carpets, curtains, etc. His building is a handsome structure, 23x70 feet, and two stories in height, the upper floor being used principally for the storage of goods, and the lower floor for his salesroom. He commenced business here in 1867, in the building now occupied by A. P. Lanphere.

Alfred Mead came with his parents to McDonough county, in 1841, and settled in Walnut Grove township. He was born October 8, 1839, in Macon City,

Missouri, and is a son of Nathan and Nancy (Hand) Mead, natives of New York state. Alfred Mead was married November 26, 1865, to Ruth Holcomb, of Plymouth. Four children have blessed this union—Frank, Eva, George and Mabel. Mr. Mead is an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal church and was on the circuit two years. He is now, church trustee and Sabbath school superintendent. He is prominent also in county and town affairs, being at present, one of the board of county supervisors, and has served upon the city board seven years, being chairman one year, and seven years school director. He has always been in sympathy with the republican party and is an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance, favoring prohibition. He enlisted during the war of the rebellion, in October, 1861, in company F, of the 55th Illinois infantry, and served three years. He acted as wagon-master of the 15th army corps, and participated in the battles of Shiloh, Russell House, siege of Corinth and Colliersville. He is the owner of considerable real estate in Prairie City. Has been in business the most of the time since 1867, and is now handling a general stock of merchandise.

J. A. Hamilton occupies one of the handsome brick blocks on the north side of Main street, with a general stock. He commenced the business on the south side of Main street, in 1855, and continued there until October, 1884, when his new store building was finished. It is 24x70 feet in size, and two stories high. He carries a large stock of clothing, gents' furnishing goods, hats and caps, boots and shoes, etc. He also handles

furniture and undertaking goods. Mr. Hamilton is well known as one of the leading men of Prairie City. Having been connected with the place during, nearly the entire period of its existence, he has always been in the front rank in all public enterprises, as will be seen by a perusal of these pages.

George A. Seeley, general merchant, is located on the north side of Main street, in the brick block. He began the business November 1, 1884. He carries a stock of groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, hats and caps, etc. His store room is 25x75 feet in size.

J. N. Fast, dealer in general merchandise, is located on the south side of Main street, the first door east of the railroad. His building is a two-story frame 20x40. He commenced business in 1882.

A. P. Lanphere, grocer, is located on the south side of Main street, in the first store building west of the railroad. He commenced business here in 1878. He has a well assorted stock of family groceries, canned goods, flour, cigars, etc. His store building is 18x44 feet in ground area, two stories in height.

A. P. Lanphere is a son of Caleb P. and Lucinda Martin Lanphere, natives of New York. The subject of this sketch was born in Oneida county, New York, January 28, 1831. In 1842, he came with his parents to Monmouth, Warren county, this state, where he remained until 1857. In that year he removed to Whiteside county, where he remained until 1862. In that year he enlisted in company I, 112th regiment Illinois infantry, Col. Thomas J. Henderson, commanding regiment. He held the rank of first sergeant

and did gallant service for three years, during which time he, with the regiment, was in 18 general engagements and over 100 skirmishes. After the war closed, he came to Prairie City, this county. In 1866, he was married to Julia A. Barnes, one of the teachers in the old academy, in Prairie City, and formerly of Canton, Illinois. They have four children—Frank, Hattie, Albert and Laura. He is the owner of a fine residence and store building, and has been in the grocery business for over eight years. He was formerly in the carriage manufactory with F. A. Woodmansee, of this place. Himself and wife are Baptists in religious faith, and he is a staunch republican in politics. He has been elected three terms as village trustee, and held one term as president of the board.

P. P. Rigdon, dealer in groceries and provisions, is located on the south side of Main street. He commenced business on the 1st of April, 1885. His building is a two-story frame.

L. T. Drake, grocer and butcher, has his place of business on the north side of Main street. He commenced business in February, 1885. His building is 25x70 feet.

L. T. Drake is a son of Israel and Cynthia (Humes) Drake, natives of the state of New York. The subject of this sketch was born in the same state in 1850. At the age of 20 years he left his native home and came to Illinois, and settled in Avon, Fulton county, where he resided 10 years. In the spring of 1880, he removed to McDonough county, and located at Prairie City, where he is now a resident. He was united in marriage February 3, 1875, with Ida F. Seabee, a

daughter of Charles W. Sebree, of Fulton county. They are the parents of one child—Luther Harley. Although only a short time a resident here, Mr. Drake has manifested an interest in the growth and development of the young city which he has chosen for his home, and is an estimable and worthy citizen.

J. R. May commenced business here in January, 1884. He handles groceries, queensware, etc. His store is located on the south side of Main street, and is 28x80 feet in dimensions.

Alfred H. Wagner, jeweler, is located near the corner of Washington and Main streets. He commenced business in the fall of 1865.

F. A. Woodmansee has the only livery and feed stable in Prairie City. It is located on the west side of Washington street, between the business center and the depot. Robert Coombs built the stable and commenced business in 1874. He sold out to the present proprietor. His building is 80x44 feet in size.

H. W. Kreider, druggist, is located on the south side of Main street. The business was established by him in 1867. He handles drugs, toilet articles, patent medicines, druggists' sundries, books and stationery, paints, oils and wall paper. A sketch of Dr. Kreider will be found in the Medical chapter.

E. M. L. Brinkerhoff, druggist, commenced business in Prairie City in November, 1860. He is located on the west side of Washington street, in a building 20x60 feet in size.

W. T. Magee, dealer in, and manufacturer of harness and saddlery, is located on the south side of Main street, and his building is the last business structure on

the east end of that street. He commenced business in January, 1866. He has the only establishment of the kind in Prairie City, and receives a large patronage.

W. T. McGee, the proprietor, is a son of Rev. A. McGee, of Prairie City. He was born in 1835, in New Concord, Muskingum county, Ohio. He came to Illinois in 1856, and settled at Farmington. One year later, he went to Livingston county, Illinois, where he resided two years. August 15, 1861, he enlisted in the 39th Illinois infantry, and was in the service four years and four months. On his return from the army, he came to Prairie City and engaged in harness making. He was married in November, 1866, to Carrie E. Conklin, of Canton, Illinois. They have two children—Andrew and Nina N. Mr. McGee is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and the I. O. O. F.

J. W. Cope & Company, deal in hardware, implements, furniture, and undertaking goods. They commenced business in January, 1884, in their present location, on the north side of Main street. Their building is 24x70 feet, and two stories in height.

The art gallery of N. C. Cox, is located on the south side of Main street. He came here in March, 1885, and has already won a reputation as an artist. He is prepared to do all kinds of photographing and enlarging.

N. C. Cox, son of Samuel and Jane (Hampton) Cox, was born in 1834, in the state of Kentucky. His mother was a sister of the Hon. Wade Hampton. In 1865, N. C. Cox moved to Logan county, Ohio, where he resided 20

years, coming to Prairie City, McDonough county, from that state, in 1885. He was married in 1854, to L. A. Norvill, a daughter of Rufus Norvill. They have two children—John G., and Albert C., Mr. Cox enlisted in 1862, in the 84th Illinois infantry, and participated in all the battles of his regiment, serving as sergeant of company A. He is now a member of the G. A. R., at Macomb. Mr. Cox and all his family are members of the Christian church.

George C. Steach, wagon and carriage maker, has his shop on the corner of Main and Center streets. He has facilities to make carriages and wagons to order, and does all kinds of repairing. His shop is two stories in height, and 18x50 feet in size.

The blacksmithing and repair shop of R. R. Steach, is located on the north side of Main street, west of the railroad. He commenced business in 1872, He does horse-shoeing, repairs agricultural implements, and does general job work.

Robert R. Steach, a son of Adam and Julia (Shaw) Steach, was born in Franklin, Venango county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1836. He came to this state in 1855, and to McDonough county in 1869. January 1, 1863, he was united in marriage with Emily Boman, of Iowa. They are the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters—George, Carrie, Arthur, Grace, and Elden. Mr. Steach is a prominent citizen of Prairie City, and has been for the past four years, a member of the board of trustees, of Prairie City, and still holds that position. He is a supporter of the democratic party. He owns considera-

ble real estate in Prairie City, comprising two houses, a shop, and six lots, and other property.

Thomas E. Bivens, carriage and wagon maker, has his shop on the south side of Main street, west of the railroad. He commenced business here in 1863.

Thomas E. Bivens, a resident of Prairie City, was born August 26, 1833, in Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (McClure) Bivens. Thomas E. Bivens came to this county, May 10, 1850. March 22, 1860, he was married to Margaret Games, a daughter of Richard S. Games, of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of seven children—Catherine E., wife of Edwin Haw, of Prairie City; Florence E., wife of William Sherwood, of Fulton county; Arnetta V., wife of Robert Hoge, of Ava, Illinois; George S., Samantha J., Roscoe B., and Anna Maria, living with their parents. Mr. Bivens enlisted July 14, 1861, in company C, of the 1st Missouri engineers, and served until October 9, 1862. He participated in four battles. At the siege of Corinth, May 28, 1862, he had his right leg shot entirely off by the explosion of a shell. He is the owner of real estate in Prairie City, consisting of a dwelling house, shop and two lots. He is a republican and a member of the G. A. R.

Hugh Robertson has a blacksmith shop adjoining G. C. Steach's wagon shop. He does horse shoeing and general blacksmithing. This shop was established by J. B. Robinson shortly after the town was started. He afterward removed to Peoria, where he subsequently died.

Hugh Robertson is a native of Scotland, born January 9, 1834, and is a son of Robert and Janet Robertson. He emigrated to America in 1855, and settled in St. Lawrence county, New York, where he remained until May, 1857. At that date he came to McDonough county, and located at Prairie City. On his arrival here he entered the employ of Matthew McComb, and continued working for him until January 1, 1860, when he became a partner of Mr. McComb. July 1, 1861, this partnership was dissolved, Mr. Robertson then enlisted in company G, of the 1st Illinois cavalry. He served three months and nine days and was discharged while a prisoner of war. He was blacksmith of his company. He escaped injury, with the exception of a slight wound received at the battle of Lexington, Missouri. After returning from the army, he bought out the blacksmith shop of his former partner, Mr. McComb, and has, since that time, followed that occupation in Prairie City. He owns in addition to his shop, a dwelling house and 13 lots in Prairie City. In 1863, he was united in marriage with Hattie N. Lupper, a daughter of Joseph Lupper, of Crawford county, Pennsylvania. By this union there are six children living—Joseph L., now engaged in teaching school in Fulton county; Roscoe B., living on a farm in Prairie City township; Robert M., Starr B., Maggie M., and Leslie M. Four children, three sons and two daughters, are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Robertson are members of the Presbyterian church. He is politically, a republican, and an advocate of temperance. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and has been for three years

treasurer of the lodge. Mr. Robertson is one of the sterling citizens of Prairie City, and enjoys the respect of all.

Heslip Phillips, who combines the business of painter and designer, with that of carpenter and builder, commenced in these lines in Prairie City, in 1858. Heslip Phillips, the earliest settler of Prairie City, now residing here, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, August 19, 1830. His parents were George and Susan (Lemon) Phillips, the former of English, and the latter of German descent. The subject of this sketch was reared in his native state, and came to McDonough county in 1853. He located at Virgil, a little east of Prairie City, where he resided till 1858, then removed to Prairie City, which has since been his home. July 10, 1861, he enlisted in the 9th Missouri infantry—the call for Illinois being full. The regiment rendezvoused at St. Louis. Their first service was at Cape Girardeau, after which they returned to St. Louis, thence to Lexington, Booneville, Springfield, after Price, culminating in the battle of Pea Ridge. He was then transferred to the 59th Illinois infantry, and reported to General Grant's army, at Corinth, where he took part in the engagement, thence to Shiloh, and was soon after transferred to the army of the Cumberland. On the 14th of April, 1862, he was appointed second lieutenant, his commission bearing the signatures of Governor Richard Yates, Secretary of State C. M. Hatch, and Allen Fuller, adjutant general of Illinois state militia, and read, "Promoted for meritorious conduct at Pea Ridge, March 6, 7 and 8." After the battle of Shiloh, he

was in Buell's army of the Ohio, serving in Kentucky, and participated in engagements at Perryville, Stone River, Nashville, Franklin, and many others. He was honorably discharged July 10, 1864, and mustered out at Camp Chase, Ohio. He then returned to Prairie City. Mr. Phillips was married June 1, 1856, to Eliza Dunbar, and by this union, has three children—Hiram, living in Denver; Virginia, living at Hastings, Nebraska, and Heslip. Mrs. Phillips died in Prairie City, March 1, 1875. Mr. Phillips is a member of the Grand Army post, and also of the A. F. and A. M.

S. P. Tobie, jeweler and watchmaker, commenced business in this city, in 1860. He handles watches, clocks, silverware, and sporting goods. His building is 14x40.

The bakery business of Prairie City is carried on by Henry Trumpy. Henry Trumpy, a resident of Prairie City, is a native of Switzerland, where he was born in the year 1833. He came to this state in 1848, and settled at East St. Louis. In 1867, he removed to McDonough county, and located at Prairie City, which has since been his residence. Mr. Trumpy was married in March, 1855, to Mahala Cunningham, a native of Indiana. Their union has been blessed with five children—Frederick, living in Havana, Illinois; George, a resident of Avon, Illinois; Mattie, married to Robert Burden, and living in Prairie City; Sophia and Henry, living with their parents. Mr. Trumpy owns residence property in Prairie City. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he now holds the office of past grand.

Crissey & Bostwick were established in the lumber business in Prairie City in 1878. They have a good trade, not only at home, but in the country surrounding, and are the only lumber dealers in the town. Besides lumber, lath and shingles, they handle lime and cement, and carry in stock, doors, sash and blinds.

George L. Bostwick, lumber dealer at Prairie City, is a native of Warren county, Illinois, and a son of Alanson and Abigail E. (Crissey) Bostwick, natives of Connecticut. Alanson Bostwick died in 1876, and his wife, Abigail, died in 1844. George L. came to McDonough county in 1878, and located at Prairie City, where he is now a prominent citizen. The same year he was married to Minta L. Rounds, of Warren county, Illinois. They have two children—Victor A. and Mabel. Mr. Bostwick enlisted in 1862, in the 83d Illinois infantry, and was in the service three years, holding the rank of corporal. He participated in a number of engagements, and at the second battle of Fort Donelson, was wounded in the foot by a musket ball. He has been a member of the village board of trustees of Prairie City, for two years. Mrs. Bostwick is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. Mr. Bostwick owns a half interest in the lumber yard, also a house and lot in this city.

GRAIN.

G. W. Barnett, of Galesburg, built an elevator in Prairie City, in 1878. It is now operated for that gentleman by H. M. Forsman. He buys grain from all the surrounding country, and ships

principally to Peoria and Chicago. The elevator building is located on the east side of the railroad track, and conveniently situated for loading and unloading.

H. M. Forsman is a native of Lycoming county, Pennsylvania, and son of Robert J. and Sarah (McCormick) Forsman, both natives of that state. He was born October 4, 1820. In 1847 he went to Paris, West Tennessee, where he was engaged in manufacturing plows, until the breaking out of the rebellion. During the war he was employed by the United States government as inspector of arms, serving in that capacity from 1861 till 1863. The following year, 1864, he came to McDonough county, Illinois, which has been his home since that time. He resides in Prairie City, where he has a pleasant residence. He owns also, 200 acres of land in Fulton county. After coming to Prairie City he was engaged for 15 years, in buying and shipping stock. Mr. Forsman was married in 1855, to Ann Eliza McCormick, a daughter of Samuel McCormick, of Pennsylvania. They have four children living—John W., Sallie, Jessie and Jennie. The family are members of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Forsman is an Ancient Odd Fellow, and politically is a democrat.

HOTELS.

A hotel was erected by Westley Cope, in 1856, which was known as the Cope House, and run by J. C. Canfield. It was built on the north side of Main street, west of the railroad. It has been occupied the greater part of the time as a hotel, but is used as a private residence at present.

The first hotel was built by Ezra Cadwallader, in 1854 or 1855, and was afterward known as the McDonough House. Cadwallader occupied it at first, and it was afterward operated by several different parties. The building was destroyed by fire on the 14th day of November, 1870. Mr. Cadwallader also built another hotel near the depot, in 1857, which was known as the Eagle House. It was first kept by Daniel Bear, who failed, in November, 1858. The property was then sold to Samuel Hunter, who operated it as the Central House. The building is occupied at present as a private residence.

The hotel in Prairie City at present is known as the Transient house and receives the greater part of the transient patronage, and is well fitted for the accommodation of guests. Isaac Weaver is the landlord and proprietor. He commenced the hotel business in 1884. His building is 16x28 feet in dimensions, and two stories in height, with an ell 16x26, of the same height. It is located on the south side of west Main street. Mr. Weaver is known as an honorable and upright man in all his dealings, and is an accommodating landlord.

Isaac M. Weaver, son of William and Mary (Cornwell) Weaver, was born July 13, 1819, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. His parents were also natives of that state. He emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, in April, 1835. He resided there until April, 1857, when he came to McDonough county, located at Prairie City, and engaged in the lumber and grain business, in partnership with Ezra Cadwalader and Milton Foster. This firm erected the first elevator in Prairie

City. He continued in the same business until 1870, when he engaged for a short time, in merchandising. In 1865, he was elected justice of the peace, and served in that capacity 16 years, also practiced law. He has been assessor, and commissioner of highways, several years, and a member of the county board four or five terms. In 1872, he was the republican candidate for county judge, but was defeated by a small majority, by J. H. Baker. Mr. Weaver was united in marriage in December, 1839, with Harriet C. Reeve, of Fulton county, Illinois, formerly of New York state. By this union there were five children—Eliza M., wife of George W. Beer, of Fulton county; Mary Emily, who died August 10, 1864; William R., living in Fulton county; Harriet C., wife of Samuel S. King, of Christian, Iowa, and Isaac F., living in Stuttgart, Arkansas. Mrs. Weaver died January 27, 1873, and is buried in a private cemetery in Fulton county. Mr. Weaver was married February 2, 1882, to Mrs. Sarah Opitz, widow of Charles F. Opitz, of Prairie City, and daughter of Joel Nickols. She has one daughter—Mina Opitz. Mr. Weaver is one of the most prominent and highly respected citizens of this county.

PRAIRIE CITY BANK.

This institution was first established in 1866, by H. W. Kreider & Co. It continued as a private enterprise until June, 1875, when it was changed to a National bank, with H. W. Kreider, president, and J. H. Wilson, cashier. In January, 1879, it went into voluntary liquidation, and no business was trans-

acted until April, 1879, when the institution was re-opened as a private bank. G. W. McMahill is president, and J. H. Wilson, cashier. They make city collections a specialty.

James H. Wilson, a prominent citizen of Prairie City, was born in Pennsylvania, in the year 1830, and is a son of Fleming and Sarah (Ten Brook) Wilson, also natives of Pennsylvania. He came to McDonough county in 1856, and located in Prairie City, where he has since been a resident. He is the owner of considerable real estate, in this city, including his residence, which is spacious and comfortable, and three other houses and lots. Mr. Wilson was married in 1856, to Alvina McCormick, daughter of S. S. McCormick, of Pennsylvania, and by this union has had eight children—Julia E., living at home; Fleming McCormick, who is cashier of a bank in Templeton, Iowa; Elmer S., Samuel S., Alvina, Sadie and J. Waldo. Mr. Wilson is a democrat politically, and is at present serving as a member of the board of village trustees. He, with his wife and three children, are members of the Presbyterian church, of which he is an elder, and also superintendent of the Sunday school. He is a man of sterling qualities, on account of which he is deservedly held in high esteem.

PRAIRIE CITY TILE WORKS.

In the fall of 1881, Robert Davis commenced the construction of the Prairie City tile works, and had things ready to begin operations in the spring of 1882. He carried on the business for about one year, and in May, 1883, he sold the

plant to B. F. Bradbury, J. W. Cope and Thos. Leard. In January, 1884, Mr. Cope retired from the firm, Mr. W. W. Shoop taking his place. The firm name is Bradbury and Company. A capital of \$24,000 is invested in the business, divided equally among the partners.

The dry house and engine room are in one building, which is 164x36 feet in ground area, and 16 feet in height. The kiln shed is 40x110 feet in dimensions, and 16 feet high.

There is also a coal and clay shaft operated in connection with the works. This shaft has been sunk to the depth of 130 feet. A vein of coal, 22 inches in thickness is met at a depth of 50 feet. Under this vein is found a bed of fire clay three and one-half feet in thickness. At a depth of 100 feet below the surface another vein of fire clay is reached. This is 16 feet in thickness, but only eight feet of this is mined.

The works are supplied with two engines, each of 25-horse power. One of these runs the machinery of the works proper, while the other is used as a hoisting engine, for raising the coal and clay from the shaft. The buildings were erected at a cost of \$8,000. The expense for sinking the shaft was about \$1,000.

When running to their full capacity, they employ a force of about 25 men, and manufacture an average of 1,040,000 feet of tile per annum. This article constitutes the bulk of their product. Their shipment to Illinois points are very extensive, and they have a large Iowa trade. They have an excellent quality of clay to work with, and

the excellence of their manufactured goods is shown from the fact that some farmers drive past other factories to get their tiling from these works. B. F. Bradbury is the business manager.

Levi H. Bradbury is a native of Ohio, where he was born in 1810. He was raised in his native state and came to Illinois in 1835. He located in Fulton county and engaged in keeping a store in Troy. He afterwards followed farming in that county. In the fall of 1855 he came to Prairie City, and embarked in mercantile business, which he continued until the spring of 1876. He then sold out to his son, B. F. Bradbury, and went to Osage Mission, Kansas, and there engaged in banking. He is still living at that place, engaged in mercantile business. He was married, in Ohio, to Mary Turner, a native of Indiana. Five children were born to them—James Monroe, living in Texas; William W., living in Fulton county; Nathan, who died at the age of 17 years; Benjamin F., and Jesse, deceased. The mother of these children died in 1849.

Benjamin F. Bradbury was born in Fulton county, November 4, 1844. In the fall of 1855 he came with his parents, Levi H. and Mary (Turner) Bradbury, to Prairie City, where he grew to manhood, and received his education. He has always resided here since that time, and is now one of the leading business men of the place. He was clerk in his father's store seven years, then became a partner in the business, which he continued until 1875, when he purchased his father's interest, and became sole proprietor. He carried on general merchandising until January, 1883, then

sold out and engaged in the clothing trade. In the spring of 1883, he purchased an interest in the tile works, and in October, 1884, sold his stock of clothing to A. Mead. He is now business manager of the tile works. Mr. Bradbury was married October 15, 1865, to Sarah M. Winners, a native of New Jersey, and daughter of John Winners. They have four children—Orie, Harry, Earl and Marion. Mr. Bradbury is a member of the Masonic fraternity and treasurer of the lodge. He has been a member of the town council a number of years, and still holds that office. He is the owner of 80 acres of land in Warren county, which he uses for stock purposes. He has held the office of road commissioner one year, and that of constable four years.

COAL.

About 1862 Dunham & Humphrey were seeking a well for their mill, and when they had reached a depth of 52 feet, they struck a vein of coal 22 inches in thickness. They then squared the well off for a shaft. They mined the coal for a few months and then abandoned it. The shaft lay unused until 1875, when it was again operated by Peter McCann. He run it about one year, when Charles Millett bought him out. After one year he abandoned it.

On giving up the old shaft, Mr. Millett sank another one not far from it, striking the same vein at an equal depth. He used this shaft in his mining operations for six years, taking out between 24,000 and 25,000 bushels annually. On the 5th day of April, 1882, he commenced sinking another shaft, and

on completing it, used the last one as an air shaft. While engaged in sinking the last one, the locality was visited by some pretended experts, who, after boring to a considerable depth, said they had struck a vein 43 inches in thickness. Mr. Millett had taken in two partners, each with a quarter interest, and the firm was known as Millett, Emery and Stearns. They sunk a shaft 7x14 feet, to a depth of 166½ feet, but on reaching the vein promised by the prospectors, found it to be worthless. They drilled it 40 feet more, but found nothing save clay. So their mining was done from the 52 foot level. The work was done at a cost of \$2,400. In May, 1883, Edward Hart purchased the interests of Messrs. Emery and Stearns, and the firm is now Millett and Hart. They have now got their shaft in such shape that they can take out any amount of coal necessary to meet the largest demands on them, the estimated capacity being 500 bushels per day. The hoisting apparatus is operated by horse power.

Charles Millett is a native of England, born in Cornwall, December 10, 1826. His parents were Adam and Catherine Millett. At the age of ten years he left home, and went to sea as cabin boy. He followed a seafaring life for 13 years, working his way up until he was a full-fledged sailor. He was in the coasting trade of England during the summer, and in the winter would sail up the Mediterranean. His last voyage was from Havre to New Orleans. After coming to America, he sailed on the lakes, twelve years. He then came to Warren county, Illinois, and bought 50 acres of

land, and engaged in coal mining. He remained there until he came to Prairie City, in 1872. Here he at once engaged in the coal trade, which he has continued ever since. He was married at Two Rivers, Wisconsin, July 17, 1856, to Margaret Rowlands, a native of South Wales and daughter of Edward Rowlands. Mr. Millett is a member of the Presbyterian church. He visited, in the course of his seafaring life, many parts of the globe, and has had much experience and met with many thrilling adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

John E. Dunham sank a shaft in Prairie City in the fall of 1882, striking a 24-inch vein at a depth of about 52 feet. This mine gives employment to eight men, and furnishes coal for Prairie City, as well as for the general market.

OTHER LEADING MEN.

Following are sketches of leading men of Prairie City, not included in the business mention:

G. W. Hamilton, a resident of Prairie City village, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Bucks county, September 24, 1829. He is a son of Joseph A. and Mary A. (McCerran) Hamilton. He is of Scotch-Irish extraction, his mother having been born on the "Emerald Isle," and his father of Scotch descent. He was brought up in the city of Canton, Fulton county, where he learned the cooper's trade, and early became familiar with agricultural pursuits, working on a farm each summer. His residence in this state bears date from November 1, 1837, at which time he settled in Canton, Fulton county. He there remained until the spring of 1855,

when he came to this county, settling in Prairie City township, and engaging in farming, which occupation he there followed a number of years, then moved to the village. He was first married to Hannah Hays, a daughter of Samuel Hays, of Clinton county, Pennsylvania, in September, 1852. She died in July, 1878, and in April, 1881, he was again married to Mrs. Martha A. Cook, daughter of Ephraim Foster, of Bedford county, Pennsylvania. He was a merchant in Prairie City for 10 years, three years in the grain business, and was among the best business men of the place. He is now retired from the more active scenes of life, and living in peace and comfort. Mr. Hamilton has three sons—C. W., of Clarinda, Iowa; W. A., living in Superior, Wisconsin; and G. F., a resident of Prairie City. Mr. Hamilton has held positions of trust. Among other offices he has held that of supervisor for five years, and chairman of the board of supervisors of McDonough county for two years. He is now president of the board of village trustees. He still owns a farm near the village, and considerable residence property. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and politically, republican.

J. M. Hamilton, a resident of Prairie City, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Morrisville, Bucks county, July 29, 1824. He is the eldest son of Joseph and Mary A. Hamilton. He is of Irish-Scotch extraction; his father was of Scotch parentage, and his mother, Irish. He learned the carpenter's trade in Canton, Illinois. He came with his father to Illinois, in 1836, one year before the family moved west, and settled

in Canton. In the spring of 1855, he came to this county and settled in Prairie City, and commenced business as a grain and lumber merchant, being one of the first and most successful business men of the place. He was married to Martha A. Gilmore, daughter of Hamilton Gilmore, of Grant county, Wisconsin, April 16, 1848. Mr. Hamilton has two sons and two daughters—J. A., of Neola, Iowa; Robert E., of San Francisco, California; Addie Trumpy, of Avon, Illinois, and Ella Turpin, of Prairie City. For several years he has been in the grain business in Chicago, retaining his residence, however, in Prairie City.

Rev. H. G. Woodworth is of New England stock, being a son of John and Chloe (Bridgman) Woodworth, both natives of Dorchester, New Hampshire. He was born in Cherry Valley, Ashtabula county, Ohio, July 12, 1826. His parents, in 1822, emigrated from Saint Albans, Vermont, where they at first commenced house-keeping, to the Western Reserve, of Ohio. His father served as a soldier in the war of 1812, participating in the battle of Lake Champlain. Both of his parents died in the Western Reserve, his father, in June, 1860, aged 84 years, and his mother, in August, 1831, aged 51 years. The subject of this sketch was brought up in Ohio, and obtained his education at his home, at Chester, Geauga county, Ohio, and at Hillsdale, Michigan. He read theology as a private study. When in his nineteenth year, he began teaching school. In 1852, he was ordained a minister of the gospel, at the LaFayette quarterly meeting, of the Free Will Baptists, held at Rush, JoDaviess county, Illinois. His

first pastorate was at Fayette, LaFayette county, Wisconsin, where he remained until April, 1855. He then received and accepted a call to Warren, JoDaviess county, Illinois, where he built up a good church and congregation. The following year he accepted a call to Hudson, Lenawee county, Michigan, and continued there until 1859. His next charge was at Wheatland, Kenosha county, Wisconsin. In 1860, he returned to Warren, Illinois. In 1863, he enlisted in the 96th Illinois infantry, as chaplain. After a few months service he was discharged on account of disability. In September, 1863, he went to Vineland, Wisconsin, where he preached till May, 1864, thence to Hudson, Michigan. He came to Prairie City, first, in April, 1865, and remained till December, 1869, then went to Darlington, Wisconsin, thence in 1871, to Harvard, Illinois, then again, in 1874, to Prairie City, thence in 1875, to Hudson, Michigan, thence to DesPlains, Illinois, thence in April, 1878, to Warren, Illinois, and in March, 1880, to DeSmit, Kingsbury county, Dakota, whither he went for his health, which was impaired. He came again to Prairie City, in January, 1884, and has here presided over a congregation since that time. He was married in Fayette, LaFayette county, Wisconsin, in November, 1847, to Frances J. Journey, a native of Fayette county, Illinois. They are the parents of 11 children, of whom six are living—Mary C., wife of L. B. Sanford, of Prairie City; Edson S., married to Hattie Lake, of Harvard, Illinois, living at Minneapolis, where he is vice-president of the Citizen's bank, and engaged in shipping grain, flour and feed; James Grant, as-

sistant general agent for the Union Pacific Railroad company, at Portland, Oregon; Benjamin Holland, book-keeper of Peavy & Co.'s elevator at Minneapolis; Walter Scott and Richard Paul, living at home. Mr. Woodworth is an earnest worker in the cause of the Master, and possessed of much zeal and ability.

Rev. S. T. Dodge, is a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, born August 18, 1830, and a son of Josiah and Ann (George) Dodge. When he was 10 years of age, his parents removed to Warren county, where he grew to manhood. He was ordained a minister of the gospel, of the Free Will Baptist denomination, on the 26th day of November, 1871. He had been preaching for two years previous to that time, as an evangelist. His labors, since his ordination, have been mostly in Knox, Warren, Fulton, McDonough and Hancock counties. He did much toward the building up of the Cottonwood church, also the church now known as the North Fandon church. He organized the churches at Webster, Hancock county, and Oak Grove. The latter has since been consolidated with the Prairie City church. Among the most noted revivals which he has conducted, are the following: near Clarksburg, Kansas, where there were 30 conversions; Woodburn, Iowa, where 80 were converted; Warren Chapel, Warren county, Illinois, with 40 conversions; Smithfield, Illinois, with 13, and Haynes chapel, Knox county, Illinois, where 90 were converted. Mr. Dodge was married in Macomb, September 18, 1856, to Mary Elizabeth Cope, daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Smith) Cope, who re-

moved to this county from Fulton county in 1854. Wesley Cope died in this county, in May, 1865. His widow is still living. Having no children of their own, Mr. and Mrs. Dodge have taken two children of his brother—Nora E., and Erma Alma. Soon after his marriage, Mr. Dodge located about six miles south of Bushnell, where he resided three years, then removed to a farm west of Prairie City. In 1870, he moved into Prairie City, which has since been his residence. He has been located as pastor in several places. In his evangelistic work he has had much assistance from his wife, who is an earnest and faithful worker in the cause, Mr. Dodge is a man of untiring zeal and energy and also much ability, to which is due his wonderful success as a revivalist.

Rev. A. Magee was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, near Frenchtown, March 22, 1807, and is a son of Thomas and Charity (Matthews) Magee. When but six years of age, his parents removed to Lewistown, Mifflin county, of the same state. In 1832, the family moved to Cambridge, Ohio. During their residence there, the subject of this sketch began the study of medicine with Dr. John Hull. After a thorough preparation for that profession, he commenced practice at Claysville, where he continued one year, when he decided to abandon the medical profession, and become a preacher of the gospel. From his early youth, he had ever felt a deep interest in the study of theology, but had no expectation until that time, of pursuing a ministerial career. Before going to Claysville, he had been ap-

pointed a local preacher by the quarterly conference, and during his stay in that place, had been preaching quite regularly. In 1840, he joined the Pittsburg conference, and was assigned to the Norwich circuit, where he labored one year, then two years on the Barnesville circuit, then at New Washington, Westchester, Summerfield, Deerville, Adamsville, Cambridge, and New Philadelphia, remaining two years at each place. He was then transferred to the Peoria conference, with which he united in 1856. His first appointment here, was at Farmington, then at Canton, remaining two years in each place. He was then, for two years, elder of Macomb district, then again sent to Farmington, two years later, to Galesburg, where he preached three years, then two years at Peoria, one year at Monmouth, two years at Bushnell, and three years at Prairie City. He then, after this prolonged career of active labor, was superannuated, and settled permanently at Prairie City, where he now resides. He has preached alternate Sabbaths here since that time. Thus far, nearly half a century, has he labored faithfully and acceptably in the cause of the Master. He has been four times elected to the general conference—first in 1852, when he represented the Pittsburg conference, and in 1860-64, representing the Central Illinois conference. He attended general conference at the cities of Boston, Buffalo, and Philadelphia. He was elected to attend the same at Chicago in 1868, but resigned. Possessed of much ability and talent, of a high order, Mr. Magee has been abundantly blest in his work, and now, in the even-

ing of his life, while resting from his more arduous labors, he may well feel the assurance that his life has not been spent in vain. Mr. Magee was married January 20, 1828, to Elizabeth Fultz, a native of Germantown, Pennsylvania. She died, January 24, 1879. Eight children were born to them—Sarah, deceased; Edmund and Charity, deceased; William Thomas, one of the business men of Prairie City; John Andrew, deceased; Martha, who died, November 9, 1864, aged 20 years; Susan, wife of W. F. Taylor, of Portsmouth, Ohio, and Mary, wife of Eugene Durst, of Bushnell.

A. B. Cooper, of Prairie City, was born in 1812, in the state of Kentucky, and is a son of Jacob and Sarah (Kerner) Cooper. A. B. Cooper came to Illinois in 1854, locating then in Henry county. In 1858, he moved to Abingdon, Knox county, where he lived five years, after which he came to Prairie City, and engaged in hotel keeping one year, then, in merchandizing, which he continued eight years. He then established his present business, dealing in pictures and frames. Mr. Cooper was married in 1833, to Nancy Rawlings, a daughter of Jonathan Rawlings, of Kentucky. Their union has been blessed with nine children—S. Jacob, living in St. Augustine, Illinois; Letha H., wife of James Hanna, of Emporia, Kansas; William F., living in Missouri; Kittie, deceased wife of Marshall Dowdy; Eliza, wife of George Rodecker, living in Missouri; Asa B., living in Lincoln, Nebraska, married to Hattie Barnes, a daughter of Alonzo Barnes; Milton D., and Hickison B., living in California,

and Charles A., residing with his parents. Mr. Cooper is the owner of a dwellinghouse, a store room and three lots, in Prairie City. He is, with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and politically, a democrat.

J. W. Davis came to Illinois in 1837, accompanying his parents, who settled near Fairview, in Fulton county. He came to Prairie City in 1855, since which time he has been a resident here. Mr. Davis was born August 7, 1833, in the state of Pennsylvania, and is a son of Evan and Letitia (Conly) Davis, also natives of Pennsylvania. In 1862, J. W. Davis was married to J. A. Harlan, a daughter of Abner Harlan, of Kentucky. They had four children—May, Willie F., Ella, and Gracie. Mrs. Davis died in June, 1883. All of the children are living with their father in Prairie City, where they have a pleasant home. Mr. Davis is a prominent and public spirited citizen. During the war he was appointed provost marshal, to succeed Randolph. He has also held the office of assessor and collector of the township and was postmaster through the last administration.

Robert Burden, Jr., is a son of Robert and Eliza (Byng) Burden, natives of New York city, where Robert, Jr., was born in 1856. They came to McDonough county in 1864, and settled in Prairie City. Robert Burden, Jr., was married in 1882, to Mattie Trumpy, a daughter of Henry Trumpy, of Prairie City. Mr. Burden obtained his education in this city, and was appointed to his present position, assistant postmaster, in 1882, by J. W. Davis. He had previously been engaged as a dry goods

salesman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically a republican. Robert Burden, Sr., is still a resident of Prairie City.

J. A. Jones settled in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1851. He remained a resident there until 1866, when he came to Lee, Fulton county, where he lived until 1874, then moved to Prairie City, and for three years followed painting, then in 1877, engaged in his present business, keeping a grocery store. Mr. Jones was born in Kentucky, and is a son of Samuel Jones, a native of Pennsylvania. He was married April 8, 1869, to Nancy C. Hulick, of Fulton county. By this union there are four children—Isaac A., Jennie F., Nora B., and Emma A. Mr. Jones enlisted in his country's service, in the spring of 1864, serving six months in the 132d Illinois infantry. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted in the 51st Illinois regiment, and served eight months. He is now a member of the G. A. R., Royal Douglas post, of which he was post commander during the year 1884. He also belongs to the order of the Golden Rule. Mr. Jones was left an orphan at the age of eight years, and from that time was obliged to earn his own living, without assistance. He is now in prosperous circumstances, and one of Prairie City's best citizens. He is a republican, politically.

James Skean, a resident of Prairie City township, was born in 1815, in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. He is a son of James and Elizabeth (Thatcher) Skean, the former a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of New York. James Skean first came to this

state in the fall of 1854, and remained one winter at Pekin. The following spring he settled in Prairie City township, where he now resides. He owns a farm of 80 acres, in good cultivation. He was married in September, 1849, to Eliza Lichtenthaler, a native of Indiana. They have four children—James, living in Prairie City; Mary E., wife of Walter P. Smith, of Quincy, Illinois; Wilbert, living in Prairie City, and Elmer E., in Albia, Iowa. Mr. Skean is a member of the Disciples' church, and his wife of the Presbyterian church. He is, politically, a supporter of the republican party, and a worthy and respected citizen.

Robert M. Cox, teacher of vocal and instrumental music, at Prairie City, is a son of William and Mary (Carver) Cox, and was born in Harrison county, Ohio, in 1845. He lived in his native state till 1856, then moved with his parents to Lee township, Fulton county, Illinois. Two years later they removed to Knox county, and located near St. Augustine. In 1861, Robert M. Cox enlisted in company K, of the 55th Illinois infantry. He served as a private one year, then was promoted to the rank of corporal, in which capacity he served three years. He participated in 27 of the 32 battles, in which his regiment was engaged, and was in Sherman's campaign, including the grand review, at Washington. At the battle of Kenesaw mountain, in Georgia, he was wounded in the left arm, in consequence of which he was off duty 60 days. He was married December 13, 1865, to Sarah Bryte, daughter of Nathaniel Bryte, of Prairie City. Mr. and Mrs. Cox have had

seven children born to them—Arminda, Eliza, Jessie, May, Eddie, Charles S., deceased, and Christena. Mr. Cox owns a residence in Prairie City, and is here engaged in teaching music, for which profession he is highly qualified, both by nature and education. He is the present commander of the post of the G. A. R., at Prairie City. His father, William Cox, died in Knox county, in the spring of 1861.

Daniel C. Ackerman came to McDonough county, from New Jersey, in 1866. He had been engaged in New York city, as a commission merchant for six years. He was born May 16, 1822, in Bergen county, New Jersey, and is a son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Yeoman) Ackerman. Mr. Ackerman, on coming to this county, purchased a farm of 160 acres in Prairie City township, on which he lived seven years, then removed to the village of Prairie City, his present residence. He still owns and carries on his farm. He was married in 1855, to Anna Terhune, of Passaic county, New Jersey. They have four children—Lizzie, wife of Charles Hamilton, of Prairie City, now living in Iowa; Mary, wife of Walter Tobie, of Prairie City, now living in Illinois; Helen and Walter, living with their parents. Mrs. Ackerman is a member of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Ackerman's parents were natives of New Jersey, and they came out here in 1855, but both died in Fulton county, Illinois, his father in 1881, and his mother, in 1872. Mr. Ackerman is a democrat, politically, and a good citizen.

Charles S. Harris is a son of Dr. Ralph and Mary P. (Wilson) Harris, and was born March 24, 1852, in Macomb, Mc-

Donough county, Illinois. In 1863, he removed with his parents to Warsaw, Illinois, and remained four years, returning then to Macomb, where he resided until 1872. In that year he went to Mount Sterling, Brown county, Illinois, and engaged as clerk in a store, remaining there four years. In 1876 he was married to Addie B. Anderson, a daughter of John S. Anderson, of Mount Sterling. Soon after marriage he removed to Du Quoin, Perry county, Illinois, where he lived two and a half years engaged in commission business, then returned to this county and followed school teaching, two years in the country and one and a half years in Blandinsville. He then followed the same occupation at Good Hope one year, after which he came to Prairie City, where he now resides. Since coming here he has, for two years, held the position of principal of the public schools. In August, 1884, he was awarded a teacher's state certificate, having passed the requisite examination before the state board of education. Mr. Harris is a lawyer as well as a professional teacher, having been admitted to the bar by the supreme court of the state, at Ottawa, Illinois, in March 1885. He has fitted himself for the latter profession by studying in a law office during his vacation for the past four years, and will undoubtedly be eminently successful, possessing as he does, great energy and perseverance, in addition to his natural ability. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have two children—Nina and Lillian C. Mr. Harris is a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically, a republican.

Hugh S. Steach, son of Adam and Julia A. (Shaw) Steach, was born in Penn-

sylvania, in 1833. He came to Illinois in 1856, and in the year 1869, settled in Prairie City, where he now resides. He is the owner of real estate in this city, a residence and four lots, also a blacksmith shop. He carries on business in the latter, being a blacksmith by trade. He was married in March, 1862, to Celia Vandyke of Greene county, and by this union, has three children—Ida N., wife of W. E. Lewis, of this city; Charles L. and Maud, living with their parents. Mr. Steach resigned the office of city marshal, after holding the same three years. He has been commissioner of roads also, three years. He is a member of the Golden Rule, and politically, a democrat.

The following sketch should have appeared in the medical chapter:

Dr. D. L. Russell, practicing physician of Prairie City, is a native of Highland county, Ohio, born December 4, 1834, and a son of James R. and Sarah (Lincoln) Russell. In the fall of 1843, his parents moved to Brown county, Illinois, where he was reared. He began fitting himself for his profession in 1854, with Dr. Vandeventer, with whom he continued two years, then entered the office of Dr. Bond, with whom he studied two years, after which he practiced in partnership with Dr. Bond until the breaking out of the war. He entered the army as an assistant surgeon, in the department of General Sherman. The medical department of this state had an army board in Chicago, of which Dr. Brainard was chief. By this board, Dr. Russell was examined and on receiving his certificate, went into the field and made an engagement with the medical

staff, by which he was engaged as surgeon until the close of the war, thus having a splendid opportunity for familiarizing himself with actual practice of medicine and surgery, and which he abundantly improved. At the close of the war, he returned to Brown county, and practiced his profession at Ripley, where he had an extensive practice, until the fall of 1880, when he moved to McDonough county, and located first at Bushnell, where he remained till 1883, then came to Prairie City. Deciding to make this his permanent home, he removed his family and opened an office. He has an extensive and ever increasing practice in Prairie City and vicinity. He was married in Brown county, October 5, 1875, to Ruth E. Glenn, daughter of William and Polly Glenn, of that county. They have an adopted daughter named—Bertha Frances. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William C. Rush of Prairie City, is a native of Mercer county, Illinois, born February 1, 1843. His parents were Robert Guy and Mary (Castlebury) Rush. The former died in Mercer county, in June, 1883; the latter is still living. William C., was reared in his native county and there enlisted September 21, 1861, in company A, of the 30th Illinois infantry. The regiment rendezvoused at Cairo and were assigned to the 16th army corps, under Gen. John A. McClernand. He was with General Grant in the battle of Belmont, November 7, 1861. From there they went down the river, and the next engagement in which they participated, was at Fort Henry, next at Fort Donelson, where Buckner surrendered unconditionally.

At Fort Donelson Mr. Rush received a wound in the right hand, in consequence of which he was discharged at Jackson, Tennessee. He afterwards received an appointment as clerk, in the 11th Illinois cavalry. He continued with that regiment till the close of the war. He was mustered out at Springfield in the winter of 1865. He returned from the army to Mercer county, and the following spring, came to McDonough county, where he has since resided. On coming here he engaged for a short time, in farming, then began the practice of medicine, for which profession he had prepared himself previous to the war, spending two years in studying in the office of Dr. Clendennon, of Mercer county. He continued his medical practice until about 1877, then engaged in dealing in stock. He now does a general collection business at Prairie City.

Joel C. Barnes, a prominent citizen of Prairie City, was born in Hancock county, Illinois, December 27, 1857. The same year his parents, Joel S. and Ambrosia (Cutler) Barnes, moved to Fulton county and settled at Canton, where the subject of this sketch remained until he came to Prairie City, in 1864. His father was here engaged in the mercantile business for 15 years but in May, 1882, removed to Englewood, Illinois, where he now resides. Joel C. has a farm of 60 acres, situated within the corporate limits of Prairie City, where he carries on farming. In March, 1885, he was elected city marshal to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hugh Steach. He was married in August, 1877, to Kate Sanford, who died December 14, 1878. He was married again December 23,

1879, to Martha Morrow, daughter of Thomas B. Morrow, of Prairie City. They are the parents of two children—Vera and Edith May. Mr. Barnes is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Prairie City, and has been through the chair both in the encampment and the subordinate lodge. He was sent as representative to the Grand Lodge session at Springfield, in September, 1883, and to Galesburg in September, 1880. He is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief society of Prairie City.

Dr. C. H. Pearson, a leading citizen of Prairie City, is a native of New England, born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 26, 1832. His parents were John and Harriet (Carleton) Pearson, of English descent, the latter, a sister of Guy Carleton, and a near relative of Sir Guy Carleton, governor general of Canada. Mrs. Pearson died when the subject of this sketch was six years old. When he was 11 years of age, he went with his father to Portland, Maine, where they lived several years, then removed to Newburyport, Massachusetts. Dr. Pearson received an academic and theological education at New Hampton, New Hampshire. On finishing his theological studies he was ordained and served as pastor a number of years, but inheriting from his mother a tendency to pulmonary consumption, failing health compelled him to leave the pastorate. His case baffled the skill of the doctors, till against his medical prepossessions, as a dernier resort he consulted Dr. S. M. Gale, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a graduate of Harvard University, and a learned physician, but who had become a homoeopathist. Restored to health in

a singularly short time under the new system, a slumbering penchant for the profession of medicine was revived, and he began its study under the supervision of Dr. Gale, continuing his studies two years more, in the office of Dr. Wm. H. Lougee, of Lawrence, Massachusetts, a graduate of Jefferson medical college, Philadelphia, but then, also a homoeopathist of repute. Early impressed with the conviction that the compounding of medicines was carried to excess, and tended to scientific uncertainty in administering drugs, he soon began a course of independent research into the properties, powers and affinities of drugs singly administered in varying doses, giving much attention to neglected medicinal plants, in which experiments he received invaluable suggestions from Dr. S. M. Allen, a practitioner of the regular school and a medical botanist, whose observations had been turned in the same direction. In this way many beneficent and curative agents were discovered, which years after were introduced into the materia medica as "new remedies." He then took a course of medical lectures at the Philadelphia university, where he graduated, then took another course at Hahneman medical college, that city, and clinics at Pennsylvania hospital, Blockley hospital and Hahneman hospital. Besides attending the regular, and a spring course at Hahneman medical college, he received a diploma for a special course, each in practical obstetrics and practical and surgical anatomy. He began the practice of his profession in Philadelphia where he remained for a time. His last practice was at Southington, Connecticut,

where he resided until he came to Prairie City in May, 1882. He has spent a considerable portion of his life in literary work. He edited the *Home Monthly*, of Boston, besides contributing editorials, sketches, etc., to various papers and periodicals there. He is the author of a number of works published by Lee & Sheppard. The Congregational publishing house also published one of his works. When Dr. Pearson left Southington, Connecticut, he was presented with a written testimonial from 126 of the leading society people of the city, besides testimonials from the physicians, and also from the capitalists, showing the high esteem in which he was held in his New England home, "as a physician, a christian, and a gentleman." He was married in Southington, May 6, 1880, to Julia Hills. Since coming to Prairie City he has devoted the greater portion of his time to literary work. The following article speaking of his venerable father, is from the pen of the son of Rev. Dr. Withington, of the Newburyport (Mass.) *Herald*. "Deacon John Pearson, now at the age of 90 years, is very low in health from structural disease of the heart. The old gentleman retains his faculties of mind to a very remarkable degree. He is of the best New England stock, and he, and his numerous descendants, of the most substantial character, and an honor to any community."

George W. Bird, is a son of James H. and Amanda C. (Tribby) Bird, and was born in Clinton county, Ohio, April 2, 1857. When he was 14 years of age, his parents removed to Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, where he completed his

education at Hedding college. In 1875 he entered the railroad office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company, for the purpose of learning telegraphy, and in the fall of 1876, was appointed night operator. After serving in that capacity some months, he was placed on extra work at a number of different places, on the main line and branches, then returned to Abingdon, and again served as night operator, for six months, at the end of that time, July, 1880, he was transferred to Prairie City, where he has since had charge of the station as agent and operator. He was married October 20, 1881, to Allie M. Westfall, daughter of Amos P. Westfall. Mr. Bird has, by his genial and accommodating manners, and strict attention to business, won many friends. His father died October 17, 1883. His mother is living at Abingdon.

James A. Rose, police magistrate, has his court room up stairs, three doors west of the railroad, on the south side of Main street. He was elected in April, 1881, for the term of four years. He attends also to collections. In the same building, down stairs, he makes boots and shoes to order, and does repairing.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The population of Prairie City in 1860 was nearly 1,500. This included, however, nearly 100 students of the academy that was then there. In 1875, the population without the academy, was 800. For some time the town was at a standstill, but it is now progressing again, and gaining in population, while the entire aspect of the place is being changed by

the erection of new and handsome brick business structures. The building of these new business houses was encouraged by the liberality of the town authorities, who, a few years after the fire, purchased the burnt district and offered 140 feet in depth, with all the frontage desired, to any one erecting a two-story brick building. The first one to take advantage of that offer, was George V. Everly, who erected a handsome structure 22x80 feet in dimensions, with plate-glass front, and of the requisite two stories in height.

SOCIETIES.

McDonough lodge, No. 205, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized October 17, 1856. The charter members were: Samuel L. Stewart, Alonzo Barnes, Solomon L. Babcock, C. H. Wycoff, Abner E. Barnes, Wm. A. Martin, and Andrew T. Irwin. The first officers were: A. E. Barnes, N. G.; Samuel Stewart, V. G.

The lodge was allowed to die out in 1862, caused by the departure of its active members to the war. It was, however, reinstated, August 5, 1875, by Deputy Grand Master Kaiser, of Bushnell lodge, No. 322, on petition of J. A. Hamilton, Joseph Humphrey, and A. T. Irwin, former members of the lodge; S. T. Young and G. J. Gosselin, of No. 322, and W. T. Magee, of No. 44. Officers were then elected as follows J. A. Hamilton, N. G.; S. T. Young, V. G.; A. T. Irwin, secretary; W. T. Magee, treasurer. The present officers are: W. R. Emery, N. G.; C. S. Harris, V. G.; M. R. Turpin, secretary; Hugh Robertson, treasurer. The membership of the lodge is 45, and

the condition is highly prosperous, as a great interest in the welfare of the lodge is shown by nearly all the members. Their hall is 23x70 feet, and is well furnished. Prairie City encampment, of this lodge, was instituted October 10, 1876, with the following charter members: J. Alex. Hamilton, I. F. Weaver, A. M. Stearns, A. N. Davis, J. A. Hamilton, G. W. Smith, C. A. Helm, W. T. Magee, C. W. Hamilton, J. M. Helm, L. Neff, Oliver Reeves, Joseph Humphrey, J. A. Funk, and A. J. De Haas. The first officers were: J. A. Hamilton, C. P.; J. A. Hamilton, H. P.; C. W. Hamilton, S. W.; I. F. Weaver, scribe; G. W. Smith, treasurer; J. A. Funk, J. W. The present officers are; J. B. Kuhn, C. P.; J. B. Grey, S. W.; Edward Singleton, J. W.; Geo. Myers, H. P.; M. R. Turpin, scribe; J. A. Hamilton, treasurer.

Golden Gate lodge, No. 248, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized June 2, 1857. The charter bears date, October 1, 1857, and contains the following names: J. B. Robinson, R. H. McFarland, C. H. Hemenover, J. C. Hamilton, J. C. Brinkerhoff, H. Phillips, S. Lancaster, and C. H. Payne. The first officers were: J. B. Robinson, W. M.; R. H. McFarland, S. W.; C. H. Hemenover, J. W.; J. C. Hamilton, treasurer; J. C. Brinkerhoff, secretary. The officers for 1885 are: G. W. Hamilton, W. M.; W. W. Shoop, S. W.; J. E. Pearsall, J. W.; B. F. Bradbury, treasurer; A. A. Wheeler, secretary; J. T. McGrew, S. D.; E. White, J. D.; A. N. Davis, tyler. The lodge erected a handsome brick block, 24x70 feet in size, and two stories in height, in 1884. They let

out the lower floor, and have fitted up the second story in handsome style for a lodge room. The cost of the building proper was \$4,000. The furniture cost \$300. The hall was dedicated on the 30th of December, 1884, by General J. C. Smith, deputy grand master of the state.

Royal Douglas post, No. 179, Grand Army of the Republic, is the latest society organized in Prairie City. The charter bears the date of January 17, 1883. The first meeting was held on the 24th of January, in Kreider's Hall, and the post was fully organized, with the following charter members: Danford Taylor, G. C. Steach, W. T. McGee, George Wiley Martin, Enos A. Boynton, O. M. Hoagland, J. D. Hughson, Thomas Carroll, C. D. Hendryx, Heslip Phillips, S. W. Dallam, Robert M. Cox, A. H. Wagoner, T. E. Bivens, and W. C. Rush. The first officers were: Danford Taylor, commander; G. C. Steach, S. V. C.; W. T. Magee, J. V. C.; W. C. Rush, surgeon; C. D. Hendryx, O. D.; Heslip Phillips, adjutant; Enos A. Boynton, Q. M.; R. M. Cox, O. G.; Thomas Carroll, chaplain. Danford Taylor resigned at the expiration of three months, and was succeeded by G. C. Steach, who served the remainder of the term. The officers for 1884 were: J. A. Jones, commander; Joseph N. Perry, S. V. C.; Adam Burnell, J. V. C.; A. H. Wagoner, surgeon; William Clovis, O. D.; W. C. Rush, adjutant; Harvey Oatman, Q. M.; Thomas B. Moulton, O. G.; R. M. Cox, chaplain. For 1885, the following offices were chosen: Robert M. Cox, commander; J. N. Perry, S. V. C.; G. C. Steach, J. V. C.; Thos.

A. Bivens, surgeon; J. A. Jones, chaplain; Enoch Raywalt, Q. M.; Jacob Sanford, O. D.; Stephen Brink, O. G.; W. C. Rush, adjutant. The post was mustered in by William Venable, of Macomb, appointed for the purpose by department commander, Thomas G. Lawler. The membership has increased until it now numbers 28, and a greater degree of interest is beginning to be manifested by the members. Meetings are held in the G. A. R. hall, over White & Foster's store, which is leased by the post. There have been no deaths of members since the organization, nor has there been any demand on the beneficiary fund. The post received its name in honor of Royal Douglas, who enlisted from here, and was the first soldier buried in the cemetery at Prairie City.

PRAIRIE CITY ACADEMY.

This institution was started in 1857, under the auspices of the Free Will Baptist church. The building was erected in that year, and on the 14th day of May, 1858, it was blown down. It was rebuilt in the fall of that year, at a cost of \$3,050, the contractor being L. H. Bradbury. The school was opened on the 3d of December, 1859. Daniel Branch and wife were the first teachers. For several years the institution met with good success, students being attracted there from many of the adjoining counties, and a bright future seemed before it, but, for some cause, dissatisfaction arose as to its management, and the town, which had a half interest in it, withdrew its influence and support, and the church not being able to support it

alone, it was compelled to suspend. The property was sold, the town becoming the purchaser, and it is now used for the purpose of a public school.

RELIGIOUS.

The class of the Methodist Episcopal church, of Prairie City, was organized in 1856. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

The Free Will Baptist church, of Prairie City, was organized in September, 1857, by Elder John B. Fast, and others. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

In 1841, a Presbyterian congregation was organized at the residence of George Kreider, in Fulton county, and from this organization sprang the Presbyterian church of Prairie City. All other

information pertaining to religious matters, of this church and others in Prairie City, will be found in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

FIRST ITEMS.

The following item is taken from a diary kept by Dr. Kreider at an early day. "The first surprise party in Prairie City took place at my house January 26, 1858. This was given by the young people. I received nothing except a large number of sweet kisses from the young ladies, in way of redeeming pawns during the exercises."

Addie Hamilton, daughter of J. M. Hamilton, and the first child born in Prairie City, was born September 6, 1855.

CHAPTER XXXI.

ELDORADO TOWNSHIP.

This township lies at the extreme southwest corner of the county, and is known as township 4 north, range 1 west. It was first settled in 1830. It is bounded upon the north by New Salem township, on the east by Fulton county, on the south by Schuyler county and on the west by Industry township. About one-fifth of the township is timber land, the balance being a beautiful prairie. The timber land all lies in the southern part, with the exception of about 500 acres in the northeast part, comprising

all of section 1, and part of section 2. Divided up, we have 21,292 acres of improved land; 1,490 acres of unimproved. In the southeastern part of the township, coal is found in great quantities, and of a good quality. Several small streams run through the township, furnishing living water for stock in all seasons of the year. Sugar creek and its branches are the principal water courses. As showing the value of the township for all purposes, we compile the following facts and figures

of its products, for the year 1875, together with the number of head and value of all kinds of stock: There were 21,293 acres of improved land, of which number 7,634 acres were in corn, 1,457 in wheat, 1,467 in oats, and 656 in other products. There were also 2,270 head of cattle—value, \$47,574; hogs, 4,192—value, \$22,982; horses, 747—value, \$31,200. There are no towns in the township, and her people can truly be said to be agricultural in their tastes and habits. In churches and schools, the township is behind none. On the southwest corner of section 15, is a good town hall, known as the Eldorado hall, mention of which is made further on in this chapter. Eldorado, politically, may be classed as democratic.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Records of early settlement and pioneer times in Eldorado township, are interesting, and they are not without their instruction. By the light of the past, we follow in the foot-prints of the adventurous and enterprising pioneer. We see him, as it were, amid the labors and struggles necessary to convert the wilderness into a fruitful field. We sit by his cabin fire, partaking of his homely and cheerfully-granted fare, and listen to the accounts which he is only too pleased to give us of pioneer life, and of the dangers, trials, hardships and sufferings of himself and others, in their efforts to make for themselves homes in regions remote from civilization. Through these pioneer records we make our way along to the present. From small beginnings, we come to the mighty achievements attained from in-

dustry, the complex results of daring enterprise, subduing and creative energy and untiring perseverance. Following on in the path of progress and improvement, we see once waste places rejoicing under the kindly care of the husbandman; beautiful farms, with all the fixtures and appurtenances necessary to make the tillers of the soil and their families contented and happy, are spread out before us; villages are built up as if by magic, and by hundreds, human souls are congregated within their precincts; the marts of trade and traffic, and the work-shops of the artizans are thronged; common schools, union schools and high schools have sprung up; young and ardent minds—children of the rich and poor—may press forward in the acquisition of science, literature and art; churches are built with their spires pointing heavenward, and a Christian minister is sustained for the inculcation of religious sentiments and the promotion of piety, virtue and moral goodness; the press is established, from whence floods of light may emanate for the instruction and benefit of all; railroads are built to bring the products of every clime, and the people from afar, to our doors; and the telegraph “upon the lightning’s wing” carries messages far and near. Let the records of the pioneers be preserved in after years, our children and our children’s children will look over them with pleasure and profit.

Anson Mathews settled at what was afterwards called Foster’s Point, and erected a cabin in 1827 or 1828. He was a practical tinner by trade. Shortly after his settling here he sold out to Foster. He is believed to have been

the first to settle in this township, but of this there is much doubt in the minds of old settlers, the committee, giving it as their opinion that the question as to who was the first, could not be certain at this late day.

William Moore, a Georgian, made a settlement north of where the Hushaw farm now is, in 1828. The following year, he became demented, and was taken by his wife, back to the place from which they came.

George Dowell settled in this township late in 1829, or early in 1830, and put up a cabin. He did not remain long, but left the place.

Joshua David came to the township early in 1830, and as he was pleased with the location, he was soon followed by his father, who brought his family.

In the summer of 1830, Abraham David and family settled in Eldorado. He was a native of Hardin county, Kentucky, while his wife was born in Tennessee. They first settled near the town of Industry, but removed the same summer to this township. Mr. David died here in 1863, and was well and favorably known throughout McDonough county. Mrs. David died in 1878.

Arthur J. Foster and family came to Eldorado township in 1831, and located on section 2. There he resided until the time of his death, in 1843.

James Horris settled in Eldorado township, on section 1, northeast quarter, at an early day. He came from New York.

John Hushaw came to McDonough county in April, 1832, and located in Eldorado township. He came from Fountain county, Indiana. He was married to Tamer Comer.

Daniel Sandidge came to this township in the fall of 1833, from Industry township. He resided here until 1850, when he went to Schuyler county, where he died in 1882.

Daniel Sandidge, deceased, was a native of Virginia, born February 23, 1804, and a son of John Sandidge. Daniel Sandidge was married in 1826, to Permelia Tate, a daughter of William and Elizabeth Tate, of Casey county, Kentucky. In the spring of 1832, Mr. Sandidge moved to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled in Industry township, where he remained one and a half years, then removed to Eldorado township, which was his residence until 1850. In that year he removed to Schuyler county, where he lived until his death, August 8, 1882. He was twice married, his first wife dying in February, 1845. In August of the same year he was again married to Cynthia Phillips, daughter of Samuel Phillips. By his first marriage he had 11 children—Lucy Jane, wife of Isom David, of Eldorado; William, in Montana; John, in Vermont, Illinois; Mary, widow of Jonah Lindsay, of Walnut Grove; Harriet, wife of L. Gorsuch, of Schuyler county; Eugenie, wife of Albert Pittenger, of Walnut Grove; Permelia, who died in 1845; Virginia, wife of Nathan Lindsay; Daniel, of Brown county; Charles Clayton and Larkin, living in Montana. He had by his second marriage, two children—Ellen, wife of M. McCarty, of Shelby county, Missouri, and Samuel, who died when quite young.

John Sandidge, son of Daniel Sandidge was born in Lincoln county, Kentucky, August 12, 1829, and came with his father to this county in the spring of

1832, and continued to reside with him in Industry and Eldorado townships until March, 1850. He then went to California and remained there until September 1873, engaged in mining and stock raising. During that time, however, he returned to the east, and was married November 19, 1871, to Emma N. Stockton, daughter of Daniel and Sarah Stockton, the former a native of Kentucky, and the latter, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sandidge returned soon after his marriage, to California, where he had a large amount of property, including a gold mine, he having been very successful in business while there. He disposed of his gold mine in 1873, and in 1875, sold his other interests in that state, and came to Illinois and purchased 400 acres of land in Oakland township, Schuyler county, where he lived till November, 1884. At that date he moved to the town of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, where he at present resides. He now owns 603 acres of improved land. He has upon his home farm, a handsome and commodious dwelling house, a fine barn and splendid accommodations for stock. He owns also, three acres of ground and a residence in Vermont. Mr. and Mrs. Sandidge have two children—John F. and Ida L.

Isaac Powers and family came in 1833, and took up land on sections 1 and 12, Eldorado township. He had got improvements well under way, when, on the 10th of February, 1836, he was killed by a runaway team.

Daniel Stockton located on section 30, Eldorado township, in the fall of 1834. There he resided until the time of his death, January 29, 1883.

Robert Comer located in Eldorado township in 1836, on section 18.

Wm. R. Pennington came to the county in April, 1836, and located in Industry township. He afterwards removed to Eldorado township, where he now resides on the southeast quarter of section 18.

William R. Pennington is a son of Joel and Elizabeth (Smith) Pennington, and was born in Franklin county, Illinois, March 16, 1824. When two years of age, he removed with his parents to Schuyler county, Illinois, where they remained 10 years, then, in 1836, came to McDonough county, and settled in Industry township. In 1858, William R. was married to Sarah Ann Conner, and removed to section 18, Eldorado township, where he has since resided. He owns a well cultivated farm of 334 acres, with good and substantial improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington are the parents of 10 children—Elnora, wife of Henry Snowdon, of Eldorado township; J. M., living at home; Letitia, wife of Ross Miller, of Industry township; Roswell, Edgar R., Elliott, Angeline, Charlie, Edith and Archie, living at home with their father. Mr. Pennington has held the offices of constable and justice of the peace. He has also acted as school director for a number of years. He is politically a democrat, and one of the influential citizens of Eldorado township, and the county. Mrs. Sarah Ann Pennington, wife of William R. Pennington, died December 25, 1879.

Joel Pennington was born in Kentucky in 1803, and died in May, 1865. He settled in Schuyler county, Illinois, in 1826, there being then only 12 white

families in the county. He served there as sheriff for seven years previous to 1836. He was also sheriff of McDonough county before its organization. He removed to this county in 1836, where he was also a prominent and honored citizen. He here acted as justice of the peace, and county commissioner for a number of years. He was one of the leading men of this portion of the county. In politics he was sensible, sincere, but not radical. He was often solicited to be a candidate for office, but declined with the exception of the instances above mentioned. His wife, Elizabeth, died in the spring of 1861.

OTHER CITIZENS.

Some of those mentioned below are comparatively early settlers, though not, strictly speaking, pioneers; the others are enterprising people, justly worthy of note in this connection.

John N. Foster, a farmer of Eldorado township, is a son of Arthur J. and Sarah Foster, natives of South Carolina. He was born February 8, 1829, in the state of Indiana. In 1881 he removed with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and located on section 2, Eldorado township, where his father died in 1843. John N. Foster was married in 1852 to Frances J. McClintock, of Ohio. They have three children living—Sanford Karr, born in 1854; Lois, born in 1858, now the wife of Jacob Barley, of Macomb; and Willie M., born May 1, 1869. One daughter, Josephine, died when quite young. Mr. and Mrs. Foster are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has held the offices of supervisor and assessor, the former for

two years, the latter for three. He owns a fine farm of 240 acres of farming land, and 27 acres of timber. His residence is a commodious structure, erected at a cost of \$3,000, and his barn and other farm buildings are of equally good construction. He is a republican, politically.

William Cox is a son of Thomas Cox, who was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in 1801, and emigrated to Illinois in 1853. In 1856 Thomas Cox came to this county, and located on section 11, Eldorado township, where William Cox now resides. The latter was born in Ohio, October 8, 1848. His mother was formerly Emma Johnson. His childhood and youth were spent in his native county, and he was there married, September 30, 1874, to Ritta Beal, daughter of David Beal, of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. By this union there are three children—Bertha, born September 19, 1875; Mabel, born March 26, 1877; and Clifford, born February 15, 1879. Mr. Cox has a good farm, containing 140 acres. He is a democrat in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Cox are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Henry S. Leighty, son of Henry and Sarah (Smith) Leighty, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, July 8, 1825. He came to McDonough county, in the fall of 1848, and located on section 15, Eldorado township. In 1849, he was married to Margaret McFadden, who afterwards died. In 1852, Mr. Leighty crossed the plains to California, and remained in that country two years, engaged in mining, then returned to Eldorado township. In 1854, he was again

married to Eliza A. Keach, daughter of E. D. and Anna Keach, of Ohio. By this union there are eight children—M. D., married, of Eldorado township; Elwood, not married; Emma G., wife of Wade Campbell; Everett K., married, and living in this township; S. Anna, Henry U., Viola and James F. Mr. Leighty owns 760 acres of land, and is an enterprising and successful farmer. He has a handsome and commodious residence, one of the best in the township, which was erected at a cost of \$4,000. He is a republican, (formerly a whig) in politics, and has held the office of assessor, two years. Mrs. Leighty is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. Mr. Leighty is one of the leading citizens of Eldorado, and highly respected by all.

Samuel M. McFadden, of Eldorado township, was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, June 25, 1824, and is a son of Joseph and Rachel (Newell) McFadden. In 1849, he located in Adams county, Illinois, where he remained six months, then came to McDonough county, and settled upon his present farm, on section 16, where he owns 260 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, and splendid improvements. He was married in 1847, to Elizabeth Golley, daughter of Peter Golley, of Pennsylvania. She died at a later date, leaving him three children—Mary Ellen, wife of Frank Wylie, of Adams county; Joseph C. and Nancy, who is now married. Mr. McFadden was again married, to Louisa Reve, and by this union, had two children—Livingston and Elizabeth, who died when quite young. Mr. McFadden served six months in the army, during the war of the Re-

bellion, being a member of company F, of the 84th Illinois infantry. He is politically, a republican, and has been school director and constable of this township, and is one of the prominent and leading citizens.

William B. Moran resides upon section 3, Eldorado township, where he settled in 1853. He came to Illinois in November, 1836, and settled then, in Fulton county, where he remained until he removed to his present home. He was born near Baltimore, Maryland, in the year 1826, and is a son of Thomas and Sarah J. Moran, natives of the same state. William B., was married in January, 1852, to Sarah J. Turner, daughter of Horace and Jane Turner, who died, leaving him one child—Sarah Jane, now the wife of James M. Arnold, of Adair, Illinois. November 6, 1856, Mr. Moran was married to Mary J. Turner, daughter of Samuel and Sallie Turner, of Fulton county, Illinois. By this union he has five children—Sarah Julia, wife of William Leighty, of New Salem township; Mary E., wife of Thomas G. Moran, of Adair, Illinois; Susie, Elizabeth and Samuel T., living with their parents. Mr. Moran has a fine farm of 160 acres, well cultivated, a nice residence costing \$4,000, a spacious and convenient barn, and other farm buildings of a good description. He is engaged in general farming and is a thorough-going and successful agriculturist.

Joseph Conner was born in Eldorado township in the year 1839. His parents, Robert and Nancy (Wilson) Conner, were natives of Ohio, but came to McDonough county from Indiana, in 1836. They settled on section 18, Eldorado

township. Joseph Conner grew to manhood and received his education in this township. He was married in 1872 to Frances Craig, daughter of Richard Craig, of Kentucky. They are the parents of five children—Gilbert R., Mary E., Rettie M., George W. and Charles E. Mr. Conner is the owner of a large farm, comprising 257 acres of desirable land. His improvements are of a good class, and substantial and comfortable. He is a thrifty and well-to-do farmer, having accumulated his property without assistance from any one. He is a democrat, politically, and a member of the Masonic fraternity, Industry lodge, No. 328. Mr. and Mrs. Conner are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Jonas Hushaw, a native of Ohio, was born in Ross county, of that state, in the year 1814. He remained in Ohio until 13 years of age. In 1839, he came to McDonough county and located in Eldorado township, where he has ever since resided. He has a good farm upon section 16, containing 150 acres, and is engaged in general farming. He was married October 29, 1839, to Matilda Jane David, daughter of Abraham David, of Hardin county, Kentucky. Mr. Hushaw is one of the earliest settlers of this portion of McDonough county. The first election at which he voted in this county, was at Industry, when there were but five votes cast for four townships. He took part in the Mormon war, and participated in the capture of Nauvoo, and witnessed the shooting of Joe Smith. Mrs. Hushaw was born in Kentucky, in the year 1824. They have no children of their own, but have one adopted daughter—Mary Jane, wife of David C.

Harris. She now resides with Mr. and Mrs. Hushaw. Mr. and Mrs. Harris have one daughter—Elizabeth Jane, married to Shelton David.

John H. Leighty has been a resident of Eldorado township since the fall of 1848, when he settled on section 16. He is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born in 1836, and a son of Daniel and Mary G. (Hamilton) Leighty, the latter, a daughter of John Hamilton, a native of Ireland. The subject of this sketch was married April 18, 1877, to Rebecca T. Campbell, daughter of Rev. William S. Campbell, from Tennessee. In the fall of 1862, Mr. Leighty, enlisted in company B, of the 84th Illinois infantry, and served three years as color-bearer. He participated in the engagements at Murfreesboro, Ringgold, Dalton, Resaca, Kenesaw Mountain, Nashville, Franklin and Atlanta. He was a brave and fearless soldier and did gallant service, until the close of the war. He is a republican, politically, and has been elected constable, but declined to serve. He has a good farm of 193 acres with excellent improvements and carries on general farming.

J. B. Standard came to McDonough county, in 1836, and settled then, on section 24, Industry township, where he resided until 1851. He then moved to section 19, which has since been his residence. He was born in Kentucky, June 23, 1824, and is a son of Gideon and Sina (Wyatt) Standard. He came to Illinois when a boy of eight years, and lived in Morgan county until he came here. Mr. Standard is one of the most extensive land owners, and one of the wealthiest farmers of McDonough

county. He has 1,050 acres of land, all in a high state of cultivation, except 188 acres of timber. His improvements are among the finest in the county, his residence, barn, and other buildings being commodious and substantial. He keeps a large number of cattle, horses, and other stock, and carries on farming on an extensive scale. He began life poor, and his success is an example of what may be accomplished by industry, perseverance, and good management. Mr. Standard was married in 1849, to Jane Allison, daughter of John Allison, of Pennsylvania. By this union there are seven children—Mary, wife of Jerome Jones, of Scotland township; Margaret, wife of Thomas Jones, of Clay county, Nebraska; Julia, wife of E. F. Wheeler, of Kansas City; Malinda, wife of George W. Russell, of Bethel township; Gideon, living in Industry township; John, also in Industry; and George, living at home. Mrs. Standard died September 25, 1876, and was buried in the Vance cemetery, near Industry. In September, 1880, Mr. Standard was married to Mrs. Martha Duncan, widow of Dr. Duncan, and daughter of Morris Merrick. By his second marriage, Mr. Standard has one child—Fannie.

Thomas Lawyer, a prominent citizen of Eldorado township, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, December 7, 1826, and is a son of John and Massie (Cooper) Lawyer, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter, of Ohio. In the fall of 1837, Thomas came with his parents to Industry township, McDonough county, Illinois. They resided two years in Industry, then removed to the southwest quarter of section 30, Eldorado town-

ship. Thomas remained at home until 1852. He was married January 15, of that year, to Catherine Connor, of Eldorado township. By this union there are seven living children—John R., living in Seward county, Nebraska; F. P., now in New York city, where he is fitting himself for the ministry of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, having previously been ordained; James N., a farmer of Eldorado township; Joseph F., who has been attending commercial college, at Burlington, Iowa, but now at home; Mary P., wife of William Moore, of Eldorado township; Emma and Charles, living at home. Annie E. died in 1863, aged seven months. Mr. Lawyer owns a most desirable and well-improved farm, containing 146 acres. He is quite extensively engaged in stock raising. He is a democrat politically, and has been a member of the board of county supervisors. He has also served as road commissioner of this township, for nine years; has been school director 15 years, and school trustee 12 years.

P. M. Leftridge was born in the state of Indiana, in June, 1844, and is a son of Henry and Rachel (Swink) Leftridge. Henry Leftridge removed with his family to Illinois in 1857, and settled at that time in Eldorado township, where he remained five or six years. He then moved to Lincoln county, Missouri, and engaged in farming there one year, thence to Macon county, Missouri, and three years later, to Lawrence county, of the same state, where they lived 18 months, then moved to Monroe county, Missouri, thence, three years later, to Schuyler county, Illinois, where they resided nine years. They removed from

Schuyler to McDonough county, and located on section 7, Eldorado township. October 8, 1868, the subject of this sketch was married to Sarah Jane Brunner, daughter of David Brunner, of Eldorado township, and by this union has three children—Rhoda, Maria, and Fannie. Mr. Leftridge is the owner of a good farm of 80 acres, with substantial and comfortable improvements. He is engaged in general farming, but is preparing to go into the fine stock business. Mr. and Mrs. Leftridge are members of the West Prairie Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a republican, and has served as road commissioner. He is a man of much intelligence, and a genial and pleasant gentleman.

Henry Mershon, a worthy and influential citizen of Eldorado township, now deceased, was born in Chester county, Pennsylvania, in the year 1817. He was a son of Henry and Ruth (Dilbert) Mershon, and was reared a Quaker. He came to Illinois in the fall of 1848, and settled in Vermont. In 1842 he was married to Izella C. Thomas, a native of Gloucester county, now Jersey, and a daughter of James and Amelia Thomas. Mr. and Mrs. Mershon had six children born to them—James T., Henry A., living in Stafford, Kansas; Louisa A, Fannie V., Benjamin G. and Mary A. Mr. Mershon died October 25, 1870, and was laid to rest in Vermont cemetery. He left a large estate to be divided among his children and heirs, including 760 acres of land, together with two houses; one valued at \$3,000, upon the homestead farm in Eldorado, and the other in Vermont, valued at \$5,000; property in Macomb, consisting of a house and

two lots; and two store buildings, one valued at \$4,500, and a warehouse, in Vermont. Mr. Mershon's sons James and Benjamin, reside upon the farm with their mother, and are leading farmers of Eldorado township. They deal largely in stock, feeding and shipping several car-loads of cattle annually. They also keep about forty head of horses. They are shrewd business men, and are constantly adding to their already large estate.

Elisha Keach, son of E. D. and Ann (Brewer) Keach, was born April 4, 1835, in Ohio. His parents were also natives of that state. He remained with his parents, removing with them to Coles county, Illinois, in 1839, and to Fulton county in 1845. He came from thence to McDonough county in 1853, and settled on section 22, Eldorado township, but now resides on section 6, same township. He has 160 acres of land, which is well cultivated and finely improved. His residence is large and handsome, and was erected at a cost of \$3,000. He makes a business of handling stock, feeding three or four car-loads of cattle annually. Mr. Keach was married in February, 1862, to Elizabeth Miles, of Eldorado township, and daughter of Martin and Elizabeth Miles. They have nine children—L. M., Ira M., Lizzie May, Ulman R., Rosa Bell, Amanda Jane, Howard Wells, Sarah Daisy and Hardin H. Mr. Keach is at present, road commissioner of this township. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church; also of the Masonic fraternity. He is a strong temperance man, and favors the cause of prohibition.

Henry Hushaw settled, with his parents, in Eldorado township, in April, 1838. He was born in Fountain county, Indiana, September 27, 1828, and was a son of John and Tamar (Conner) Hushaw. He grew to manhood in this township, and was married May 3, 1860, to Emily J. Little, of Fulton county. Six children have been born to them—Mary A., Charles R., Athie E., Samuel P., Addie and J. Evert. Mr. Hushaw has a fine farm of 240 acres, with good improvements, and carries on general farming. He is democratic in politics, and has held the office of commissioner of highways and school director. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and his wife, of the Christian church. He is an advocate of temperance, and a popular and esteemed citizen.

Samuel Kee, a well-known citizen of Eldorado township, is a son of William and Mary (Fisher) Kee, the former a native of Maryland, and the latter, of Brownsville, Pennsylvania. In October, 1853, William Kee removed with his family to Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, and the following March came to Eldorado township, and settled on section 30. Three years later he moved to section 17 of the same township, where he died July 10, 1882. He was born January 5, 1806. His widow is still living upon the farm in Eldorado township. Samuel Kee was born March 7, 1847, and resided with his parents until his marriage, March 28, 1876, to Edith E. Marshall, daughter of John S. and Harriet (Craft) Marshall, of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. John S. Marshall was born in Ohio, and

his wife in Kentucky. They came to this state in 1834. Mr. Kee owns 160 acres of land, with good improvements, and is an enterprising farmer. He is a democrat, politically, and at present serving as school director of his district. Mr. Kee is a member of the Presbyterian church.

James M. Little, son of Patrick S. and Mary A. (Riley) Little, is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born March 2, 1842. He came with his parents to this county in 1851, and settled upon section 16, Eldorado township. In 1863, he was married to E. E. Royal, daughter of Rev. Joseph B. Royal, of Vermont, and by this union has five children living—Henry M., Frank P., Joseph B., Myrtie May and Royal E. One son, Irwin, died December 28, 1879. Mr. Little owns a farm of 100 acres, with 80 acres improved, and 20 acres of timber. He is a republican, politically. For the past 15 years, he has been township clerk, and has served, also, as collector five years, and as assessor, one year. His father, Patrick Little, died in 1869, at the age of 58 years. His mother is still living with her son, the subject of this sketch.

Charles Dennis, a prosperous farmer of Eldorado township, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, in the year 1844. He is a son of Isaiah and Esther Dennis. Isaiah Dennis was from Ohio, and his wife, from Kentucky. In 1851, they settled in this county on section 26, Eldorado township. Charles made his home with his parents until his marriage in 1871, to Anna Snowden, daughter of John Snowden, of Eldorado township. In 1861, both Charles and his father

enlisted in the service of their country, in the 28th Illinois infantry, and each served three years in that regiment, and Charles one more year in the 141st regiment. Isaiah Dennis held a commission as first lieutenant of company H, and participated in engagements at Shiloh, where he was wounded, Corinth, Vicksburg and Hatch's Run. Charles took part in the engagements at Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, and Jackson, where he was wounded in the left foot, July 12, 1863. He returned from the army to his home in this township. His father now lives in Rocky Ford, Colorado. Charles Dennis has a farm of 320 acres, with fine improvements, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Dennis have four children—Sadie, Lillie, Addie and Pearl. Mr. Dennis is a member of the G. A. R., an enterprising farmer, and a popular and esteemed citizen.

Mason Miller, a worthy citizen of Eldorado township, is a son of Richard and Ann (Barrett) Miller, natives of Ohio. Mason Miller was born December 7, 1842. In 1865, he came to Illinois and located on section 34, Eldorado township, McDonough county, where he has continued to reside until the present time. He has a good farm, containing 100 acres, with comfortable improvements. August 22, 1862, Mr Miller enlisted in the 122d Ohio volunteer infantry, and served 14 months. He was wounded at Winchester, Virginia, June 14, 1863, in consequence of which he was discharged from the service. Mr. Miller was married May 26, 1867, to Sarah Ann Miller, daughter of Stephen Miller, of Fulton county, Illinois, they

have four children—Marion, Elmore, Lucy and Catherine. Mr. Miller is engaged in general farming, and is a gentleman of much enterprise and intelligence. He is a republican, and a member of the G. A. R.

George Schisler, settled upon the place where he now resides, section 34, Eldorado township, in 1868. He owns 160 acres of land, with 120 under cultivation. His farm is a good and desirable one. Mr. Schisler was born in York county, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1832, and is a son of John and Lydia (Shinburger) Schisler. He came to this state in 1853, and has been a resident of Illinois since that time. He was married in 1857, to Sarah Albright, and by this union has three children—William A., Sophia and Lucy Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Schisler are members of the Dutch Reformed church. He is a democrat in politics, and has been road commissioner five years. He has acted as school director of his district 12 years, and is an enterprising and worthy citizen.

John Snowden, is a native of Brooke county, Virginia, born May 8, 1827. His parents were David and Jane (Woodrow) Snowden. He came to Illinois, in the year 1844, and settled in Fulton county, where he remained until 1852. In that year, he located in Eldorado township, McDonough county, where he has ever since resided. March 27, 1852, he was united in marriage with Mary Jane Adams, daughter of William Adams, of Ohio. By this union there are 11 children—Annie, wife of Charles Dennis, of Eldorado; Melissa, wife of Thomas Fowler, also of Eldorado; Amos, at home; David T., mar-

ried to Elsa Cooney, and living in this township; Woodrow, William E., both of this township; Nancy E., wife of Lewis Swink, of Rocky Ford, Colorado; Cora, wife of Henry Bogne, of Eldorado; Nelson, Lewis, Ray, and Lee, living with their parents. Mr. Snowden carries on general farming, and raises fine horses. He is politically, a democrat, and has served as road commissioner, three years, and school director ten years. His father died in 1876. His mother now resides with him, at the advanced age of 82 years.

Thomas F. Schroder, is a son of Christopher and Louisa (Stockton) Schroder. He was born in Industry township, McDonough county, September 30, 1850, and remained in his native town until November 27, 1880. At that date he was married to Amanda Hill, a daughter of Jesse Hill. Soon after marriage, he located on section 37, Eldorado township, where he still lives. He is engaged in general farming, having an excellent farm of 160 acres, with a fine residence and other substantial improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Schroder are the parents of three children—Carrie L., Louisa Ann, and Nettie Jane. He is politically, a democrat.

Sherod R. Standard, a prosperous farmer of Eldorado township, is a native of Morgan county, Illinois, born in 1833. His parents were Gideon and Sina J. (Wyatt) Standard, natives of Virginia. They removed to Morgan county, in 1832, from Kentucky, and in 1836, came to McDonough county, and settled in Industry township, where Sherod R. was reared and educated. He was married in 1859, to Almira Jane Russell, daugh-

ter of James Russell, and soon after located in Eldorado township, where he is now among the leading citizens. He owns 235 acres of land, with fine improvements, and carries on general farming. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and politically, a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Standard have three children—Letha Ann, wife of E. Leighty, of Eldorado; Edward E., who is married to Miss Phillips, and Mattie A., at home.

Joshua Sandidge settled where he now resides, on section 20, Eldorado township, in 1844. He is a native of Lincoln county, Kentucky, born in 1812. His parents were John and Patience Sandidge. Joshua was married in 1834, to Mary Hoag, daughter of Andrew Hoag, who was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Mr. and Mrs. Sandidge are the parents of seven children—Mary A., wife of Jacob Micky, of Bushnell, Illinois; Patience, wife of M. Elwell, of Hancock county; William, who died in 1866, leaving a wife and two children; Irvin, of Eldorado township; Pullam, of Schuyler county; Amanda, wife of Samuel McDonald, of this township; and James, living in Nebraska. Mr. Sandidge owns a good farm of 80 acres, and carries on farming and stock raising. He is a worthy and respected citizen.

Alexander Adams is a son of Hawthorn and Mary (Wirts) Adams, and was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, in 1838. In the spring of 1851, he came to Illinois, and settled in Fulton county, where he resided until 1866. In that year he came to McDonough county, and located on section 28, Eldorado township, where he still lives. He

owns, in company with his brother, 160 acres of desirable land, with comfortable improvements, and is engaged in general farming. In August, 1862, Mr. Adams enlisted in the service of his country, in company F, of the 84th Illinois volunteer infantry, and was in the service three years. He was wounded in an engagement at Elk river, Tennessee. Mr. Adams has accumulated his property without assistance, having begun life in very limited circumstances.

S. J. Price, a prominent citizen of Eldorado township, is a son of John Price, who was born in Franklin county, Pennsylvania, in 1803, and died in Illinois, in 1867. His widow, the mother of S. J. Price, was Catherine (McElhaney) Price, who survived her husband until 1877. Both are buried in Vermont cemetery. S. J. Price was born in Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and came with his parents to this state in the fall of 1849. They settled in Fulton county, where the subject of this sketch resided until the spring of 1856. At that date he located on section 27, Eldorado township, which was his residence until 1879, when he removed to his present home, on section 20, of the same town. In 1870, he was married to Laura Kennedy, daughter of William Kennedy, of Eldorado township. By this union there are two children—John W. and Ellen M. Mr. Price owns a farm of 120 acres, with valuable improvements. He has acted as school director six years, and is politically, a democrat. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

George L. Price, of Eldorado township, was born here in the year 1858, and is a son of John and Mary E.

(Breeze) Price. He grew to manhood, and received his education in his native township. In 1883, he was united in marriage with Etta Schroder, daughter of C. Schroder, of this township. Mr. Price is a young man of good habits, enterprising and energetic, and possessing all the qualifications necessary to insure success in life. He is a democrat in politics.

M. V. Lawyer was born in the state of Ohio, in 1836, and is a son of John and Massie (Cooper) Lawyer. He came to McDonough county in 1857, and located then on his present farm, which is on section 30, Eldorado township. His farm comprises 290 acres of valuable land. His residence is a substantial and comfortable structure, and his barn, sheds, etc., commodious and convenient. He is engaged in general farming, also deals quite extensively in cattle of a high grade. Mr. Lawyer was married in 1866, to Sarah Cann, daughter of David Cann, of Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois. They are the parents of four children—Alba, Jesse, Bertha and Blanche. Mr. Lawyer is a prominent citizen of the township where he resides, and much respected. He is a democrat in politics.

James Harris, deceased, was born in Plainfield, Connecticut, in the year 1782. At the age of nine years he removed with his parents to Berkshire county, Massachusetts, where he lived eight years. When 17 years old he started west in search of a country better adapted to agricultural pursuits than the rough hills of his native New England. He went first to Canada, where he remained three years, after which he returned to Massachusetts, and was there married to Pru-

dence Harris. After marriage he removed to Cayuga county, New York, and, in a few years, to Onondaga county, the same state. They remained in the latter place until 1834, then came to Illinois, the father having come to this county two years before, and located upon the northeast quarter of section 1, Eldorado township, McDonough county, and here resided until their death. Mr. Harris carried on farming and dairying, keeping from 30 to 40 cows, and supplying the home market with butter and cheese. He was politically, a whig, and in religious belief, a Universalist. Universalism was at that time a very unpopular belief, but he did all in his power to further its peculiar doctrines, and the first Universalist sermon ever preached in this county, was preached at his house by the Rev. Aaron Hinne in the year 1835 or 1836. Mr. Harris was an upright, honest and thoroughly good man, and died much regretted by the entire community.

Jonas Rude Harris, youngest son of James and Prudence Harris, was born April 8, 1831, in Onondaga county New York, and came with his parents to this county. He remained with them until their death, and now owns and resides upon the homestead farm. He is the owner of 640 acres of land, also a furniture store and lumber yard in Table Grove. He has been quite an extensive dealer in stock, and is in highly prosperous circumstances. Mr. Harris was married in 1859, to Mary. M. Warner, a native of Onondaga county, New York, born in 1833, taught school five years before her marriage. They have raised two children—Daniel O., son of James

Harris, Jr., born in 1865, whose mother died when he was two years old, and Hattie Oakes, whose parents died in 1877.

Gregg Castlo, deceased, was a native of Ireland, and was born in county Galway. He came to America about the year 1832, and made his first stop in Howard county, Missouri, thence he Fulton county, Illinois. He was poor in this world's goods, and upon his arrival here, possessed only a pair of willing hands and a steady head as capital. With these he went to work at whatever he could find to do, and at such wages as he could get. In August, 1844, he was married to Rachel J. Miller. Her parents were Alexander and Katie (Hughes) Miller, who were native Kentuckians, and moved to Indiana, and thence in 1836 to Illinois. After their marriage, Gregg made two crops on the farm of Robert Carithers, then bought him a team and rented land, farming during the summer and chopping wood and splitting rails in the winter. In 1850, he came to this county, and rented a farm from James Abernathy, where he lived for four years. He then bought 40 acres of the northwest of the north west of section 4, of Eldorado township. Subsequently he he purchased the south half of the north east, of section 32, in New Salem township, and the south half of the west half, of the northwest of section 4, in Eldorado township. He also had five acres of timber on section 2, and ten acres in Fulton county. Mr. Castlo, was a hard working, industrious man, and accumulated a competency, making a home for his family, and died February 5, 1880, leaving them in comfortable circumstances. They had born to them

nine children—John H., born April 23, 1846, was married to Martha A. Hosford, January 30, 1868, and by that union are five children—Rosa J., born March 11, 1869, and died February 6, 1880; Bertha E., born August 4, 1871; Mary E., born September 25, 1873; and twins, who were born in 1876, but died in infancy. The next child of Mr. and Mrs. Costlo, was Catharine J., born June 12, 1848, she is now the wife of John Stracken, living in Eldorado township; then Anna M., born July 14, 1850, now the wife of Joseph Bingham, living at Table Grove; James M., born October 12, 1853, and died August 29, 1863; George W., born January 27, 1855, married to Rosan D. Vancise; Mary E., born September 1, 1857, married to George Phippkins; Martha E., born April 1, 1860, is the wife of John Derry; Sarah M., born January 20, 1863, now the wife of J. W. Swartz; and William A., who was born on the 4th of July, 1865.

John H. Costlo, is a native Illinoisian, and was born in Fulton county, April 23, 1846. His parents were Gregg and Rachel (Miller) Costlo. He is of Irish extraction, and lived with his parents until 23 years old. During the great war of the rebellion he enlisted in the union army in February, 1865, in company C, 151st regiment, Illinois volunteer infantry. He served one year and was then mustered out at Columbus, Georgia. He was paid off and honorably discharged at Camp Butler, near Springfield, Illinois. He now owns 40 acres of land all under cultivation, and located on the northwest of the southeast quarter of section 32, New Salem township.

Isaac W. Dailey, one of the farmers of Eldorado township, was born October 6, 1829, in West Virginia. He is a son of Thomas and Sarah (McIntosh) Dailey, who were also natives of the same state, and came to this state in 1835, locating near Springfield. Thomas Dailey was born in September 1783, and Sarah, his wife, April 13, 1790. They were married September 22, 1814, and raised a family of eight children, four of whom were boys. Of these living, two in this county, one in Dane county, Wisconsin, one in Seward county, Nebraska, and two in Jewell county, Kansas. Isaac W., is the seventh child. The family remained in Springfield one year, then came to this county, and settled in Eldorado township on section 6, where he owned two quarters of prairie land, which he improved and where they lived the remainder of their days. He died January 1, 1854, and she, November 21, 1862. The subject of this sketch came west with his parents, when but a small boy, and with them remained until their death. He now owns 212 acres of good land on section 6, which is well improved. He was married November 19, 1867, to Emily Craig, daughter of Richard Craig, of Industry village. They have three children—Warren M., born November 3, 1868; Irena A., born December 31, 1871, and Lucy H., born September 1, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Dailey are members of the M. E. church. Politically he is a republican, and took an active part in war for the suppression of the rebellion, enlisting in the army of the United States, August 14, 1862, in company C. 84th Illinois volunteer infantry. He was one of the number that

followed General Bragg through Kentucky. He was honorably discharged at Nashville, April 24, 1863.

Jacob Lawyer is a son of John and Massey (Cooper) Lawyer, who came from Ohio. Jacob was born December 7, 1841, in Industry township, and lived with his parents until of age. He was married to Nancy E. Standard, February 3, 1881. They have had nine children, all living but Alba W. and Walter. Those living are—Arthur E., Alvin C., Dallas, Alva L., Shered, Franklin and George. He now owns 320 acres of land, which is well improved. He has put in 940 rods of drain tile on his place, and now it is an excellent farm. He has been the highway commissioner for six years.

Samuel J. Foster, now a wealthy citizen and farmer of Eldorado township, was born here December 7, 1832, being the first white child born in Eldorado township. His father was A. J. Foster. He grew to manhood and received his education in his native county. September 19, 1854, he was married to Mary McMahan, daughter of James N. and Helena (Kelso) McMahan. By this union there have been nine children—Sarah V., wife of William T. Vail, of Eldorado township; Alonzo D., also in this township; James M., John L., Henry L., Eva H., Nellie C., Luella and Samuel Roy. Mr. Foster and his family are members of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He is a republican in politics, and has held the office of road commissioner three years and that of assessor two years. He owns 500 acres of land with fine improvements, and carries on general farming.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the superintendent's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1884, it is learned that there are nine schools in Eldorado township, none of which are graded. There are 312 children between the ages of 9 and 21 years, 256 of whom are enrolled in the various schools; the average number of months of school being seven and one-ninth.

There are nine school buildings in the township, all frame, one of which was erected during the year. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$40, the lowest, \$30; while the highest wages paid females \$33, and the lowest, \$20.

The amount of district tax levy for the support of schools was \$2,550, the estimated value of school property being \$6,400, while the township is entirely free from any bonded indebtedness.

One of the early schools in this township was obtained and conducted in an entirely original manner. A man who was sub-director for his district induced a friend to represent him to the county superintendent as being well qualified for the position of teacher. His excuse for not seeing that official in person was urgent business in another direction. The friend secured a certificate for him, and being sub-director, he hired himself and taught by proxy, his wife doing, or pretending to do the teaching. She began with six or seven pupils, but they dropped off, one by one, until she had but two or three left. One day, a neighbor from another district, seeing one of her former pupils running at large, asked him why he was not in school. "Oh, 'cause the school ain't worth a —;

the school-marm washes, cooks, sweeps and keeps school all at one time; then she doctors folks, too." She taught in the same shanty in which the family resided, and when the sub-director went to draw his pay, he brought in a bill for fuel, house rent and teacher's salary.

School district No. 1.—The school house stands upon the northeast corner of section 11. It is valued at \$700. Until 1872, this district was two miles and a half long, north and south. At that time districts 1 and 6 were divided, forming 1, 6 and 7, as now known.

District No. 2.—The first school house in this district was built in the year 1865, being at the time the township was divided. It was an old building, costing about \$400, and in 1884 it was worked over and \$350 in repairs put on, making a good building for schools.

District No. 3.—This district had its first teaching about 1850, in a log building 18x18 feet in dimensions. Robert Comer and Thomas Ausbury were directors then. The first teacher was Jackson Wayworth. The second building used was erected in 1856, at a cost of \$300, and was 20x24 feet in dimensions. The present school house was built in 1881, at an expenditure of \$800. The first teacher in this school was Emma Tolen. The directors are: Samuel Price, Samuel Lee and Anthony Ausbury. Samuel Holton is the teacher at present. The enrollment is now about 30.

District No. 4.—The first school house was an old log building; after which, in 1861, a new one was built, costing about \$600, and in 1880 a new one was erected, costing probably \$800 to \$900.

District No. 5.—The school house of this district stands on the northwest corner of section 22. It is a good frame building, erected in 1869, at a cost of \$1,500; it is now valued at \$1,000. It is 24x30. This school is familiarly known as "Sixteen." Wm. Carothers was the first teacher.

District No. 6.—The school house of this district was erected in 1872, at a cost of \$800. It is on the southeast corner of section 14.

District No. 7.—The school building was erected in 1875, and is valued at \$700. It is located on the northwest corner of section 36.

The school house in district No. 8 is situated on the southwest quarter of section 27, and is valued at about \$200.

In 1875 the school house in district No. 9 was erected, at a cost of about \$800.

HALL.

Eldorado Hall was built in 1871, at a cost of \$1,800, to serve the uses of the public at elections, meetings, etc. It is located on the southwest corner of section 15. The building committee was Isaiah Dennis and William Beckwith.

ORGANIC.

Eldorado township was organized at the time of the division of the county, in 1857, and on the 7th day of April, of that year, the first township election was held. At that election Thomas Cox and E. D. C. Haines were elected justices of the peace, and William Price, constable.

The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, J. P. Marshall; clerk, J. M. Little; assessor, J. N. Foster; collector, W. B. Moran; high-

way commissioner, S. J. Foster; justices of the peace, Thos. Cox and Jesse Fowler; constables, J. M. Adams and Alex. Robinson; school trustee, S. K. Musgrove.

HISTORICAL.

At the residence of Father Harris, living on section 1, was performed the first marriage ceremony in the township—Mr. Cleon Reddick and Miss Lucy Harris, by Rev. Aaron Kinney, a Universalist minister, in the year 1839.

The first death was that of Nimrod Foster, son of Henry Foster, in the fall of the same year.

Lucy Harris taught the first school in 1837.

The first birth was Samuel J. Foster, son of A. J. and Sarah Foster, who was born in the fall of 1831.

RELIGIOUS.

On section 2, Eldorado township, is located the Sugar Creek Cumberland Presbyterian church edifice. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

The West Prairie Cumberland Presbyterian church building is located on section 9, Eldorado township. (See Ecclesiastical chapter.)

CHAPTER XXXII.

CHALMERS TOWNSHIP.

Chalmers township is one of the inland sub-divisions of the county, and is known as township 5 north, range 3 west. It was first organized in 1857 as a full congressional township, and so remained until 1880, when Colchester township was formed, at which time all of sections 5, 6, 7, 8, 17, 18, 19, 30 and 31, and the west half of sections 20, 29 and 32 were taken therefrom, and now compose a part of the newly-organized township. Chalmers is one of the oldest settled townships of the county. It contains more timber land than any other township in the county, which doubtless accounts for its early settle-

ment and subsequent growth. It was first christened Erin, but at the first meeting of the board of supervisors, in May, 1857, it was changed to its present cognomen. A portion of the city of Macomb lies in the northeast corner of this township. By reference to the returns of the assessors, we learn that there are yet 7,760 acres of timber land, a greater number than any other in the county. The fuel question, so far as they are concerned, is settled. There are here many good farms, the most of which are small, there being very few large landholders. This is far better for the general good.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

It is believed that Elias McFadden was the first to settle in Chalmers township. In 1828, he located in the northeast part of the township, in company with his son David, and nephew, afterwards his son-in-law, Wylie McFadden. This was on what is now the Hunter farm. A history of this family is given elsewhere, they having made themselves infamous during the early days of the county's existence, by a dastardly murder.

James Edmonston was one of the early settlers of Chalmers. He came in 1829, and located in the south part of the township. He did not remain at that location very long, but removed over the line into Bethel. In a few years he removed again into Chalmers township, locating on section 32, at the edge of what is now Middleton. He afterwards went with his family to Schuyler county, and there resided until his death.

William O'Neal came from North Carolina to this township in 1829, with his family, and located on section 24. He went to Iowa a few years later.

Truman Bowen came to this county in October, 1830, and located on section 3, Chalmers township. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1786, and when yet a young man, removed to Ohio, where he married Nancy Lewis, in 1811. Mr. Bowen died in the March following his arrival in this county. His wife died in 1858.

Among the first settlers of Chalmers was John Massingall. He had a cabin on the northwest quarter of section 33. He did not pay any attention to agricul-

ture, but was known as a great deer hunter. He afterwards died in the county.

James Clarke settled in Chalmers in 1830. He shortly afterward removed to the city of Macomb, where he lived until his death. A sketch of this gentleman appears elsewhere in this volume.

David Troxwell came to the township prior to the summer of 1828, locating on the northwest quarter of section 21. In November 1830, Troxwell left for parts unknown.

William I. Pace, a native of Kentucky, came in 1830, settling the farm now owned by Robert Venard. Five years later he removed to Scotland township, on the farm now owned by A. J. Pace, where he lived until his death, in 1855.

William Edmonston located on the southwest quarter of section 26, in 1829. He came from Indiana, and became widely and favorably known within a short time after coming to the county. He is spoken of in the representatives' chapter, he having represented this county in the general assembly.

John Wilson, who was afterwards murdered, in 1834, by the McFaddens, settled in the northeast part of the township, in 1830.

David Clarke the same year located in this township, but did not remain very long, removing to the city of Macomb.

Willis Wayland, Sr., came to McDonough county in the spring of 1832, and located on section 34. He was born in Orange county, Virginia, in 1795, and was there reared. He removed from there to Carroll county, Kentucky, and

from there to this county, as before stated. He was twice married and 13 of his children are living. He died in this township in 1861.

James McClure located on section 33, in the year 1832. He was born and reared in Kentucky, and from that state removed to Morgan county, Illinois, in an early day. From there he removed to this county, choosing a location as aforesaid. He was almost deaf, and is remembered by old settlers for his odd way of approaching and listening to any one speaking to him. He died in this county.

William Champ is one of the old settlers of Chalmers township. He is a native of Kentucky, and was born in October, 1802, in Madison county, where he followed farming. In September, 1834, he came to this county and located in Chalmers township, where he resided until 1857, when he moved to Colchester, his present home. He was married to Frances Maupin, who died February 8, 1884. They had seven children.

Andrew M., his second child, was born in Kentucky, in 1830. In early life he followed farming, but after coming to Colchester, worked at carpentering for some time. He began the study of law in 1867, and has been city attorney of Colchester since 1877. In 1862, he was married to Phoebe Wood, and by this marriage they have five children.

Reuben Alexander was a settler of 1833. He located on section 34, but sold his place the next year to Wesley Wayland, and removed to Lamoine township, where he died.

Wesley Wayland came to the county in 1834, and located on section 34, where

he lived until the time of his death, which occurred in 1874. He came from Carroll county, Kentucky.

Israel Camp and family located on section 3, in 1835.

Farman B. Camp lives on section 3, Chalmers township, where he was born November 13, 1836. His parents, Israel and Anna (Barnes) Camp, came here in 1835, from Vermont. They are now both dead. Farman was brought up on the farm, and acquired his education by attending the district school. He was bereaved by the death of his mother, when 11 years old. His father died 10 years later. Mr. Camp has followed farming with the exception of eight years, from 1856 to 1864, during which he operated a saw mill in this township, and two years spent in working at the carpenters' trade. He now owns a portion of the homestead farm, and is engaged in general farming. Mr. Camp has several times visited Kansas and Colorado, once on prospecting tours. He is a republican in politics, and has always been identified with that party, also strongly favors the cause of temperance, having been for the past 20 years a member in good standing of the Good Templars. He was assessor of Chalmers township one year, and has been director of school district number 2, for many years.

Alexander Provine came to McDonough county in the spring of 1835, and located on section 36. He was born in Clark county, Indiana, on the 7th day of November, 1806, and there resided until coming to this county to make his home. He died in Macomb, on the 3d day of May, 1853.

William Allison located on the southwest quarter of section 24, in the spring of 1835. He was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, in 1775. He was reared in that state. He died December 10, 1857.

John McCormick settled on section 33, in the fall of 1835. He was born in Maryland, in 1789, but was reared in Kentucky, and came from there to this county. He was married in Kentucky to Nancy Cox. They were the parents of seven children. Mr. McCormick died December 18, 1880, and his wife died May 31, 1838.

OTHER LEADING CITIZENS.

Under this heading are placed the sketches of those who, while not pioneers, are yet worthy of prominent mention on account of their standing in the township.

William F. Steckel is a native of Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, and was born September 25, 1835. He is a son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Frantz) Steckel, who were of German descent, but natives of the same state. Daniel died August 18, 1871, and his wife March 16, 1879. William was brought up and educated in his native county. In 1859, he went to Tippecanoe county, Indiana, where he taught school until 1861. In that year he enlisted in company B, of the 10th Indiana infantry, in which regiment he served three months. He then re-enlisted in the same regiment as first lieutenant of a detachment of a company, which was afterwards used to fill up another company, so he returned to Indiana, and resumed teaching, which he continued until the spring of 1863. At that

date he came to McDonough county, and engaged in teaching in the Oakwood district. He taught there two terms, then in 1864, settled on his present farm, in Chalmers township. In the winter of 1872, he returned to Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1876, then came back to this county, and engaged in the grocery trade at Macomb, continuing the same three years, after which he went in the sewing machine business, in the same place, until the spring of 1880, when he again located on his farm near Salem church. He was married December 17, 1863, to a daughter of John Saffell, of this township. She died September 25, 1872, leaving him two children—Mattie E. and Henry R., deceased. Mr. Steckel was married May 9, 1876, to Emma M. Kachline, a native of Pennsylvania. By this union there is one child—May Iva. Mr. Steckel is one of a numerous and prosperous family in which the medical, the legal and the ministerial professions are equally and fully represented. Personally of a mind that aims not at public praise or position, the community in which he resides, has nevertheless from time to time, manifested its appreciation of him as a worthy citizen, by electing him as president of the Bible society, superintendent of Sunday schools, etc., which positions he now creditably occupies.

Mrs. W. F. Steckel was born in Whitehall, Lehigh county, Pennsylvania, of kind and most estimable parents, Aaron J. Kachline, of German descent, and Clara Tice, English born. The former departed this life November 20, 1872. In early years became a consistent member of the Reformed church, at Egypt, Penn-

sylvania, under the ministrations of Rev. Dr. Dubbs. At the age of 11, attended school at the Allentown seminary, which was then conducted by Rev. Dr. Kessler. Several years later went to school at Jonestown, Lebanon county, Pennsylvania, Professor I. L. Rupp, principal. The institution is now known as Swatara collegiate institute. At the beginning of the internecine war, was a member of the senior class at Washington female college, Maryland. Returned home and taught school at Ballietville and Hoken-dauqua. During 1868-69 was principal teacher of the female high school in the city of Allentown. May 9, 1876, she was married and came west, leaving home and friends with the heartfelt conviction that memories of her were fraught only with the pure thoughts of a life of virtue and rectitude.

Robert W. Saffell is a son of John Saffell, who was born in Harper's Ferry, Virginia, in 1811. John Saffell was reared in Washington county, Pennsylvania, and about the year 1837, went to Richland county, Ohio, where he lived 13 years. He then removed to Highland county, of the same state, from whence he came, in October, 1854, to McDonough county, and located on section 22, this township. In 1860, he removed to the place where his son, Robert W., now lives. He was married in Pennsylvania, to Martha Wilson, a native of that state. They had two children. John Saffell died September 8, 1876. Robert W. Saffell, the only surviving son of John Saffell, was born in Richland county, Ohio, February 11, 1837. In 1854, he came to this county, with his parents, and has resided here since that time. He now lives

upon the homestead farm, formerly owned by his father, and carries on general farming. He was married July 28, 1863, to Isamile Wolf, a native of Pennsylvania. They are the parents of four children—George V., William F., Chas. W. and Minnie M. Mrs. Saffell died February 24, 1885. Mr. Saffell has been for the past two years, supervisor of the township. He has also held the offices of township treasurer and commissioner of highways.

George W. Kruse, a prominent farmer and stock dealer of Chalmers township, is a son of Dirk S. M. Kruse, who was born in Germany, in 1776. In 1835, he emigrated to America, and located in Schuyler county, Illinois, where he remained until his death, which occurred in 1860. George W., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of seven sons, and was born June 12, 1832. He was reared by a brother in Germany, and in his youth, learned the baker's trade. In 1857, he emigrated to America, and located at Rushville, Illinois, where he continued one year, then came to McDonough county, and settled at Macomb, where he managed a large bakery until February 22, 1867, at which date, the establishment was burned out. In the spring of 1868, he moved to the farm where he is now living, on section 23, Chalmers township. He has 380 acres of land, and is largely engaged in feeding and shipping stock. He has at present, a large number of cattle and hogs on his place. Mr. Kruse was a member of the board of county supervisors, for the term extending from 1880 to 1882, and for six years previous, commissioner of highways. He was

married in October, 1859, to Rinne M. Grovewold, a native of Germany, who died November 19, 1867, leaving him four children—Frank H., Emma, Elizabeth, and Herman G. In January, 1869, Mr. Kruse was married to Agnes McCann, a native of Ireland, and by this union, has five children—William, Anna, George H., Peter, and Clara.

William M. Reid is a son of John Reid, a native of Scotland, and was born in New York city, April 9, 1842. He came to this county in 1858, and located at Macomb, and there followed the carpenter's trade until 1860. In the spring of that year, he began farming in the neighborhood, which he continued until August, 1864. At that date he enlisted in the service of his country, and was assigned to company A, of the 8th Tennessee regiment. He served until April, 1865, when he was honorably discharged and returned home, to Macomb, where he lived one year. He then settled where he now lives, on section 15, Chalmers township. He has 100 acres of land, which is well cultivated and valuable. January 20, 1864, Mr. Reid was married to Mary E. Curtis, a native of New York. They have seven children—Charles D., Mary E., Nellie E., Jessie E., William M., Mabel and an infant. Mr. Reid is a member of the G. A. R.

John Reid was born in 1804, and married in his native country, to Mary McKay. They emigrated to America, and located in New York city, from whence they came to Macomb, in the year 1857. He was here employed as a carpenter and builder, until his death, in 1868.

August Plassmann, a native of Germany, was born May 20, 1837. He re-

sided in Germany until he arrived at the age of 18 years, then came to America, and located at New Orleans, Louisiana, where he remained three months. He then went to St. Louis, Missouri, and two months later, to Quincy, Illinois. He worked on a farm in the vicinity of that city, two and a half years, after which, he came to McDonough county, and worked on the farm of Andrew H. Allison, by whom he was employed 18 months. He then rented the farm of Harmon Allison, upon which he lived eight years. In 1865, he settled on his present farm on section 23, Chalmers township, where he now owns 260 acres of land. He ranks among the successful farmers of the township. He has been commissioner of highways three years, and school director six years, and is an esteemed citizen. He was married, October 28, 1857, to Charlotte Rethorst, a native of Germany. They have seven children living—Anna, Emma, Frederick, Maggie, Lou, Lillie, and William. There were two other children—Charles and Henry, both deceased.

Orrin Peck, is a son of Lyman Peck, who came to this county in 1839, and located near Blandinsville. The latter was born in Essex county, New York, February 22, 1806. He was brought up in his native county. In 1835, he settled in Sandusky county, Ohio, where he resided four years, then removed to this county at the time above stated. He remained in Blandinsville township until 1859, then moved to section 21, Chalmers township, where he continued to reside until his death, which occurred in February, 1872. He was married in

New York to Cynthia Steele, and by this union had nine children, four of whom are now living. His widow survived until April, 1881. Orrin was born in Ohio, May 5, 1837, and was two years old when he came to this county, where he was reared and received his education. In 1859, he located on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Peck enlisted, December 13, 1861, in company A, of the 64th Illinois infantry, and served until March, 1863, when he was discharged on account of disability, after which he returned home and resumed farming. He has 130 acres of land, well improved. He was married January 15, 1857, to Sarah J. Merritt, a native of Ohio, and by this union has seven children—Artie M., Owen L., Caddy M., Lois, Birdie, Dot and Orrin. In 1880, Mr. Peck discovered upon his farm, the mineral springs, which have since made his place famous. Observing that the water had a beneficial effect upon stock, he determined to have it analyzed. For account of this, see further on.

Willis F. Wayland is a son of Willis Wayland, a native of Orange county, Virginia, born in 1795. He, Willis Sr., removed to Kentucky, where he worked at the cooper's trade until 1832. In that year he became a resident of McDonough county, locating on section 34, Chalmers township. He died in 1861. He was married in Kentucky, to Sydney Haines by whom he had 14 children, nine of whom are now living—Willis F., Joshua, John W., Garrett H., Eliza, Lorinda, Julius, Elizabeth and Eliza J. His wife died in 1849. He was then married to Mrs. Elizabeth Dennett, a widow, and by this union, had four chil-

dren—Ann M., Rose B., Lucy and Geo. T. Willis F. Wayland, the oldest living child of the pioneer, was born in Kentucky, June 28, 1824, and came with his parents to this county. He was here reared and educated, settling on his present farm in 1848. He was married March 13, 1862, to Emma T. Forsee, a native of Kentucky. They have two children—Frank E. and Eva L.

Henry B. Walker, son of Solomon Walker, was born in Des Moines county, Iowa, February 3, 1855. The following year, Solomon Walker removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and located on section 13, Scotland township where Henry B. was brought up. He attended the district school of this township, thus obtaining a fair education. In 1877, he located on a farm on section 14, Scotland township, and began business for himself. He continued there until the fall of 1881, when he removed to his present farm in Chalmers township. He has 83 acres of desirable land, which is fairly improved, and deals some in cattle in addition to farming. Mr. Walker was married November 23, 1876, to Alla Yeast, a sister of L. Yeast, a prominent citizen of Sciota township. They have four children—Bertha, Glenn, Perry E., and Harry. Mr. Walker was elected a justice of the peace in the spring of 1884, also holds the office of school trustee and highway commissioner of Chalmers township. He is a member of the Christian church.

James Andrews was born in Somersetshire, England, May 20, 1832. He was reared, in his native country, to agricultural pursuits, and there remained until the fall of 1854. At that date he

emigrated to America and settled in Scotland township, McDonough county, Illinois. He resided in that township until 1859, when he rented a farm in Chalmers township, to which he removed. Ten years later he located upon his present place, on section 26, Chalmers township, where he owns a good farm of 80 acres. Mr. Andrews was married in July, 1854, to Rosanna Brown, a native of England. They have six children—John T., James A., Mary E., Ann E., Jessie W. and Rhoda B. Mr. Andrews carries on general farming.

William Andrews, son of John M. and Ann (Biddlecome) Andrews, was born in Somersetshire, England, February 2, 1835. He there grew to man's estate, and at the age of 18 years, emigrated to this country. He settled then, (1853) in Scotland township, McDonough county, Illinois, where he resided five years. In 1858 he removed to section 25, Chalmers township, where he made his home till 1879. He then moved to section 26, of the same township where he at present resides. He has a desirable farm comprising 280 acres, and is engaged in general farming.

Hugh McClure is a son of Samuel L. McClure, who came to McDonough county in 1844, and rented a farm in Industry township. The following year he settled where his son now lives. Samuel L. McClure was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, June 23, 1811. He came to Morgan county, Illinois, in 1835, there remaining until the date at which he came here. He was married July 9, 1835, to Elizabeth Taylor, a native of Christian county, Kentucky. They reared six children—James

T., Edward, Nancy J., Hugh, Lorenzo D. and Elianor P. Mr. McClure died January 26, 1877. Hugh McClure, the subject of this sketch, was born in the house where he now lives, November 3, 1846, and was reared and educated here. In 1864 he enlisted in company I, of the 78th Illinois infantry, and served under General Sherman in the 14th army corps, until the close of the war. He was discharged in July 1865, at Chicago. He then returned home and resumed farming. In 1867 he went to Nebraska, thence to Kansas, being absent from this county two years. He owns the homestead farm of 70 acres. He is a member of the G. A. R.

W. S. McClelland, came to McDonough county, in September 1856, from Canfield, Mahoning county, Ohio, where he was born, June 20, 1831, his parents being, Robert L., and Rebecca (Stewart) McClelland. He was brought up on a farm and obtained a limited education. At the age of 18 years, he was bereaved by the death of his father, July 3, 1849. He remained with his mother on the old homestead until 21 years old. He then worked out, two years at farming. He was then married to Betsey Blair, a native of Ohio, born in Huron county. Their marriage took place in Trumbull county, Ohio, November 14, 1854. He settled then upon the homestead farm, where he remained until the date of his coming here. He first settled on what was then the county farm, under contract to keep paupers, should there be any. During his residence on the place, he kept a number, and the first one, of the county. He remained there six years, then moved to section 18, Scotland town-

ship, where he purchased a farm of 75 acres, also 20 acres of timber in Chalmers township. Six years later he sold this place to John M. Kelly, and removed to section 12, Chalmers township, where he purchased 126 acres, on which he now lives. He is engaged in general farming, feeding all of his corn to stock. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland have had seven children, six of whom are now living, Charlie H., married to Anna Reden, and living in Fairfield, Iowa; Nellie G., living at home, engaged in teaching school; Ada M., at home; Harry B., who died October 12, 1872, aged eight years and seven months; Carrie R., William G., and George H., living at home. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland are members of the Christian church at Macomb. He served as commissioner of highways, in Scotland township and has been school director a number of terms. Politically, he affiliates with the republican party.

Ladson Mills, the subject of this sketch, was born January 9, 1820, in Rutherford county, North Carolina. He received a common school education and remained at home until he had reached the age of 21. He was married December 8, 1843, to Sarah M. Hill, who was a native of North Carolina. This union was blessed with 11 children, of whom seven are still living. John A., Melissa, James E., Charles W., Anna, Mary, Seth, Sarah, Kate, Thomas and Etta. Mr. Mills came to Illinois in 1850, and for seven years farmed for a share of the crops, and in 1857, purchased 80 acres of land, to which he has added from time to time, until he now owns 200 acres of fine prairie land. Mr. Mills is a republican in politics, and is always ready

to pull off his coat and do valiant work for the party of his choice. He is a prominent figure in the affairs of Bethel township.

Robert J., son of Ladson Mills, was married March 22, 1871, to Marcella Hammer, who is a native of Kentucky. They have five children—Lula V., Melvin A., William N., Frank L., and Ethel Blanche. Robert, like his father is a republican.

Robert Hunter, a son of William and Elizabeth (Harvey) Hunter, resides on section 1, Chalmers township, where he was born July 7, 1855. He was here brought up on a farm, living at home with his parents, and attending school as opportunity afforded. His father moved to town in the spring of 1878, since which time, Robert has been managing the farm. The farm consists of 160 acres on the home place, and 120 acres detached, in Scotland township. Mr. Hunter was married February 28, 1878, to Ella Chamberlain, a native of Morgan county, Illinois. Two children have been born to them—Harvey Palmer, and James Roy. Mr. Hunter carries on general farming, and is enterprising and successful. He is politically a republican.

EDUCATIONAL.

It is learned from an examination of the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, that the district township of Chalmers has 658 children of school age, 575 of whom are enrolled in the 10 sub-districts of the township, which have an average of 7 and 19-20 months of school per year. There is one brick and nine frame school houses

in the township, which have an estimated value of property amounting to \$4,600. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$40, and the lowest \$40, while the highest salary paid lady teachers is \$35 per month and the lowest \$20 per month. The amount of tax levy for the support of schools is \$1,844.93. Chalmers is free from any educational indebtedness. In the township are 12 districts, four of which are union with other townships. As regards educational matters, Chalmers occupies the same territory as it did previous to the time Colchester township was created. Although separate townships, Chalmers and that part of Colchester taken from the original territory to form the latter township, are recognized one and the same with reference to educational matters.

The school building in district No. 1, is located on the southeast quarter of section 1.

In district No. 2, the school house is situated on the northwest quarter of section 3.

District No. 3, has a school building on the northwest quarter of section 8, and is in what is now known as Colchester township.

District No. 4.—The school building was erected in 1867, on section 17; it is brick, 20x30, and cost \$900. Previous to the building of this house, school was held in an old log house, which was built about 1847. The school house in this district is also in what is now known as Colchester township.

The school house in district No. 5 is situated on the northwest corner of section 22.

The school house stands on the northeast corner of the northwest quarter of section 14, in district No. 6. It was erected in 1857, at a cost of \$600. John Saffell, Eugene Pierce and Robert Hunter were the first directors. The present directors are George W. Reid, Robert McCutchen, and Michael McGan.

In district No. 7 the school building is located on section 25. It is a good frame structure, and was completed at a cost of about \$500.

District No. 8.—This school is known as the "Long Nine School." The building is located on section 33. It is a good, frame house, and formerly stood in Middletown, and used as a business house. It was purchased by the district in 1866, for \$600, and moved to its present site. The district was organized April 2, 1866.

Union district, No. 1, has a school house located in Bethel township, on section 1.

The building in union district, No. 2, is located in the town of Colchester.

The school house in union district, No. 8, is located on section 19, in what is now Colchester township.

In union district, No. 12, the school house is situated in Middletown.

SAW MILL.

The Wilson saw mill was built by J. O. C. Wilson and Devine Anderson, on section 14, about the year 1840, who operated it until about 1856, when it was destroyed by fire. Another mill was erected on the site of the old one by Wilson, Thornburg & Ferguson. It was afterward owned by Wilson & Thornburg, then by Wilson, then Eugene

Pierce, then John Saffell & Son, then Thomas Cornelius, then John McCoy, and lastly, by Samuel Fox, who afterward disposed of the machinery. The building was then torn down, and part of the timbers entered into the construction of the barn on the place of Robert McCutcheon.

MINERAL SPRING.

On the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 21, is a mineral spring which is destined to make its proprietor widely known, as well as to be a never failing source of revenue to him. It was discovered by Mr. Orrin Peck, the owner of the property, in 1880. At that time he did not know of its valuable properties, and probably would never have suspected them had he not noticed the beneficial effects of the drinking of the spring water on his stock. This fact led him, in 1883, to have the water analyzed. Accordingly, Professor Long, M. D., professor of chemistry, pharmacy and toxicology in the Chicago medical college, was employed to make the analysis, which he did on October 16, 1883. As a result, it was found to contain ingredients in the following amounts, per U. S. gallon of the water: Chlorate of sodium, .623 grains; sulphate of sodium, 1.045; sulphate of potassium, 1.092; sulphate of calcium, 39.181; bi-carbonate of magnesium, 20.756; bi-carbonate of calcium, 15.683; bi-carbonate of iron, 2.877; silica, 1.389; alumina, large trace; organic matter, small amount. At the spring he has a commodious pleasure house, built in 1883, which is 16x30 feet in ground area. Another smaller building is situated just below the spring, re-

ceiving water from it through pipes. This water is guaranteed to cure Bright's disease in all stages, liver troubles; palpitation of the heart, neuralgia, rheumatism and every curable ailment. Mr. Peck feels confident that a trial of the water of his spring will convince any skeptic of their medicinal value. He sells it in quantities to suit purchasers.

ORGANIZATION.

Chalmers was organized as a full congressional township in 1857, but in 1880, some of its western territory was cut off and is part of the present township of Colchester. The first township election was held April 7, 1857, at which time J. C. Simmons and Gholson Lane, were elected justices of the peace, and Charles Dickerson, Jr., and Michael Strader, Jr., were elected constables. Isaac McCown was chosen to represent the township on the board of supervisors. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, Robert Mitchell; clerk, John W. Wayland; assessor, B. K. Frisbie; collector, Henry D. Hoyt; highway commissioner, H. B. Walker; justices of the peace, James Cochrane and James Hays, constables, Jesse D. Bowen and J. A. Black.

HISTORIC.

The first marriage was John W. Westfall and Icemenda Neece. They were united by James Clarke, a justice of the peace, December 15, 1834.

The first birth was Martin, son of Robert Phelps, during the year 1830.

The first death was Truman Bowen, who died in 1830, at the residence of David McFadden, on the farm now owned by William Hunter, near the city

of Macomb. He was buried in the old grave yard near Macomb, and was the second person interred therein.

The first sermon was preached by Rev. John Barker, about the year 1830, at house of Daniel Troxwell, on the south side of the township, near Troublesome creek.

The pioneer school was taught by William Shelton, on section 20, about the year 1833.

The first justice of the peace was Jesse Neece, and Isaac McCown was the first supervisor.

MIDDLETOWN.

This was laid out in the spring of 1837, by Major John Patrick and James Edmonston, Esq. The first house was erected by Major Patrick. The first settlers were James Edmonston and John Gibson. Andrew Cox started the first store. It was called Middletown from the fact of its being the central point or middle town between Beardstown, on the Illinois river, and Burlington, on the Mississippi river. It was also the crossing of the Beardstown and Burlington, and the Peoria and Quincy public roads. The first public sale of town lots occurred in April, 1837, lots realizing from \$15 to \$30 each. Very few have at any time commanded a higher price than this.

Although the town never grew to any considerable size or importance, it was at one time a busy and prosperous village, as will be seen by the following article taken from the *McDonough Independent* of October 31, 1853:

"A few days since we paid a flying visit to this beautiful village in the

western part of this county. We were much pleased with the evidences of prosperity which the town presents. It contains about 180 inhabitants, 3 dry goods stores, 3 taverns, several blacksmith shops, and a splendid steam saw mill, which does a fine business. Col. Patrick, who is engaged in the mercantile business, has just received an extensive stock in store, which were shown us by Captain Lipe, his gentlemanly clerk."

The country in the vicinity of Middletown is thickly settled by a good class of farmers, and is generally level prairie land, well drained and fertile. There was no portion of the county that labored harder to secure the line of the Northern Cross railway than Middletown, which was to be on the main line of the contemplated road. At an election held August 20, 1853, for the purpose of voting for or against the county subscribing \$75,000 to this railroad, Middletown precinct cast 198 votes for and but 2 against the proposed enterprise. The road, however, when it was finally brought to completion, failed to be a benefit to the town; it was on the other hand, the means of taking her established trade from her, and causing many of her more prominent and enterprising citizens to seek other locations. The reason was, that, instead of the road running through the town, it ran five miles north, where new towns sprang up, which with the advantages of the railroad, commanded the patronage and interests of the people in the surrounding country. It is due the citizens of Middletown at the time the railroad was projected, to record that the failure of the road to pass

through their town, was not a want of interest in the enterprise, or lack of earnest labor on their part to secure the road, for as before mentioned, none worked harder to secure it than they, but it was on account of the condition of the country through which the road would necessarily have to be constructed. The business interests are few at present and the postoffice is known as Fandon.

Douglas Dunsworth, dealer in general merchandise, commenced business in 1885. The store was started by Elias Hat-

field in the spring of 1870. He was succeeded by Winston Hatfield, who sold out to the present proprietor. He carries a stock which he values at \$2,500, consisting of such goods as are usually kept in a country store. The building he occupies is 16x48 feet in size.

V. Stookey, M. D., is located at Middletown.

Josiah H. Voorhees, blacksmith, commenced business in 1875, buying out the shop of W. W. Moore. He does horse-shoeing and general repairing.

CHAPTER XXXIII.

BUSHNELL TOWNSHIP.

The township of Bushnell consists of 18 sections of land, the most part of which is prairie, there being but very little timber within its borders. The land is as good for agricultural purposes as can be found in the Military Tract and has increased very rapidly in wealth and population since the completion of the first railroad. The thriving town of Bushnell is located on sections 27, 28, 33 and 34, and is the centre of three lines of railroad, furnishing the best railroad facilities for the shipment of the products of the soil of any township in the county.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first to make a settlement within the limits of what is now Bushnell town-

ship was Matthew B. Robinson, who, in the fall of 1836, located upon section 30, where he put up a house and commenced to open up a farm. For several years he was there almost alone, when a few more came to his neighborhood. But sparsely settled at the time of the laying out of the city of Bushnell, its history is almost identical with the growth and development of that place.

The first birth in this township was that of Missouri E., daughter of M. B. Robinson, in the autumn of 1837. The first death, that of John W. Clarke, in September, 1847.

The first marriage took place in October, 1841, at the residence of M. B. Robinson, when Rev. W. K. Stewart solemnized the rite of matrimony, joining

the destinies of Permenium Hamilton and Elizabeth A. Robinson.

David Robinson is said to have taught the first school in 1838, and about the same time the first religious services were held at the house of M. B. Robinson, by Rev. William K. Stewart, at that time a Presbyterian clergyman located in Macomb.

But little was done toward the settlement of the township until the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, when, in a short time, every quarter was taken up and occupied. The history of this township is so interwoven with that of the city of Bushnell and the residents of the city and township that it would but lead to repetition were we to place it in detail here. The reader is consequently referred to the places mentioned.

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS.

No township in the county can boast of a better class of people than can Bushnell. The following sketches are those of representative men of this township:

John C. Cadwalader was born in Vermont township, Fulton county, Illinois, January 5, 1834. His father, a native of of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, was born August 18, 1806, and is still living. His mother, who is also living, was born in Pennsylvania, April 12, 1812. John C. resided with his parents until 21 years old. He was then married, January 11, 1855, to Eliza J. Miller, who was born July 16, 1833. After marriage he engaged in farming and trading in stock in Vermont township, where he resided till 1870. In that year he purchased and

moved to the farm where he now lives, located on the the northeast quarter of 28, Bushnell township. He has 120 acres of land which is in a high state of cultivation. His improvements are among the best in the township. Since his residence here he has been much of the time in office, holding the position of supervisor six and one-half years, commissioner of highways four years, and has been school director almost continuously. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwalader have had six children born to them—Charles L., living with his parents; Mattie H., wife of Jacob H. Gingle, living in Nebraska; Millie A., wife of William Osrum, of Bushnell township; Ella M., living with her parents; Adda and Lizzie dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Cadwalader are members of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a supporter of the republican party.

Benjamin Tainter, deceased, a former resident of Bushnell township, was a native of the state of New York, born in 1819. He is a son of John Tainter, also a native of New York. He was married in 1859, to Minnie Stanton, of Ohio. They had three children—Henry L., John N. and Benjamin, all now living with their mother in this township. Mr. Tainter owned a fine farm, comprising 360 acres of land on section 25, Bushnell township, where Mrs. Tainter and her sons now reside. John N., the second son, carries on the farm. Mr. Tainter died December 21, 1879. He was a member of the Free Will Baptist church, also the Masonic fraternity, and a man well deserving of the respect and esteem with which he was regarded in the community. Mrs. Tainter was born

in Ashtabula county, Ohio, and was a daughter of Jas. Stanton, who was nearly related to Secretary Stanton, who came to this county, and settled in Prairie City, in July, 1859. She is, in her religious faith, a Congregationalist.

William H. Cowperthwaite, a prominent citizen of Bushnell township, settled where he now resides, in 1867. He owns 200 acres of well-cultivated land, located on section 25. He has good and substantial improvements, and carries on general farming. He was born in Fulton county, Illinois, November 10, 1839, and is a son of Samuel Cowperthwaite, a native of Pennsylvania, who came to Illinois in 1836, and who now lives in the city of Bushnell. William H. came to this county from Fulton county in 1859, and located in Bushnell township. October 2, 1862, he was married to Margaret Yant, of Ohio. They have three children—Charles C., Emma May, and Elizabeth* E., all living at home. Mr. Cowperthwaite has acted as school director of his district for six years. He is a democrat in politics. He came to this county in limited circumstances, but by economy, industry and judicious management, has accumulated a comfortable property.

Jacob H. Wisherd, of Bushnell township, is a son of Jacob and Catherine (Stahl) Wisherd, and was born in Fulton county in 1858. He was reared in his native county, obtaining his education in the district school. In the year 1880, he was married to Eveline Blanchard, and by this union has two children—Jacob Lewis and Sheldon. He came to this county from Fulton county, and is engaged in farming. He is a

stirring, energetic young man, and an enterprising farmer. His father, Jacob Wisherd, was born in Pennsylvania in 1823, and was a son of John and Elizabeth (Cole) Wisherd. He was married in 1842, to Catherine Stahl, of Franklin county, Pennsylvania. They had five children—John M., now in Missouri; David N., living in Quincy; Jeremiah, living in Vermont, Illinois; and Jacob H. Mr. Wisherd died April 22, 1863, and was buried in Virgil cemetery. He owned at the time of his death 480 acres of land, and was in prosperous circumstances. His widow, Catherine Wisherd, is still living upon the homestead farm. She is a consistent member of the Christian church.

Matthew Williamson is a native of Coshocton county, Ohio, born November 20, 1838. He lived with his parents in that county until he reached the age of 19 years, then went to Pennsylvania, where he was employed upon a farm. He then came to Illinois, and worked for a time at farming in McLean county, thence to Peoria county, where he carried on farming in partnership with William Fahnstock. He was married in the fall of 1873, to Sybilla Potter, who was born February 14, 1847. He continued living in Peoria county for one year after marriage, then removed to Knox county, and two years later to Fulton county, where he remained six years, still engaged in farming. From Fulton county he came to McDonough, and located on the northeast quarter of section 22, Bushnell township, where he still resides. He has fine improvements, including his residence, barn, sheds, corncribs, etc. He has upon his place about

four miles of Osage hedge, and 300 rods of drain tile. He pays considerable attention to stock raising, particularly fine horses. He is the owner of a fine stallion, one half Clyde, one-quarter Norman, and one-quarter Copperbottom; four fine brood mares, and a pair of trotting horses that won the blue ribbon at the Bushnell fair. in the fall of 1884, Mr. Williamson devotes his time entirely to the cultivation of his farm, and the care of his stock. He is politically, a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Williamson are the parents of four children—William H., now married to Mary Hood; Delbert H., Wardie E. and Jennie M.

EDUCATIONAL.

According to the report of the county superintendent for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1884, the township of Bushnell had 852 children, between the school ages of six and 21 years, 650 of whom were enrolled in the eight schools of the township district, two of which are classified as graded institutions of learning, seven months and a half being the average number taught annually. There are eight school buildings in the township, seven of which are frame, the other a brick structure. One school house was also built in the township during the year. The highest salary paid to any male teacher is \$125 per month, and the lowest is \$25, while \$50 is the highest paid to females, and \$20 the lowest. The estimated value of school property amounts to over \$22,000, and the tax levy for the support of educational institutions, amounts to \$4,800. Bushnell is free from debt, as far as educational purposes are concerned.

ORGANIC.

On the 12th day of June, 1866, the board of supervisors ordered Prairie City township divided, the north half to retain the name of Prairie City, and the south half to be known as Bushnell.

At the first township election, April 2, 1867, the following officers were elected: J. H. Smith, supervisor; Hiram Conover, collector; Pardon Wooley, assessor; E. Combs, clerk; E. Lincoln and P. Wooley, constables; D. M. Wycokoff, J. T. Spear, and J. D. Devor, commissioners of highway; J. H. Epperson, justice of the peace; A. S. Clark, overseer of the poor.

The present officers of the township are as follows: supervisor, Levi S. Mills; clerk, O. C. Hicks; assessor, N. Hey; collector, A. B. Sperling; highway commissioner, Albertson Moore; justices of the peace, R. W. McKinney and J. B. Spicer; constables, Samuel Long and C. C. Morse.

CITY OF BUSHNELL.

The flourishing city of Bushnell is located in this township, and is surrounded by some of the finest country in the state, which partially accounts for its rapid growth and thriving condition. It was laid out in 1854, before the completion of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. John D. Hail, of Macomb, sold a two-third interest in the northeast quarter of section 33, to D. P. Wells and Iverson L. Twyman, also of the city of Macomb, and the three together determined on the establishment of a town on that site. William H. Rile, then county surveyor, under the direction of Hail, Twyman, and Wells, laid

off the town, running the streets parallel with that railroad, which had been graded through the proposed site, and which extended across the quarter, entering 35 chains south of the southwest corner, and passing out the same number of chains north of the northeast corner. The quarter was divided into 48 blocks of 12 lots each, the blocks being 360 feet square. Two streets, running parallel with the railroad, one on either side, were made 70 feet wide, and all others 60. The first public sale of lots was made in May, 1854. About 70 lots were sold, realizing about \$6,000, the prices varying from \$30 to \$120 each.

The town was named in honor of N. Bushnell, at that time president of the Northern Cross railroad, the name by which the present Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad was then known.

When the town was laid out, there was nothing on its proposed site but a large "wolf pole," a pole erected on the highest eminence in the neighborhood where it could be seen by the parties engaging in the wolf hunt and to which all would attend, meeting in one common center. The nearest houses were those of M. B. Robinson, Joseph Crawford and J. H. Spicer, some three miles west. For miles around not a rod of land was enclosed by a fence, and not a road was located in the neighborhood. The country was just as wild as when created by the Author of the Universe, and upon the trackless prairies there was as much danger of being lost as in a dense forest.

Scarcely was the town laid out before the proprietors of the town erected a small store, built of slabs, which on completion they sold to Hiram Markham,

when he and his brother, Daniel, moved into it a small stock of goods as related further on. Shortly after this Hiram Conover, John Beach, William Ervin, and William Vickers made a settlement here, erecting houses in which to place their families. These were the first settlers in the town. John Crawford commenced the erection of the first hotel, but before completion sold it to John D. Hail, who, in the summer of 1855, completed the same and opened it for the accommodation of the traveling public.

The growth of the town was not very rapid the first year, the railroad not being completed and the people not accustomed to push things through with lightning speed. But in the second year, as the sound of the locomotive's whistle could be heard in the distance, they began to pour in, and by the time the merry call of the conductor "all aboard," was heard the town was fairly alive, and the spirit of young America seemed to pervade every citizen of the little village, and dreams of future growth and greatness pervaded the minds of all. A class of citizens came to the village possessed of indomitable perseverance and grit, and with a determination to make the town one of the best in the state of Illinois. Among the early settlers who worked for the best interest of the place were Hiram Markham, James Cole, James Kelly, Dr. Clarke, Daniel Negley, James Smith, S. West, A. Everett and A. Hess.

The original proprietors of the place, imbued with a spirit of liberality, gave to the town two blocks of land—one on the east side of the railroad, and one on the west. They also gave lots to such religious denominations as would build

houses of worship. There is, therefore, to-day, two beautiful parks and several beautiful and pleasant church edifices, and the community a moral and intelligent one.

The first three or four years were disastrous to the welfare of the town, in consequence, principally, of the failure of the crops. Many farms had been opened, but the farmers had used up all their means in improvements, trusting they would be rewarded with good crops, which, failing them, left them in debt to the merchants of the place. The consequence of this state of affairs was that the merchants were unable to meet their bills, which caused the suspension of several. Notwithstanding all this, improvements were constantly made, buildings for stores and dwellings were being erected, and the population was rapidly increasing.

In 1867, the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad company surveyed a line through this place, and the city and the citizens subscribed to its capital stock to aid in its completion. This road, which is now a part of the Wabash system, crosses the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy road, at this point, making this considerable of a railroad center, which added to the several manufacturing establishments that have been instituted here, promise a future for the town that certainly is bright enough for its citizens. Two branches of the C. B. & Q railroad furnish facilities for freighting as well as the Wabash, placing Bushnell in a favored position toward offering inducements to manufacturers to locate here.

Hiram and Daniel Markham were the pioneer merchants of Bushnell, com-

mencing business in the summer of 1854, in a small building constructed of slabs, on the site of the present normal college. They had a small stock of general merchandise, which comprised a small amount of most everything. At that time, the town consisted of a couple of shanties, only. They afterwards erected the store building now occupied by Ball & Son's carriage shop, where they did business for a couple of years. They then discontinued it, and after a few years Hiram moved to Kansas.

The second merchant here was James Cole. He commenced business in December, 1855, in a building on the site now occupied by the store of T. F. Seibert. The building was framed in Quincy, and brought here by Mr. Cole, who also brought a carpenter with him to complete it. It was 16x48 feet in size upon the ground, one story high. It was afterward removed to New Philadelphia. In this structure, when it was finished, Mr. Cole placed about \$2,000 worth of general merchandise, which he had purchased in Quincy, on credit. He has been identified with the business interests of the town ever since, and is now engaged in the grain and banking business, having closed out his general merchandise business, and merged the capital invested into his banking operations.

James Cole, of the firm of J. Cole & Co., merchants and bankers of Bushnell, is a native of Berkeley county, West Virginia, and was born on the 20th of August, 1824. His parents were William and Mary (McNally) Cole, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Virginia. Mrs. Cole died when James was an infant,

and her husband died in 1835. In 1832 James Cole was apprenticed by the overseer of the poor to a man by the name of Philip Stone, who took him to Highland county, Ohio, where he remained until 15 years of age, when he ran away and engaged in steamboating. He hired out as second cook on the Arkansas river, and gradually worked himself up, on different boats, until he became captain of a small boat. In 1846, he engaged in the confectionery business at St. Louis, Missouri, which he conducted for one year. He then went to Chicago, where he resided until 1849, then going to Quincy, and engaging in the confectionery business there. He remained in business at that point until 1855, when he came to McDonough county and located at Bushnell, establishing the second store in that city. In 1878, he engaged in the banking business, in connection with his store and grain. He has now closed out his stock of goods, with the intention of making banking his permanent business. He has also been engaged in the grain trade, ever since opening up in that city. James Cole and Eliza J. Peckham, a native of Indiana, were united in marriage, at Quincy, Illinois, on the 25th of March, 1854. They now have three children living—Lucy L., Harry E. and George W. Mr. Cole also has one child living by a former marriage—Frances A., now Mrs. D. C. Neff. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., as is he also of the Methodist Episcopal church. He held the office of mayor of Bushnell, in 1878, and has also been a member of the board of education, and of the city council, having been elected

alderman to the first council. Mr. Cole, owing to the hardships of his early life, and the loss of his parents, had no chance to obtain an education by the usual method, having only attended school for about three months, in Virginia, but by sheer hard work, and personal application he has attained more than a common education, and that a good practical one.

About April, 1856, Negley & Angle, from Canton, Fulton county, came to this place and opened a store for the sale of general merchandise, in the building where Ball & Son are now situated, erected by Hiram Markham, and first occupied by him. Negley afterwards sold out to William Aller, and the business was continued for a time under the firm name of Aller & Angle. Mr. Aller dying, the stock was disposed of by his surviving partner, to James Cole.

About the same time, 1856, Wykoff & Shreeves opened a store on the site now occupied by Elliot & Brewster. They came to the city of Bushnell from Fairview. Some time afterward Wykoff disposed of his interest in the business, and later moved to Iowa. Mr. Shreeves took in a partner by the name of Joseph Parks, and the firm failing after a time, he moved to Kansas, his present home.

From this time forward the immigration to this part was quite large, and followed one another rapidly, until, at the close of the year 1856, when there were 125 buildings upon the town site, including, residences, stables, barns, etc.

PRESENT BUSINESS.

The mercantile establishment of S. A. & J. W. Hendee was commenced in

April, 1860, on the east side of the railroad, by Wilson & Co., S. A. Hendee being the latter. In 1861, the firm became S. A. & C. A. Hendee, but the following year it became Hendee & Wilson, and so remained until 1865, when the name was changed to Hendee & Clarke. In the fall of 1867, this firm was dissolved, and S. A. Hendee operated it singly until 1872, when by the admission of J. L. Griffiths and D. F. Chidester, the firm name and style was changed to Hendee, Griffiths & Co. In 1874, Griffiths and Chidester retired, S. A. Hendee & Co., continuing. In 1880, D. F. Chidester became a member of the firm, which was continued as S. A. Hendee & Co. In 1882, Mr. Chidester retired from the firm, Mr. Hendee continuing the same under the firm name of S. A. Hendee, until in January, 1885, when J. W. Hendee entered the firm, which was then changed to S. A. & J. W. Hendee. They carry a stock of about \$10,000, and are doing a fine business.

S. A. Hendee was born in Windham county, Connecticut, March 9, 1830, and was a son of Amasa Hendee, who was a native of Vermont. When Stephen was nine years of age, his parents removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he was reared. In 1852, he went to California, and, after a stay of some two years, went to Central America, and remained four months, then returning to Fulton county, Illinois. In 1854, he engaged in merchandising at Marietta, Illinois, which he continued for two years. He then engaged in trade at Bardolph, in McDonough county, remaining until 1860, in which year he removed to Bushnell,

and became a member of the firm of Wilson & Company, as above stated. In addition to merchandising, Mr. Hendee is interested in the grain business with D. F. Chidister, they having elevators in Bushnell, Colchester, Bardolph, Swan Creek, Youngstown, Roseville, Table Grove, Adair and Epperson. On the second of November, 1858, Stephen A. Hendee and Sarah N. Groenendyke, a native of New Jersey, were united in marriage, and their union has been blessed with six children—Luan B., Adrienne G., Nathan B., Leo N., Edgar and Fannie. Mr. Hendee has given his entire attention to his business interests. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also of the Knights of Honor.

Joseph M. Parks embarked in the general merchandise trade in Bushnell, in partnership with William Shreeves, in 1864, under the firm name of Shreeves & Parks. This continued until 1867, when they sold out to James Ayres. Mr. Parks entered their employ as a clerk, and with G. S. Nevins, who, later, bought the stock, but three months after this transfer, Mr. Parks bought the stock and has, since then, carried on the business. He carries a stock of about \$4,000.

Theodore F. Seibert has a store room 20x86 feet in size, where he carries about \$8,000 worth of general merchandise. This store was established in March, 1870, by Aller, Seibert & Co., but after about two years, became the property of Mr. Seibert, and has been carried on by him ever since.

John W. Haynes, dealer in general merchandise, clerked for S. C. Haines for a time, and afterwards had an interest in that house. In 1874, he bought

out E. Chidester, and has continued to carry on business alone ever since. He carries a stock of about \$9,000 worth of goods.

Samuel C. Haines, dealer in dry goods, etc., in the Opera House block, began business in August, 1864, as the successor of Wilson & Simonson. He continued in this business until 1876, when he sold out and entered into the real estate business, but in 1881, bought out M. F. Hunt, and has continued in this business since.

Kaiser & Brother, dealers in dry goods, carpets, cloaks, shoes, etc., are among the heaviest dealers in the city. This stand originated in March, 1866, as a general store, on the east side of the street. In the fall of 1869, they moved to their present location, having previous to this, in January, admitted a partner in the person of Stockton West, and the firm name changed to West & Kaiser. In 1875, by the admission of S. H. Greenbaum and Joseph Katsenstein, the firm changed to West, Kaiser & Co. While this firm did business, they occupied three stores, separating the various stocks of dry goods, groceries and clothing. In 1877, Messrs. West and Greenbaum retired, and the firm made Kaiser Brothers & Co., and so remained until February 16, 1885, when the firm dissolved, Kaiser Brothers taking the dry goods department, and Joseph Katsenstein the clothing. Kaiser Bros., carry a stock that is valued at \$15,000, and occupy both floors of their store building, which is 24x65 feet, and which they own.

Louis Kaiser, the senior member of the above mentioned firm, is a native of

Saxony, Germany, having been born on the 29th day of July, 1842. He remained there until he had attained his 17th year, then emigrated to this country, and located in Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged as a clerk for two years. In April, 1861, he engaged in merchandising in Kirkwood, Illinois, which he continued until 1866, at which time he removed to Bushnell and established himself in business, as heretofore mentioned. He has taken a very active part in the building up of Bushnell, and to him is largely due the success of the city high school. As one instance of the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow citizens, we will mention the fact that he was elected to the office of mayor from 1879 to 1883, his election being almost unanimous, each time having a larger majority than any other man who has ever been elected to that office. This certainly speaks volumes for Mr. Kaiser. He takes a leading interest in the mechanical and agricultural affairs of the county, and has served as president of the Bushnell Mechanical and Agricultural Fair association. Louis Kaiser and Nannie Simmons were united in marriage, at Monmouth, Illinois, in September, 1863. They are the parents of three children—Gladys B., Gustavus E. and Cordia. Mr. Kaiser is a member of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges of Bushnell. He was again elected as mayor this spring, for the term of two years.

Gustavus A. Kaiser, the junior member of the firm, is also a native of Saxony, Germany, and was born July 7, 1845. He received his education in his

native country, where he remained until his 17th year, when he emigrated to America. He landed in New York city and made his home there for two years, then going to Burlington, Iowa, where he was engaged as a clerk until 1862. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and accepted a position as bookkeeper with a wholesale clothing firm, remaining with them two years, and then going to Kirkwood, Illinois. Here he remained, in the capacity of a clerk, until the month of April, 1864, at which time he enlisted in company E, 138th Illinois infantry, and served till the November following, when he received an honorable discharge. He then returned to Kirkwood, Illinois, and engaged in business with his brother, which he continued until 1866, then coming to Bushnell and establishing himself in business, as noted above. Mr. Kaiser is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows lodge of Bushnell, and is at present the grand senior warden of the grand encampment of the state of Illinois. He is also an honored member of the A. O. U. W. and the K. of H. lodges of this city. He is one of Bushnell's prominent and enterprising merchants, and, as a citizen, is highly prized for his many good qualities.

Lemuel Aller, dealer in dry goods, etc., began business here in 1867, in connection with his brother, under the firm name of J. H. Aller & Co. In the fall of 1869, he purchased the interest of his partner, and has since carried it on alone. He has a stock of about \$4,000, and has a fair share of trade.

Melville M. Aller, a native of Bushnell, engaged in business in this place in

April, 1880, and carries a stock of about \$5,000 worth of dry goods and notions.

The firm of West Brothers, dealers in groceries, crockery and queensware, was composed of A. Appleton and L. and C. West. They commenced this business in March, 1879. They occupied both stores of a building 24x100 feet in size, in which they carried about \$6,000 worth of goods. Their store was the finest in internal fitting, and they were the heaviest dealers in this line in the city. On the first of March, 1885, the firm dissolved, Lewis West continuing the business, however.

G. W. Alexander, dealer in groceries, began business in 1880, as a member of the firm of Logsdon & Co. In 1882, he purchased the interest of his partner. He carries a fine stock, valued at \$3,500.

Miller & Krouser established the first store for the sale of furniture about the year 1859, a little east of the Bushnell house.

The hardware, stove and tinware business, now conducted by the Hoover Brothers, was established in the month of August, 1875, by Dyer & Amos, who continued the business until 1877, the firm then becoming Griffith, Amos & Co. In 1879, M. L. Hoover bought an interest, the firm name then being changed to Griffith, Amos & Hoover. P. C. Hoover bought the interest of Mr. Griffith in 1881, the title of the firm then becoming Hoover, Amos & Hoover, which was again changed in September, 1882, to Hoover Brothers. They carry a \$7,000 stock, and are the principal merchants in their lines in the city of Bushnell.

Martin L. Hoover, of the above mentioned firm, is a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, being born there on the 13th of August, 1854. In 1866, his parents removed to Bushnell, where they still reside. In 1873, Luther returned to Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and served an apprenticeship to the tinner's trade, returning to Bushnell in the fall of 1875, where he worked at his trade until 1879. He then became a member of the firm, as heretofore stated, and, being particularly adapted to the business, has been very successful. He is an honored member of the Knights of Pythias lodge, of Bushnell.

His father, Joseph Hoover, now living a retired life, was also a native of Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, being born November 3, 1813. He was reared and educated in his native county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1866, at which time he removed to McDonough county, and located in Bushnell, still being an honored citizen of that city. He has served as a representative of his ward in the city council, and at present is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons lodge of that city. He was united in marriage, in 1839, with Martha Cotterman, a native of Pennsylvania. They were the parents of seven children, named, respectively—Amelia, Benjamin, Perry C., Ella, Joseph, Angelina, and Martin Luther. Mrs. Joseph Martin died March 30, 1885. Mr. Hoover is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The grocery, crockery and queensware business now conducted by Squire Logsdon & Son, was established in the year 1879, by the gentleman who is now the

head of the firm. In connection with different parties, he has been in the business ever since. In 1882, his son Elmer became associated with him in the business. They carry a \$6,000 stock of goods and have a very large trade, which keeps constantly increasing.

Squire Logsdon, of the aforementioned firm, is a native of Kentucky, having been born in Madison county, on the 5th day of January, 1838. When our subject was six years of age, his parents removed to Illinois, and settled in Brown county, where he received his education and was reared on a farm. He was there united in marriage with Mary A. Mobley, on the 25th of April, 1856. In 1870, Squire Logsdon and family removed to Illinois, and located near Prairie City, McDonough county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1878, in which year he removed to Bushnell and established himself in the tile manufacturing business. This he continued for one year, and then engaged in the grocery trade, as heretofore mentioned. Mr. Logsdon is now one of the leading merchants of Bushnell, and has built up a reputation for fair and honorable dealing, of which he may justly feel proud. He is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, as well as of the Knights of Labor. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon are the parents of four children—Elmer, Belle, Ruth and Lulu.

In February, 1879, Alexander and Haines established a furniture store in Bushnell, which they operated until August, 1883, when Mr. Alexander disposed of his interest to Mr. Tainter, and the firm of Haines & Tainter was formed. They carried a large stock of furniture,

that invoiced about \$5,000, and did a large trade in this line. They were, also, the leaders in the undertaking line, in this section of the country. In April, 1885, the business was disposed of to Dean, Fisk & Co., who continue the same.

Oblander Brothers, furniture dealers, succeeded J. F. Cowgill, in 1869, and have been in trade ever since. They carry a stock of about \$5,000.

In the hardware line, the first institution devoted to it exclusively, was opened by E. P. Kinney & Co., during the year 1857.

Elliott & Brewster, in August, 1884, came from Ellwood, Peoria county, and opened a stock of about \$8,000 worth of hardware and furniture. The firm consists of T. E. Elliott & G. A. Brewster.

The pioneer drug store of Bushnell, was opened by B. F. Pinkley, in the fall of 1856, in the building now occupied by Mr. Craig, as a cigar manufactory. Prior to this, drugs had been sold by the general store of James Cole, but this was the first devoted to this line exclusively.

Albert S. Clarke & Co., are engaged in the sale of drugs. This establishment was initiated in 1857, by the senior partner, who was a practicing physician.

Among the dealers in drugs, paints, oils and wall paper in Bushnell, are the firm of Zook & Johnson, who commenced business in March, 1876, as the successors of J. B. Bell. They carry a stock of about \$4,000, and own the brick store occupied by them, which is 20x60 feet in size, two stories high.

Joseph Katsenstein came to Bushnell, in 1875, and formed one of the firm of West, Kaiser & Co., as has been already

related. In February, 1885, he dissolved connection with the Kaiser's, and continued the clothing department lately carried on by the late firm. He carries about \$15,000 worth of goods, and does a good trade.

The first to engage in the lumber trade, was Dickhut & Meisser, of Quincy, in the early part of 1856. They carried an immense stock, one of the largest ever in the county. They operated the same four or five years.

J. C. and A. W. Miner, who were among the early pioneers in the lumber trade in this town, engaged in the sale of agricultural implements and machinery, in April, 1856, which they continued until the breaking out of the war, when the business was suspended, they both entering the service. In 1865, J. C. Miner, on his return engaged in this business which he has continued ever since. He occupies a large brick building erected by him in 1882, which is 50x190 feet in size.

E. D. C. Haines, dealer in lumber, lath and other building material, began this business here in the fall of 1865. In January, 1866, he sold out his stock of lumber and purchased an interest in another yard, then run by Alexander & Mills, when the style of the firm was changed to Alexander & Haines. It so remained until January, 1882, when Mr. Haines purchased the interest of his partner, and has continued alone ever since. He carries a stock of about \$6,000 and is the leading merchant in this line. He is, also, a member of the firm of Haines and Tainter.

E. D. C. Haines, lumber merchant, and also a member of the firm of Haines

& Tainter, dealers in furniture and undertakers goods, is a native of Chester county, Pennsylvania, and was born on the 28th of January, 1822. His parents, William E., and Maria (Cheyney) Haines, were also native Pennsylvanians, the former of Lycoming county, and the latter of Chester county. Young Haines was reared and educated in his native county, where he worked on a farm during the summer months, and taught school through the winters, until March, 1851, at which time he came to McDonough county, and settled on section 17, Eldorado township, where he farmed until 1864, then coming to Bushnell and engaging in the grocery trade for one year. He then engaged in the lumber business, which he has ever since continued, now being the leading dealer in that line in Bushnell. In addition to this business, in February, 1879, he established, in connection with Mr. Alexander, the furniture and undertaking house in which he is still interested, with Mr. Tainter as a partner, he having bought out the interest of Mr. Alexander. During the early period of his life, Mr. Haines imbibed those habits of sturdy industry, and inflexible integrity that have since marked his business career. In addition to his other business, he is a member of the Bushnell Creamery company, and is the possessor of 160 acres of as fine land as can be found in the county. He has been quite active in township and city affairs, having been a member of the city council several terms, a supervisor of this township one year, and justice of the peace of Eldorado township several years. Margaret Bailey, a native Vir-

ginian, and the daughter of E. Bailey, of Fulton county, Illinois, became the wife of Mr. Haines, in June, 1854. As a result of this union, they have four children living—Ella E., Emma C., William E., and Winifred E. Mr. Haines is a member of the Bushnell lodge of the I. O. O. F.

Brown & Son, began the lumber business here in February, 1882, with a new stock of lumber. The firm is composed of William Brown and his son Oscar. They carry about \$3,000 worth of stock.

M. L. Walker, the leading jeweler of the town, began business here in 1872, since which time he has been identified with the business interests of the town. He occupies part of the room with W. J. Frisbie, druggist, and carries about \$3,500 worth of stock.

Rogers Brothers, dealers in musical instruments, sewing machines, sheet music, etc. This firm succeeded J. S. Perrine & Co., which was one of Bushnell's old business firms. In November, 1883, J. S. Rogers became a member of that firm, and January 1, 1885, A. B. Rogers bought the interest of Mr. Perrine, the firm name then being changed to Rogers Brothers. They occupy a store room one door east of the postoffice, and are the most extensive dealers in their lines in the county, carrying a stock valued at over \$2,500. The store room in which they carry on their business is 24x60 feet in dimensions.

John S. Rogers, the senior member of this firm, is a native of Harrison county, Ohio, having been born there on the 18th day of December, 1853. He received his education and was reared in his native county, where, after reaching a suitable

age, he engaged in farming, which he followed until attaining his majority, and then entered mercantile life as a clerk, at Smyrna, Ohio. In 1878, he came to McDonough county, and located at Adair, where he remained until 1880, then going to Bardolph, where he worked at the potter's trade. In September, 1882, he engaged with Perrine & Co., as a clerk, and later became a member of the firm, as heretofore noted. On the 16th of October, 1878, John S. Rogers and Luella W. Phipps, a native of Ohio, were united in marriage. As a result of their union, they are now the parents of two children—Horace B. and Gladys Fern. Mrs. Rogers is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, while Mr. R. is claimed as an honored member of the Bardolph lodge of the A. O. U. W.

A. B. Rogers, the junior member of the firm of Rogers Brothers, was born on the 23d of April, 1856, in Harrison county, Ohio. He became a resident of McDonough county in 1875, and followed agricultural pursuits until January 1, 1885, at which time he became a member of the present firm. A. B. Rogers and Anna Ritter, a native of McDonough county, and a daughter of William Ritter, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony on the 20th day of February, 1879. They are now the parents of two children—William R. and Clyde E. The Ancient Free and Accepted Masons claim him as an honored member. The Rogers Bros. are among the leading business men of Bushnell, and, as citizens, are highly respected.

J. M. Campbell, the veteran pioneer of the county, is the proprietor of the fancy goods, book, stationery and notion

store. It is operated principally by his sons, Mr. Campbell having, to a great extent, retired from active life. The stock is full and complete, much too large for the town, and they do a good business.

Nessel & Klein, who are engaged in carrying on a meat market, are the successors of Nessel Brothers, who established the business in 1869. These parties ran it until November 22d, 1882, when Mr. Klein became a member of the firm. The building they occupy, and their slaughter house are both owned by Conrad Nessel.

Conrad Nessel, of the above mentioned firm, is a native of Bavaria, Germany, and was born on the 5th of February, 1845. He was reared and educated in his native country, where he also learned the shoemaking trade. In 1866, he came to America, located at Galesburg, Illinois, and worked at his trade. In July, 1868, he removed to McDonough county, and located at Bushnell, where he worked at his trade until 1869, then engaging in the butcher business. Starting in a small way, he built up a large trade, and has been eminently successful. With a limited education, and relying on his own resources as he did, he certainly is worthy of much praise for his rapid advancement. On the third of June, 1868, Conrad Nessel and Anna B. Kline, a daughter of Peter Kline, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. Their union has been blessed with three children—Frank C., Katie E. and Anna M. Mrs. Nessel's father is one of the early settlers of McDonough county. Mr. Nessel is a member of the German Methodist Episcopal church, as is he also of the I.

O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. lodges, of Bushnell.

Peter Klein, of the firm of Nessel & Klein, of Bushnell, is a native of Germany, and was born May 6, 1843. His father, Clemens Klein, was one of the early settlers of Bushnell, and was born in Germany, May 7, 1800. He came to America in November, 1853, and located at Pomeroy, Ohio, from whence he removed to Quincy, Illinois, in 1854, and from there to Bushnell, in the winter of 1855. He was a tailor by trade, which occupation he followed up to the time of his death, which occurred January 2, 1869. He was married in Germany to Catherine Roeser, by whom he had two children, Peter being the only son. Mrs. Klein was born in Germany on the 14th of March, 1818, and is at present, a resident of Bushnell, being in her 67th year. Peter Klein was reared on a farm, and received his education in this county. In 1861, he enlisted in company F, 43d Illinois infantry. He was commissioned second lieutenant, and served in the 15th army corps under General Steele, until September, 1865, when he was honorably discharged. After his discharge, he returned to Bushnell, and engaged as a railroad laborer, but gradually worked himself up until he was made roadmaster of the St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He retained his position until November, 1882, when he became a member of the firm of Nessel & Klein. On the 23d of March, 1868, Peter Klein and Maria Slock, a native of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage. They are now the parents of three children—George C., Edward and Katie. Mr. K. is a member of the Ger-

man Methodist Episcopal church, as is he also of the Knights of Honor, Knights of Labor, I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Among the grain dealers of McDonough county, probably the heaviest are S. A. Hendee & Co. In 1861, Stephen A. Hendee embarked in this line of business, and continued it until 1865. In 1869, he again engaged in it, and in 1880, when the present firm was formed by the admission of D. F. Chidester, the elevator at this place was built by them. This edifice, which is strongly and compactly built, is 42x66 feet upon the ground, and has a capacity of 27,000 bushels. Besides this building, they own elevators and do grain business at Colchester, Bardolph, Swan Creek, Youngstown, Roseville, Orion, Table Grove, Adair and Epperson. They do an immense business, using a capital of over \$40,000 in their operations.

Among the prominent dealers in grain at this point, is Stockton West, who commenced this business in 1859, in connection with James Cole, as partner, and has followed that line, both with him and other partners, and alone ever since. He has been, also, identified with several mercantile firms in the town, as is noted in the histories of the different firms, and is one of the leading business men of the town, both enterprising and public spirited, and hence nearly always successful.

Among the leading business men of Bushnell, we will mention Stockton West, previously a dealer in grain and merchandise, but now dealing in grain, wood and coal, the second son of seven in succession, of Charles and Rebecca (Sparks) West. He was born in Hunterdon

county, New Jersey, on the 26th day of July, 1817. His father was a native of New Jersey, and his mother of Maryland. When Stockton was nearly three years of age, his parents emigrated to Dayton, Ohio, thus becoming an early settler of that section, but soon moved again to Hamilton county, about nine miles north of Cincinnati, where he was reared to manhood. At that time land could be bought at from five to nine dollars per acre. His father bought 80 acres. Some few acres were cleared, and some that was called "deadening," on which were cabins or buildings, for the stable and house. The house was built of logs, much too long for its size, some of the logs extending some three to four feet beyond the corners. The inner finish was a puncheon floor, there being no saw mills in the country. The outside was ornamented with a horrible mud and stick chimney. But Mr. West's father was, no doubt, proud of his new home. His first ownership of land, inspired with hope and ambition, enabled him to add more acres, and build brick buildings in place of the primitive logs. He lived to his 83d year. It was at this early home that Stockton made his first effort to help his father in his agricultural pursuits, consisting, chiefly, of clearing new land, and holding the plow among roots and stumps. But Mr. West's father added coopering to his business, and Stockton became a mechanic. He manufactured a great deal of the good timber, in which that county abounded, into vessels, to contribute to the Cincinnati pork business, then the largest in the world. In 1853, Mr. West moved to Dayton, and engaged exten-

sively in the coopering business, in connection with merchandising, which he continued for over two years, then came to Bushnell, in 1856, engaging in business, as heretofore mentioned. Mr. West has taken an active part in everything tending to the advancement of Bushnell's interests. He has been chosen three times to fill the office of mayor. In discharge of the important duties connected with that office, he gave entire satisfaction to the members of both political parties. Mr. West was united in marriage May 12, 1843, with Catherine Bevis, a native of Ohio. She died in June, 1849, in the 26th year of her age, leaving four children—Harriet, Alice, Martin, and Catherine. In March, 1850, Mrs. Mary Applegate, nee Stout, became the wife of Mr. West. As the result of this union, they are the parents of four children—Lewis, Thomas, Charles, and George. Mrs. West, by a former marriage, had two sons—Ira and Albert Applegate. Mr. West's life has been marked by a restless activity, and an energetic and enthusiastic devotion to whatever he has become interested in, and can look over his past life without any regrets of bad conduct.

The livery stable operated by John Roach is located on the corner of West Main and First streets. The main building is 45x80 feet in size, with a shed 15x80 feet, in addition. It will accommodate 65 head of horses. Mr. Roach makes a specialty of buying and selling this kind of stock, shipping large numbers, besides managing the livery. The barn was erected in 1885.

John Roach, the accommodating and popular livery man of Bushnell, has

been carrying on his present business in that city about 10 years. He came to the county from Fulton county, Illinois, where he was born on the 29th of December, 1844, and was engaged in farming up to the time of his removing to Bushnell. He has been very successful in business, and now has one of the best lively barns in the county. His animals and rigs are always in good condition, and he takes especial pains to please his patrons, and is very accommodating. John Roach and Elizabeth Cunningham were united in the holy bonds of matrimony in 1869. Their union has been blessed by three children, all of whom are still living at home with their parents. They are named, respectively—William T., Cornelius A., and John L.

J. M. Varner & Son are engaged in keeping a fine lunch room, which they started in February, 1882. In March, 1885, they suffered severely by fire, but their loss was largely covered by insurance.

John J. Varner, the junior and active member of the firm of J. M. Varner & Son, was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on the 9th of June, 1854. His father, John M., is a native of Pennsylvania, being born in March, 1817. The family removed to Fulton county, Illinois, in 1857, and in 1867, came to Bushnell, McDonough county, where the father engaged in the restaurant business. John learned the foundry trade in this city, and continued at the same until going into partnership with his father in the depot lunch room. They have been very successful in their enterprise, and are doing on an average, a business amounting to at least \$7,000 per annum.

On the 7th of September, 1879, John J. Varner, and Sophia Pettingill, a native of the state of Maine, were united in marriage. As a result of this union, they are now the parents of three children, who are named, respectively—Chas., Clyde, and Roy. Mrs. Varner is a member of the Baptist church of Bushnell, while Mr. V., is a member of the A. F. and A. M., being at present one of the officers of the Bushnell lodge.

Henry D. Spaulding opened the Opera House restaurant on the 10th of December, 1883, and has one of the finest fitted up places in this part of the county.

James Cole, one of the representatives of the banking business, established this in connection with his general merchandise trade in 1878, and has continued it ever since. He recently closed out his stock in trade, that he might enter into this line without being hampered with the other business, and which adds to the amount of capital at his disposal.

Ball and Sons' carriage and wagon manufactory, is one of the industrial institutions of Bushnell. In the month of April, 1861, Ira D. Ball established a wagon shop at Bushnell, and his business kept constantly increasing and finally drifted into its present large proportions. Mr. Ball has taken his four sons into partnership; and they carry quite a large stock of carriages and wagons, and have a very extensive trade. They manufacture on an average of 100 buggies per year, and employ 12 hands during the busy season. They are the owners of the property where they carry on their business, and have two repositories, each 28x48 feet in dimensions, and and two stories high. In the back part

of each of their repositories, there is a blacksmith and wagon shop. They have invested in this business some \$12,000.

It is not the province of the biographer to indulge in fulsome eulogy, but to present in faithful outline the history and character of the subject of this sketch. With this fact in view we may simply say that wherever true greatness is measured by the benefits conferred by individuals of the human race, the name of Ira D. Ball will be awarded a place among the prominent men of McDonough county. He is a native of Newark, New Jersey, and was born March 4, 1818. He was reared and educated in his native state, where he learned the trade of a millright. At the age of 19 years, he went to Newark, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for 10 years, then going to St. Louis, Missouri, here he remained for four and a half years. His next location was Hannibal, Missouri, where he engaged in business as a member of the firm of Snyder, Ball & Co., which partnership continued for four years. The three succeeding years he was a member of the firm of Fast & Ball, of Canton, Illinois. In 1861, he removed to Bushnell, and engaged in business as before mentioned. In the month of September, 1844, he was united in marriage with Anna Dean, a native of Pennsylvania. They are now the parents of nine children—Mary and Miriam, twins, Julia, George, Manford, Lydia, Carrie, Frank and James. The four boys are now engaged in business with their father.

The first blacksmith shop was instituted by Augustus Downey, in 1856. He is still a resident of Bushnell, but not

actively engaged in the pursuit of his trade.

A man by the name of Clemens also engaged in the trade about the same time, but did not remain long.

John Leib, dealer in harness, saddles, whips, carriages, buggies, etc., is the leader in his line in Bushnell. The harness department was established by George Duncan, and in January, 1874, Mr. Leib became a partner in the business, which partnership continued until the following October, when Mr. Leib became the sole proprietor. He continued the harness business until 1880, then adding a line of carriages, buggies, etc. He carries a \$4,500 stock, and does a very extensive business, owning the building in which he conducts his enterprise. The building is two stories in height, and is 26x60 feet in dimensions. He occupies the upper floor.

Mr. Leib is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, and was born November 1, 1848. He was reared and educated in his native county, where he learned the trade of a harness maker, following the same there until 1869, in which year he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and located at Bushnell. He accepted a situation with Mr. Duncan, and continued working for him until January, 1874, then buying an interest in the business, of which he is now the sole proprietor. John Leib and Addie Hay, a native of this state, were united in marriage in the month of December, 1876. As a result of this union, they are now the parents of two children—Flora and Ella. Mr. and Mrs. Leib are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Mr. Leib is also a member of the A. F.

& A. M., and of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment.

James Cole purchased the first load of grain ever brought to this market to sell. It was wheat, and brought here by John C. Ross, who resided near Vermont. Mr. Cole was also the first to buy cattle and hogs at this point.

E. H. Fehr leads the business as an artistic sign painter. He also makes kalsomining and graining a specialty. He commenced operations in Rushnell, in 1877, and has won the confidence of those requiring this class of work done.

Among the many enterprises that have made Bushnell quite famous throughout this section of the state is the Agricultural and Mechanical association fairs, which are held here each year. A full account of this society and the various fairs has been given in chapter XVI, to which the reader is referred.

HOTELS.

The first hotel building in Bushnell was commenced in 1855, by John Crawford, but before its completion, it was purchased by John D. Hail, who at once finished it, and opened it for the accommodation of the public.

The leading hotel in the town, if not in this portion of the state, is the Hendee house. This edifice was erected in the summer of 1871, by S. A. Hendee, after whom it is named. When it was finished, it was opened by J. S. Clarke & Son, by whom it was run for about two years. After this it passed through several hands, but it is now kept by Boyington & Son, who evidently know "how to keep a hotel," as their house is well known to be the best on this line of road from

Galesburg to Quincy. Mr. Boyington, being an old commercial traveler, knows just the wants of that class of trade, and supplies them.

The Bushnell house is another of the prominent hotels.

S. S. Bradfield, landlord of the Bushnell house, at Bushnell, Illinois, was born in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1828. He lived with his parents until he reached his 21st year. He was then married to Nancy Gardner, a native of Franklin county, Ohio, born October 25, 1827. After marriage he engaged in farming which occupation he followed three years, then removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where he resided 15 years upon a farm which he purchased and improved. He next removed to Avon, Fulton county, and there kept hotel and livery stable, four years after which he came to Bushnell, McDonough county, and bought the hotel property known as the Bushnell house which he has since owned and kept. His house is well and neatly kept and a favorite stopping place for the traveling public. Mr. Bradfield is a member of the Masonic fraternity and politically, a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Bradfield have had eight children born to them—Zachariah T., married to Alice Sebra, James A., married first to Ella Cole, but now living with a second wife; Esthmareld, wife of Hiram Hunter, of Table Grove, Illinois; Sarah S., wife of R. S. Harris, of Chicago; Margaret, Enala, wife of O. K. Deliker of Omaha, Nebraska; Mary Ella, wife of Charles West, of Bushnell; William W. and Charles L., living at home with their parents.

MILL.

The Excelsior steam flouring mill was erected by Nevius Bros. in 1866, and it was run by them, and by G. A. Nevius, until July, 1881, when it passed into the hands of Chandler & Co. These latter parties operated it until the fall of 1884, when it passed into the hands of the receiver, being involved in the failure of the Farmers National bank, of which Chandler & Co. were the managers. The building is 36x56 feet in ground area, and 36 feet high, with the addition of a capacious boiler and engine room. It is fitted up in a most complete manner with first class machinery and is a fine piece of property, valued at about \$14,000. At the time of the trouble it was doing a good business, but now is doing little, if anything.

ROSEVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The establishment now owned by the company with the above name, was instituted by Pierpont and Tuttle, who put in the plant during the winter of 1873, and the spring of 1874. They engaged in the manufacture of plows until June, 1882, when the present company became the owners, and have continued the same line of manufacture. The building is a two-story brick one, 75x100 feet in ground area, with the addition of a foundry 30x60 feet in size, besides warehouses and lumber sheds. The company have, here, some five acres of ground, and have a capital stock of \$40,000. The officers are the following named: Eli Dixon, president; Eli B. Dixon, secretary and manager; Eli Dixon, Eli B. Dixon, A. C. Slens, W. H. Lee, G. W. Malcolm and Seth F. Pratt, directors.

Eli B. Dixon, the manager of the Roseville Manufacturing company of Bushnell, is a native of Greene county, Indiana, and was born on the 17th of October, 1851. When Eli was three years of age, his parents removed to Warren county, Illinois, where he was reared and educated. From 1868 to 1873, he attended the Hedding college, at Abingdon, from which institution he graduated. He then engaged in farming, and from 1875 to 1878, was doing a manufacturing business at Roseville, Illinois. From there he went to Maysville, Missouri, and engaged in merchandising, which he continued until 1881; then returning to Roseville, Illinois, and again becoming connected with the manufacturing business. In 1882 the company, of which Mr. Dixon is a member, bought the plant, and removed it to Bushnell, where now it is one of the popular institutions of that city. Besides being the manager of the company, Eli B. is also one of the directors, as well as secretary. Although a resident of Bushnell but a comparatively short time, he is already acknowledged to be one of the leading business men of that city. He is one of the present city councilmen, and is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodge, of Bushnell. On the 24th of September, 1873, Eli B. Dixon and Laura Doane were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, and as a result of their union, they are now the parents of three children—Mabel, Earl S., and Ethel.

TILE WORKS.

In 1878 a company, styling itself Cleveland, Morton & Company, started

the Bushnell tile works. They soon took in Mr. Logsdon, and the firm name was changed to Cleveland, Morton, Logsdon & Company. In 1880 the concern was incorporated and was known as the Bushnell fire clay, tile and brick works, with a capital stock of \$12,000. The first officers chosen were—J. E. Chandler, president; T. B. Morton, secretary and vice-president. The present officers are—T. B. Morton, president; C. C. Cummings, secretary; and J. B. Cummings, treasurer. The dimensions of dry rooms are 36x128, two stories in height, with a factory adjoining, 30x40. Drain tile is the principal feature.

BUSHNELL PUMP COMPANY.

The works operated by the above company were established in Bushnell in 1872, by the firm of Nelson, LaTourette & Company. It was run by them for a number of years, when it was changed to a joint stock company, under the above name, with a capital stock of \$40,000. They occupy a large frame building opposite the site of the old Wabash depot, and manufacture wooden pumps, wind-mills, croquet sets, ornamental stands and various other pieces of furniture. The officers of the company are—James LaTourette, president; and R. W. Wheeler, secretary, treasurer and superintendent of the works.

A history of the late Farmers' National bank of Bushell is given in the biographical sketch of J. B. Cummings, which here follows:

Prominent among McDonough county's citizens is John B. Cummings, who settled at Macomb in the fall of 1851, coming from Lawrence county, Penn-

sylvania. He is a native of Maryland, having been born there on the 17th of January, 1824. His father died in that state, and subsequently, when John B. was 12 years of age, his mother removed with her family to Ohio, and, three years later to Pennsylvania, where our subject was engaged as a clerk in Centreville, Butler county, the family residing on a farm. Eleven years later, Mr. Cummings removed to Illinois, and in the fall of 1851, came to the county as heretofore mentioned. On the 3d of March, 1847, he was united in marriage with Evaline W. Pearson, a native of Pennsylvania. By that union there were six children, five of whom are still living—Clarence B., born December 27, 1847, now engaged as bookkeeper and dealer in real estate, in Rio Grande county, Colorado; Leonidas B., who married Georgie Westgate of Quincy, and now resides at Bushnell; James E., who married Matilda J. Perrine, and is now a resident of Bushnell, where he conducts a job printing office; Charles C., who resides at home, and is a stockholder and book-keeper for the Bushnell fire clay, tile and brick works; Eva, the wife of C. W. Dickerson, of Chicago, at present cashier for Lord, Owens & Company, wholesale druggists; Minnie, the sixth child, died in infancy. Mrs. Cummings departed this life on the 16th of November, 1862. Mr. Cummings was again married April 19, 1864, to Mrs. Mary E. Parkinson, nee Chambers, a native of Kentucky, and who was born near Lexington. Her parents removed to Sangamon county, Illinois, in October, 1844. By her first marriage Mrs. Cummings was the mother of two chil-

dren, now deceased — Charles Henry and Ann Elizabeth. Her father, William Chambers, was one of the early settlers of Macomb, and a sketch of whom will be found elsewhere in this volume. Mr. and Mrs. Cummings are the parents of one child—William C., who was born on the 16th of January, 1865, and resides at home. On the 19th of April, 1865, Mr. C. removed to Bushnell, bought residence property, and engaged in the private banking business with Charles Chandler, they doing business under the firm name of Chandler & Cummings. They continued this business until 1871, and then organized as the Farmers' National bank, with Charles Wilson as president; and Mr. Cummings as cashier. Mr. Wilson died in March, 1884, and J. E. Chandler succeeded him as president. Mr. Cummings continued in this business until the present year, when the bank was closed. He is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as well as of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

OPERA HOUSE.

The edifice known as Randall's opera house was erected in 1883, by R. S. Randall, S. Houghton and H. L. Randall. It was commenced in June and finished January 1, 1884. It is one of the finest and most complete halls of amusement in this part of the state. It is 60x90 feet in ground area, and 60 feet high. Two store rooms are on the ground floor while the opera house proper occupies the second story. The stage is 25x60 feet in dimension and is handsomely fitted up with drop curtain, scenery, stage-fitting, and all other ac-

cessories of a well kept theatre. The building is valued at \$22,000. The auditorium is fitted with opera chairs and everything is arranged for the comfort of the patrons.

BUSHNELL CREAMERY.

In the spring of 1884, a company was incorporated, under the state law, which is known far and wide as the Bushnell creamery association. It commenced with a capital stock of \$10,000, and with the following officers: J. E. Chandler, president and treasurer, and H. T. Clark, secretary. They at once invested some \$5,000 in buildings and the necessary machinery, the latter of which is of the most improved character. It is situated just north of the town, and will prove one of the leading industries of this place. It has a capacity of turning out some 2,500 pounds of butter per day, and from May to December, 1884, the actual output was 80,000 pounds, most of which was exported, the balance sold in the east. They paid out last year, to the farmers for cream, over \$15,000.

Henry T. Clark came to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1857, from New York city. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in that state on the 7th day of May, 1836. He was brought up to mercantile pursuits in a small town in his native state, where he remained until 1857, at which time he went to New York city. Shortly afterwards he came to this county and engaged in agricultural pursuits, as did he also in the dry goods business. He has ever since been engaged in farming and stock-raising, having since disposed of his in-

terest in the dry goods store. He is now the possessor of 400 acres of good land, all of which, with the exception of 20 acres, is located in Fulton county. In addition to farming and stock-raising, he is also interested in the Bushnell creamery. During the year 1879, Henry T. Clark and Susan Livingston, a native of New York state, and who was brought up on the Hudson, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. By this union three children have been born to them, two of whom are living—B. G. and Sallie, now the wife of J. A. Lyons, of Bushnell. Mr. Clark is a very valuable citizen and is highly prized by all who know him, for his many good qualities. He is still in the prime of life, and bids fair to enjoy many more years of usefulness.

CEMETERY.

Bushnell cemetery was laid off May 12, 1863, by J. T. Sanders, A. S. Clarke, Stockton West, William Shreeves and E. P. Livingston, trustees. The land which it occupied, six acres in extent, was purchased of Joseph McConnell, the consideration paid being \$360, or \$60 per acre. This city of the dead was surveyed and platted by David Shreeves, on the 20th of November, 1863. It is located south of the town, on section 34. The first interment was that of Providence, wife of Joseph Wells, who was buried in the spring of 1863, before the survey was made. Four additional acres have been added to the original cemetery, the land being purchased of Emanuel Aller, February 15, 1877, at \$125 per acre. This burial place is nicely improved, well fenced, and free from debt.

David Kepple is one of the well known early settlers of McDonough county. He was born in Botetourt county, Virginia, in 1815, and was a son of Jacob Kepple. When David was a child, his father removed to East Tennessee, and from there to McDonough county, in 1832. He lived with his father in Mound township, until 1837, when he was married to a daughter of James King. He then removed to section 20, Mound township, on land belonging to his father. A portion of his time he spent in working on the farm, and the remainder he occupied in hauling goods to Macomb, from Quincy, St. Louis and Beardstown. He had been engaged in this business to a greater or less extent before his marriage, for four years, and continued it for one year after his marriage. By his earnings in this way, he paid for a piece of land, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 36. In 1839, David removed to a farm in Lamoine township, which was given to him by his father-in-law. This farm consisted of 120 acres on section 8. In 1845, he again returned to Mound township, and having bought the south half of section 17, settled on it. He improved this land, and bought other tracts in the vicinity, until he had 700 acres. The first money he ever made was by raising wheat, hauling it to Browning, and shipping it to St. Louis when the river opened. As soon as he got a little start in this way, he invested it in cattle and hogs, and in 1861, he brought the first shorthorn cattle into the township, which he bought from J. H. Spears, of Menard county. He was very successful in his stock-raising business. When he left the farm, in 1882,

he sold \$7,000 or \$8,000 worth of stock. He then removed to Bushnell, where he and his wife are living a retired life. While in Lamoine township, his home and possessions were destroyed by fire, and as it was butchering day, and they could save nothing from their house, Mr. and Mrs. Kepple lost everything except the clothes they had on, which were the poorest they possessed.

Edward Dyer came to McDonough county, in September, 1837, from Warsaw, to which place he had removed from Philadelphia the previous April. He is a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 8th of February, 1815. His parents, Samuel and Elizabeth (Kein) Dyer, resided on a farm in Pennsylvania, where they departed this life. At the age of 16 years, Edward was apprenticed to a wheelwright for five years, but, before the expiration of that time, the master died, and Edward was free. He then worked as a journeyman in his native state, until 1837, then came to Illinois, as noted above. Upon coming to this county, he located at Macomb, and opened the first wagon shop in that city, where he also followed the business of a wheelwright. He there continued in business until the spring of 1844, when he improved the farm known as "Dyer's Mound," and the present township of Mound was named in his honor, he having been one of its first settlers. He bought 75 acres of wild land, improved it, and there followed agricultural pursuits until about 1852, then selling. He then bought 160 acres of land on section 15, which was partly improved, and continued to live there until 1865, when he removed to Bushnell. Two years later

he removed to Bardolph, and engaged in the hardware business, and seven years later returned to Bushnell, bringing his stock with him. Here he continued the business for three years, then selling, and now leads a retired life. April 18, 1838, Edward Dyer and Jane Kepple were united in marriage. She is a native of Tennessee, and with her parents came to McDonough county, in 1834, and settled in what is now Mound township. They were among the earliest settlers of that township, where they have since died. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer have been the parents of 11 children, three of whom are still living—Jane Maria, now the wife of G. W. Amos, of Kansas; Elizabeth, the wife of N. H. Jackson, of Bardolph, who is engaged in the hotel business and merchandising; David, who married Amanda McDonough, and now resides in Mound township. The names of the deceased children are as follows: Margaret, Jacob, Susan, Samuel, Edward, Mary Ann, George W. and an infant. Mr. and Mrs. Dyer were the first couple married in Mound township, the officiating clergyman being Rev. John P. Richmond, pastor of the M. E. church of Macomb. They are members of that denomination, he having joined the church when 17 years of age, and she when 18. Politically, Mr. Dyer was a democrat up to the time of the repeal of the Missouri compromise, from which time until 1884, he acted with the republican party. On account of the failure of that party to put a prohibition plank in their platform, he now votes with the prohibition party. At the time of Mr. Dyer's settlement in Mound township, he erected a log cabin, 16x18 feet in

dimensions. The country was then in a wild state, and from his door he often saw as many as 50 deer grazing in the vicinity.

J. L. Griffith came to McDonough county in the fall of 1864, from Fulton county, and engaged as a clerk with S. C. Haines, with whom, he remained 18 months. He then engaged with S. A. Hendee, subsequently becoming a partner in the business, the firm name being Hendee, Griffith & Co. He continued as a member of this firm for a number of years, finally selling his interest to Mr. Hendee. He then engaged in the lumber business with D. F. Chidister. They were also members of the hardware firm of Griffith, Amos & Co. The lumber business was sold to Haines and Alexander, some six years later, and, at the same time, Mr Griffith disposed of his interest in the hardware business to Mr. Hoover, who was a clerk for the firm. Mr. Griffith had previously bought a farm of 170 acres on Bushnell township, which he still owns, and is engaged in farming and stock raising. He also speculates to a considerable extent in land, south and west, and stock. He is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in that state on the 25th of March, 1835. When our subject was six years of age his mother died and he was thrown upon his own resources. He remained on a farm until attaining his 17th year, and then worked at the carpenter trade for 27 months. His education has been obtained chiefly by his own effort, he only being able to attend school for three months out of the year. In 1854, he left Pennsylvania for Canton, Illinois, from which place he removed to Bush-

nell in 1864. On the 2d of August, 1860, J. L. Griffith and Martha E. Heister, a native Pennsylvanian, were united in marriage. They have been the parents of four children, three of whom are still living—Boyd, Leslie, and John; Bennie, the third child, is now dead. Mr. and Mrs. Griffith are members of the Baptist denomination, while he, is also a member of the I. O. O. F., and the A. O. U. W. lodges of Bushnell. He affiliates with the democratic party, and is a member of the Canton lodge of A. F. & A. M. From boyhood up, Mr. Griffith's life has been marked by strict integrity and close attention to business. Conscientious, benevolent, and warm in his affections, he has endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and presents an example of self-culture well worthy of emulation.

Not many genuine examples of sturdy western self-made men come into public notice. Born and raised in indigence and obscurity, they have fought the battles of life so earnestly and well, that they seldom think of congratulating themselves upon their ultimate success, and, in general, they are unwilling to believe that they deserve any consideration for the notable examples of honest, healthy, and successful life which they have given us. S. J. Alexander, came to McDonough county, in March, 1854, from Ohio. He was born in Wayne county, Indiana, on the 10th of July, 1821. When our subject was one year old, his father died in Wayne county, where the mother has since died, at the advanced age of 84 years. S. J. Alexander spent his youth on a farm in his native state, and received a fair common

school education. When he attained his 23d year, he removed to New Westfall, Ohio, and engaged in mercantile business. One year later, found him in the same business in Boston, Wayne county, Indiana. Here he remained one and a half years, and then went to Darke county, Ohio, where he was engaged in business up to the time of his coming to McDonough county, and locating near Bardolph. One year later he removed to Walnut Grove township, where he resided until the spring of 1863, at which time he came to Bushnell, bought property, and went into the grocery business. This not being to his liking, one year later he sold out and entered into the lumber trade, in connection with others, having a good yard and doing a very extensive business. January 1, 1880, he retired from the firm, selling his interest to E. D. C. Haines, one of the partners. He now owns a fine stock farm of 240 acres in Walnut Grove township, having a tenant on it, and is engaged in the stock business. S. J. Alexander and Hannah Cowgill, a native of Warren county, Ohio, were united in marriage on the 24th of August, 1845. They were the parents of five children, all of whom are deceased. At present, Mr. Alexander is engaged to a considerable extent in loaning money and in speculation. Politically, he is a republican, having belonged to that organization since reaching his majority. He is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.

George P. Seibert came to McDonough county, in the spring of 1856, from Fulton county. He is a native of Maryland, having been born in Wash-

ington county, on the 17th of April, 1828. His parents were Henry and Catharine (Butterbaugh) Seibert, both of whom departed this life in Maryland. George was brought up on a farm, and received only a limited common school education. He remained on the old homestead until his 17th year, when he started out on the voyage of life for himself, engaging in stock buying and various other kinds of business. On the 20th of December, 1849, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Martin, a native of Pennsylvania. After his marriage, he again resided on the old farm for some three years, and then removed to Fulton county, Illinois. Here he was engaged at various occupations up to the time of his coming to this county, and settling at Bushnell. He had bought a farm of 60 acres near that city, and at once engaged in agricultural pursuits. He still owns this land, to which he has since added 100 acres, and has a man running it for him. He managed the farm personally up to a few years ago, since which time he has been engaged in buying grain and stock in Bushnell, to a considerable extent. Mr. and Mrs. Seibert have no children of their own, but have raised two children—Lou Claybert, who now resides with them, and Maria L. Angel, now the wife of Ira Applegate, of Bushnell. Mr. Seibert is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, while his wife is a member of the Baptist church. In politics, he is a democrat, but votes for men, not party. The crowning success of the subject of this biography is, that while as a child he was left to drift upon the tide of society, even to his

manhood, without apparently a guiding star, he was never lured to soil his character by the siren song of temptation, but evenly maintained his integrity, and to-day bears an unblemished reputation for honor, and as a gentleman, has high moral purposes of life.

Benjamin M. Coleman, of Bushnell, is a son of Jeremiah and Margaret Coleman, natives of the state of New Jersey, who came to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, in 1839, and to Bushnell township, McDonough county, in 1854, and located then, in this township. The subject of this sketch was born in Bushnell township, February 28,* 1859. He was brought up in his native county, attending the district schools and subsequently, Prairie City academy. February 13, 1881, he was united in marriage with Sarah Campbell, and by this union has two children—Gracie and John Walter. Mr. Coleman is a public spirited young man and a worthy citizen.

Lee H. Greene, is of French and Spanish descent, and was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, April 13, 1850. In 1857, he came with his parents to Illinois, and settled upon a farm, where he remained until 1868. His father died September 7, 1862. In the fall of 1868, he went to Galesburg, Knox county, and began learning the trade of an engineer, with Engineer Fields, who was in the employ of the Frost Manufacturing company of that city. From that time until 1873. Mr. Greene followed engineering. He came to the city of Bushnell, where he has since resided. September 19, 1883, he entered the employ of the American Express company, as master of trans-

portation, in which occupation he has since been engaged. Mr. Greene was married, December 15, 1872, to Lizzie Morgan, and by this union, has one child—Thomas E., born in September, 1874.

Alexander H. McGahan, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad agent at Bushnell, came to that city in 1861, as agent of that company. He is a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and was born December 7, 1840. He was reared and educated in his native state, and at the age of 14 years, entered the office of the Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, *Messenger* as an apprentice, where he remained some three years. From that time until 1861, he worked in printing offices in Pittsburg and New Brighton, Pennsylvania. He then came to Prairie City, McDonough county, where for four months he was engaged as an employee for the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad. He was then given a position at Oak Hill, as agent of the company, and was there engaged until coming to this city, as heretofore mentioned. He has been a member of the board of education for the past four years, now serving second term as president of board. On the 27th day of October, 1864, Alexander H. McGahan and Alice West, a daughter of Stockton West, of this city, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of this union, they are now the parents of two children—Willie L. and Walter L. Mr. and Mrs. McGahan and children, are members of the Presbyterian church. He is also a member of the Knights of Pythias lodge of Bushnell, being the present grand representative to the Grand lodge.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

The first marriage in the town occurred upon the 6th of November, 1858, at which time W. H. Oglesbee, a justice of the peace, performed the ceremony that united the destinies of Augustus Downey and Matilda Lindsey.

The first death was that of Edward, a son of Mr. and Mrs. James Cole, who was called to a better land in the fall of 1856.

The second child born in the village was William B., son of John and Harriet Beach, who first saw the light on the 9th of February, 1856. The first was a child of Hiram Markham's, born during the year 1855.

SOCIETIES.

McDonough encampment, No. 79, I. O. O. F., was organized October 23, 1867, with the following charter members. J. B. Cummings, J. P. Dimmitt, G. C. Ridings, I. N. Pearson, S. L. Abbott, J. A. James, G. A. Kaiser, F. C. Grimm, J. Cole and J. E. Miller. The first officers chosen to fill the chairs were: J. B. Cummings, C. P.; G. C. Ridings, H. P.; J. P. Dimmitt, S. W.; I. N. Pearson, J. W.; J. A. James, scribe; and S. L. Abbott, treasurer. The camp, which is well attended, now has 60 members, governed by the following officers: J. D. Murphy, C. P.; Thomas Fairman, H. P.; S. C. Sperling, S. W.; H. C. Haines, J. W.; and G. A. Kaiser, scribe and treasurer.

Bushnell lodge, No. 322, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, was organized at Bushnell, in November, 1865, with the following 12 original members: G. C. Ridings, J. B. Cummings, I. N. Pearson, Charles West, W. W. Travis, John Wil-

lis, Fred Seibert, E. J. Dunlap, George Schaffer, F. C. Grimm, Thomas Fairman and John Stokoe. The first officers were duly elected and installed with the proper ceremonies. They were: J. B. Cummings, N. G.; G. C. Ridings, V. G.; I. N. Pearson, R. S.; Charles West, P. S., and John Willis, T. This lodge is now in a most flourishing condition, having a membership of 118, and own a beautifully furnished room for meeting, and over \$3,000 in the lodge treasury. The present officers are: E. D. C. Haines, N. G.; B. W. Ervin, V. G.; John Leib, P. S.; A. H. Cleveland, R. S.; G. A. Kaiser, T., and R. to Grand Lodge.

Bushnell uniform degree encampment No. 15, is a new lodge of the I. O. O. F., and was duly constituted and organized in January, 1883. The first officers were the following named: J. B. Pearson, commander; Thomas Fairman, vice-commander; J. D. Murphy, officer of the guard; J. E. Cummings, secretary; and G. A. Kaiser, treasurer. The camp has now a membership of some 27, and is in a healthy condition. Its officers for 1885, are the following: G. A. Kaiser, commander; W. E. Haines, vice-commander; J. D. Murphy, officer of the guard; Thos. Fairman, secretary; and E. D. C. Haines, treasurer.

Carter Van Vleck post, No. 174, of the G. A. R., was duly organized, January 3, 1883, with 46 charter members. The first officers were the following named comrades: J. B. Pearson, C.; C. C. Morse, S. V. C.; A. E. Barnes, J. V. C.; E. F. Currier, Adj't; H. H. Nance, Q. M.; John Livingston, O. of D.; and W. F. Wilson, chap. Commander Pearson dying before his term of office had

expired, the senior vice commander was promoted to the vacant place. The lodge of battle-scarred veterans meet in their own hall twice a month, and has a membership of 101. The post was called after the gallant Colonel Van Vleck, of this county, who so bravely commanded the gallant 78th Illinois infantry, and was killed at Atlanta. The present officers are: J. H. Johnson, commander; L. S. Mills, senior vice commander; R. B. Sperling, junior vice commander; J. H. Laney, adjutant; J. C. Young, officer of the day; J. M. Gale, quartermaster; and J. P. Yoder, chaplain.

T. J. Pickett lodge No. 307, A. F. & A. M., which holds its convocations in the city of Bushnell, was duly constituted and organized on the 15th of January, 1859, with the following members: J. H. Smith, J. Seaburn, Hiram Conover, J. W. Kelly, J. Ewald, J. Wells, William Keims, R. Lindsay and E. P. Livingston. J. H. Smith was the first worshipful master. He was succeeded by J. W. Kelly and he by John Neff. The masters from him up have been: W. J. Frisbie, 1873 and 1874; J. H. Smith, 1875; D. D. Pierce, 1876 and 1877; W. J. Frisbie, 1878; J. C. Cadwallader, 1879; J. F. Cowgill, 1880 and 1881; W. J. Frisbie, 1882 and 1883; J. W. Haynes, 1884, and D. D. Pierce, the present one. The balance of the officers are at present: Ira Applegate, S. W.; J. W. Haynes, J. W.; W. J. Frisbie, T.; J. C. Cadwallader, S. The present membership of the lodge is about 85, and in a healthy condition. Their lodge room, which is one of the handsomest in this part of the state, is 45x50 feet in size, and is located in a building

which they own. It is fitted up elegantly, and with more regard for artistic taste than is usual, and the "brothers of the mystic tie" can well feel proud of their lodge room in Bushnell.

Chevalier lodge, No. 101, K. of P., was organized under a charter which bears date of October 18, 1882, with the following charter members: J. Herring, W. J. Frisbie, J. H. B. Camp, L. O. Gould, M. L. Walker, T. F. Seibert, J. E. Chandler, J. Varner, G. M. Rose, T. J. Sorter, A. H. McGahan, M. J. Johnson, J. V. D. Kelly, D. E. Zook, A. T. McElvain, J. C. V. Kelly, M. L. Hoover, H. H. Roman, J. W. Parks, E. K. Westfall, A. W. VanDyke, L. Schamp, T. B. Morton, J. C. Thompson, I. Applegate, H. T. Clarke, J. C. Cadwallader, H. M. Harrison, S. H. Parvin, C. T. Coulter, A. B. Cooper, J. F. Cowgill, W. M. Scott, A. Reed, W. Pontifex, C. S. Bird, G. M. Ball, J. M. Ball, H. Kaiser, E. Durst, W. H. Wilson, J. W. Hayes, C. C. Branson, C. J. Mariner, H. L. Benson. The following were the first officers of the lodge: A. H. McGahan, P. C.; T. I. Sorter, C. C.; Jacob Herring, V. C.; Rev. S. H. Parvin, P.; T. T. Seibert, M. of E.; M. L. Walker, M. of F.; T. H. B. Camp, K. of R. and S.; J. F. Cowgill, M. of A.; M. L. Hoover, I. G.; C. F. Coulter, O. G.

The present condition of the lodge is most excellent, the membership being 148. Meetings are held twice a month, and much interest is felt in the work. The present officers are as follows: L. O. Gould, C. C.; T. H. B. Camp, V. C.; A. H. McGahan, P.; A. I. Hewes, K. of R. and S.; T. F. Seibert, M. of E.; G. M. Rose, M. of F.

Harmony lodge, No. 867, Knights of Honor, was duly organized on the 4th of September, 1878, with the following charter members: G. A. Kaiser, H. Kaiser, J. W. Sparks, A. H. Roman, J. Ayres, J. C. Thompson, T. F. Capp, George Kuhn, H. E. Tippit, D. T. Morgan, J. C. Cadwallader, H. Darnielle, H. E. Whittier, A. Peterson, S. A. Hendee, E. F. Currier, A. C. Decker, H. L. Goudy, A. Logan, and J. R. Sperling. The first officers were: J. C. Cadwallader, dictator; T. F. Capp, vice-dictator; W. E. Whittier, assistant dictator; E. T. Currier, reporter; John R. Sperling, financial reporter; G. A. Kaiser, treasurer; and J. C. Thompson, past dictator. The present are: G. W. Fox, dictator; Robert Orr, vice-dictator; J. Bowie, assistant dictator; W. E. Whittier, reporter; G. A. Kaiser, financial reporter; and J. C. Cadwallader, treasurer.

Phoenix lodge, No. 17, Ancient Order of United Workmen, located at Bushnell, was organized October 2, 1876, with the following members: G. A. Kaiser, Charles West, Thomas Fairman, J. Leib, O. C. Hicks, W. A. Spader, F. Craig, H. D. Brooks, C. Nessel, C. E. Weyman, A. Applegate, S. A. Greenbaum, L. Kaiser, J. V. Sorter, G. Kuhn, R. Fees, H. T. Walters, F. Nessel, J. Fees, J. Stephenson, L. Mills, J. W. Sparks, J. E. Moore, H. T. Clarke, J. J. Hosselkus, J. A. Gardner, J. B. Seeley, W. E. Whittier, I. Applegate, C. A. Davy, A. Schamp, and G. A. McElvain. The first officers of the lodge were the following named: G. A. Kaiser, P. M. W.; Charles West, M. W.; Thomas Fairman, F.; J. Leib, O.; O. C. Hicks, recorder; W. A. Spader, financier; F. Craig, receiver; H. D.

Brooks, G.; C. Nessel, I. W.; C. E. Weyman, O. W. The present membership is now about 56, and meetings are held in the I. O. O. F. hall. The present officers are: J. D. Murphy, P. M.; H. T. Walters, M. W.; C. A. Baldwin, F.; W. D. Shrader, O.; Thomas Fairman, recorder; M. S. Walker, financier; T. F. Seibert, receiver; J. A. Carson, G.; W. E. Whittier, I. W.; S. L. Duntley, O. W.

MUNICIPAL.

At an election held March 24, 1869, for or against the adoption of a city charter, there were polled 284 votes for, and 24 against the proposition. At the first annual election for city officers, held April 5, 1869, the following named persons were elected: J. B. Cummings, mayor. Aldermen, First ward, Manning F. West, one year; James W. Kelly, two years. Aldermen, Second ward, James Ayres, one year; James Cole, two years. Aldermen, Third ward, William H. Oglesby, one year; I. N. McElvain, two years. Aldermen, Fourth ward, Fisher Brown, one year; A. E. Barnes, two years. M. A. Luce, attorney and clerk; Joseph Parks, treasurer.

Almon Tainter, the present mayor of the city of Bushnell, and a member of the firm of Haines & Tainter, furniture dealers, at Bushnell, Illinois, is a native of Genesee county, New York, born September 20, 1817. He is a son of John and Rachel (Hendricks) Tainter, natives of the same state. In 1820, John Tainter removed with his family to Huron county, Ohio, where they remained until 1836. In that year Almon came to Illinois, and located in Fulton county, where he was a very early set-

tlar, The following year he returned to Ohio, and two years later, went to New York state, where he remained till 1840, He then came back to Fulton county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming until 1871. At that date he removed to Independence, Kansas, and there followed merchandising three years, after which he came to McDonough county, and located in Bushnell. Here he embarked in the grocery trade, which he continued four years, then sold out, and engaged in his present business. He was elected mayor of the city in the spring of 1883. He was married in May, 1871, to Ann Boyle, a native of Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

EDUCATIONAL.

[By Arthur Loomis.]

In writing a short history of the Bushnell public schools, I will mention briefly the condition of the schools first established. In all of the western states, the privileges of having good schools were formerly very scarce. And in tracing the history of any of the western villages at the present time, one cannot fail to notice the wonderful progress that has been made in the school department.

The first school that was built in Bushnell was located on what is now Sperry street, block 57, in the year 1856. Dan Markham was the first teacher. The school was then transferred to Temperance hall, now the Normal eating house, in the year 1860. The first teacher here was Mr. Snyder. Mr. Frisbee next conducted a school, in what is now the Catholic church build-

ing, from 1864 to 1867. In 1868 a graded school was established, of which Mr. Hyde was the first principal. From this time down to the year 1875, there were four schools, one in each ward, but the people, feeling their need for a better school, determined to build and found a high school. In 1875, the walls and foundation of the present school building were made, and in 1876, the building was completed. It is located in the northwest part of town, on block 20. At this time the board of education was composed of four men, viz: C. M. Baldwin, J. L. Griffith. R. S. Randall and J. W. Sparks. On approaching the building, a person beholds an elegant structure. It is built of brick, on a foundation of stone, and is two-stories high. The basement walls extend about 10 feet above ground, thus giving the building the appearance of having three stories. In ascending the steps in front of the building, a person enters through double doors, and an outer hall about 15x10. At the further end of this hall there is a raise of three steps, where a person again passes into a hall through double doors. On both sides of this hall there are two doors, opening respectively into rooms 3, 4, 5 and 6. At the extremity of this hall there is a flight of stairs which brings you on to a small platform from which proceeds another flight of stairs, in the opposite direction. At the head of this flight of stairs there is another hall, or corridor, from the sides of which, as below, proceed four doors, opening respectively into rooms 7, 8, 9 and 10. At the extremity of this hall there is a door opening into the superintendent's



BUSHNELL HIGH SCHOOL, AT BUSHNELL.

room. Besides the rooms already mentioned, there is a small cloak room to each room, where hats and wraps are deposited during school hours, and a small closet where necessary articles are stored. The building is heated by steam, which is conveyed along the sides of the room by a number of pipes.

There is, also, a smaller building on the north side of the main building which was built for the convenience of the primary scholars. This building is composed of two rooms, but as I have never had the privilege of entering this building, I cannot further describe it.

The expense of finishing and furnishing such a building, was of course quite considerable. The building and furnishing in the first place amounted to \$22,000. The furnace, pipes etc., which have been obtained since the building has been in operation, amounted to \$1,750. The expenses for teachers, fuel etc., amounts to \$600 per month. Incidentals to about \$400, per year.

The school possesses a small library containing 16 volumes of an encyclopedia, several dictionaries, etc.

Among the branches taught in this school, are physiology, philosophy, algebra, rhetoric, geometry, English literature, botany, etc., besides the lower branches.

Good and competent teachers are employed, so that considering the size of the town, Bushnell has schools of which she may well be proud.

John P. Yoder, who has so acceptably filled the position of superintendent of the Bushnell schools since 1880, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been

born in that state on the 4th day of September, 1846. When John was 3 years of age, his father removed to McLean county, Illinois, and located on a farm, following farming and carpentering. John remained at home, assisting his father on the farm and at his trade, until reaching his 17th year. He then enlisted in the 150th Illinois volunteer infantry, for one year "or during the war," and received his discharge after serving 14 months. He then returned to the old homestead, and attended the State normal university, at Bloomington. Previous to attending the university, his education had been obtained in the district schools and by personal application at home. He was ambitious to have a good education, and as a consequence, was very studious. While attending the university he taught occasionally, to procure the money necessary to pursue his studies, and finally graduated therefrom in 1871. He then accepted the position of principal of the Blue Island, Cook county schools, in which position he gave entire satisfaction. He then engaged in business at Chicago, but one year later resumed his profession at Danvers, McLean county, where he continued for seven years, then coming to Bushnell, as before stated, and took charge of the city schools. This position he has filled with credit to himself and satisfaction to all, and to his efforts is largely due the high position which the schools of the city have attained. John P. Yoder and Rebecca Lantz, a native of this state, were united in marriage on the 28th of December, 1874. They have been the parents of four children, three of whom are now

living—Jennie L., Arthur E. and Hattie J. Politically, Mr. Yoder is a republican, having been a member of that party

since reaching his majority. He is also a member of the Grand Army of the Republic organization.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BLANDINSVILLE TOWNSHIP.

This is a full congressional township, comprising the territory known as township 7 north, range 4 west, and contains 36 sections of land. It is located in the extreme northwestern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Warren and Hancock counties, on the east by Sciota township, with Hire on the south, and Hancock county on the west. It is mostly prairie, there being now but about 4,000 acres of timberland within its borders. At an early day, along the streams, there was a considerable amount of timber which has to a great extent been cut away, and the land put under cultivation. There are four small streams having their source in this township, from which water is derived for stock and culinary purposes. One in the southern part has its beginning in section 26, and, flowing in a southwesterly direction, passes through sections 27, 33 and 32, making its exit on section 31. The next one north has its source in various springs, one of which is situated in Sciota township, and pursuing a similar direction, passes through section 13, 14, 23, 22 and 21, and thence along and near the dividing

lines between sections 20 and 29, then through section 30, leaving the township from the latter section. The third stream has a source near the northeastern portion of the township, in different portions of sections 12, 1, and 2, and then pursuing a southwesterly course, passes through section 11, a portion of 10 and 15, thence through 16 and 17, making its exit from section 18. The fourth stream passes only through the northwest corner of the township. Along all these small creeks there is considerable timber, mostly of a young growth, as there is very little heavy timber in the township. The soil along the streams, and adjacent to the wooded lands is of fair quality, consisting of decayed vegetable mould, and a mixture of clay, sand and gravel in places. It is generally well adapted for the growth of various cereals, although less productive than the prairies. The surface of the township is gently undulating, except in places along these streams, where it is a little broken. The more level or flat portions in most cases have natural drainage, so the township may be considered a good body of land. The early

settlers, as will be seen, were mostly from the Southern states, and the population of the township, is generally made up of Americans. The lands are owned, to a great extent, by retired men who lease them to other parties. The improvements on the latter lands are generally poor compared with the excellent buildings, etc., upon most of the farms where the owners make their homes. There is one village in this township called Blandinsville, a history of which appears elsewhere. General farming and stock raising are the chief pursuits followed, and some of these interests are noticed under their proper heads. The Wabash and St. Louis railroad traverses the township from east to west in the southern part, affording convenient access and transportation.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Many interesting features cluster around this branch of history—recollections of by-gone days, of joys and sorrows, of prosperity and adversity. All such early experiences will be more fully described in the general chapter on this subject. The early settlers of this township came at a time when it tried men's souls, just previous to the winter of the great snow, and at a time when a start was a difficult matter. Consequently it will be found that the majority of the first settlers, thinking that they had ventured too far north, sold out or abandoned their claims, and went southward—some of them to again return and find eventually a land full of promise. During the winter of 1830-31, many were discouraged. The immense quantity of snow interfered with the construction of

the log house, and they were obliged to live together in such habitations as had been rudely and hastily constructed, many families in one small cabin. That winter seemed to try the grit and spirit of many, and in the spring quite a number left for Missouri, hoping to there find a more congenial clime. After that winter, which was an unusually severe one, there was less abandonment of claims, and selling out for the season. Those who remained through those times have witnessed the development of a fine country, and as a rule have received the reward of industry and patient endurance.

The first person to make a settlement within the borders of what is now Blandinsville township, was William Job, who came from Morgan county, this state, in company with several other men, to look for land and a home, in the fall of 1825. After spending some time in looking over the county he returned to Morgan to spend the winter, and the following spring brought his family to the county, stopping some three weeks with a man by the name of Richard Dunn, just across the line in Hire township, while Mr. Job constructed a cabin of split logs on the land he had previously selected, on the southeast quarter of section 33. The rudely-constructed habitation, erected by Mr. Job, was their home but a short time, when it was replaced by a hewn log cabin, which was well built for the kind at that time. The same building is still in existence, and is now occupied by J. C. Phillips as a residence in the village of Blandinsville, and is, consequently, the oldest building now standing in the town-

ship. More modern improvements have been made to it, but the same old logs are there as were placed by the Job family almost sixty years ago. Previous to the time of Mr. Job coming to McDonough county, he settled in Hancock county, on the Mississippi river, but at that time the Indians were so troublesome that they only remained one season and then removed to Morgan county, three miles from Jacksonville. It was only after great solicitation and urging on the part of Mr. Job, after he returned from this county for his family, that they were induced to again come to the frontier, as Mrs. Job was deathly afraid of the Indians. Even after they came to Blandinsville, in the spring of 1826, the Indians would frequently flourish their tomahawks over the heads of the children and women and display to them how a scalp was taken. This pioneer was, in his way, a determined man, and resolved to here make a home, notwithstanding the apparent difficulties and set about opening up a farm, but the cold hand of the grim destroyer, death, came upon him ere his hopes were realized, although a goodly start toward the goal of his ambition had been obtained, and he passed away, on the identical spot where the first settlement was made, in the fall of 1835. One daughter, Parmelia Davis, is the only survivor of that pioneer family, who resides on the old Job homestead, at an advanced age.

With Mr. Job came his two brothers-in-law, Ephraim Perkins and William Southward. The latter selected a farm on section 9, where he lived for some years. He was the first sheriff of Mc-

Donough county. After the expiration of his term of office, he followed the tide of emigration westward into Missouri. The place is now owned by William Woodside.

In the spring of 1826, John Vance made a home in the same vicinity, which was called Job's settlement, a name which adhered to that locality many years after those who first participated in active life had passed away. He put in a crop, returning for his family in the fall, who arrived at the settlement December 24, 1826. Mr. Vance removed to Iowa in 1854, where he died December 1, 1866. Mrs. Vance was a native of Virginia, removing with her parents to Kentucky at an early day, thence to Sangamon county and then to McDonough county, as above. She died May 19, 1881, at the residence of J. T. Haggerty, in Macomb.

The next settler was Frank Redden, who was a native of Kentucky. He built a cabin and opened up a farm on section 34. He is said to have been a man to whom frontier life had no terrors, and adapted himself quite naturally to the situation, but soon became dissatisfied and removed to Iowa.

During the years 1828, 1829 and 1830 quite a number were added to this township, among whom was Elijah Bristow, who settled on section 21, a place now owned by Nathaniel Grigsby. Bristow afterward sold out and accompanied by the entire family, except one son, who now resides in Warsaw, Illinois, removed to Oregon.

John Woodsides was also among the pioneers of this township. He came from his native state, Virginia, settling

on section 16, where he resided about 10 years, when he left the county and state. The place is now owned by the Nathan Mustain estate.

John Bagby, a Virginian, came about the same time as Woodsides and settled on the same section, but soon afterward sold the place. He improved another farm southwest of his first location, but afterward disposed of this also, and removed to Hancock county. Not admiring the county as well as he had anticipated, he returned to this township, where he suddenly dropped dead one day, while carrying in an armful of wood at his home.

On the 14th day of March, 1830, John Huston arrived from Morgan county, Illinois, and took up a farm on the northeast quarter of section 3. His family, upon their arrival, consisted of himself and wife and one child, now a practicing physician of Blandinsville. Their possessions in life were few, but they were determined and successful, accumulated considerable property and left a good record. Mr. Huston died July 8, 1854, leaving seven children. Four sons are now living in the county, two are dead, while the daughter is married and living at Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois. A full and detailed sketch of this eminent gentleman appears under the head of members of the general assembly in the chapter entitled "National, State and County Representation," he having been elected to that office in 1850.

Rigdon Huston, the third son of John Huston, whose biographical sketch appears elsewhere, is among the most enterprising of McDonough county farmers. He is properly and thoroughly a McDon-

ough man, having been born here in the township of Blandinsville, October 26, 1833. He has witnessed the development of this county, and contributed no small share of brains and muscle in effecting the transformation, from a state of natural wildness, to one of cultivated farms and desirable homes. Mr. Huston has been interested particularly in fine cattle, and has one of the best herds of thoroughbred short horns in the United States, a history of which appears elsewhere. He was brought up on a farm and continued on the old homestead till December 17, 1857. His education was received in the common schools, subsequently supplemented by a six months course of instruction at Abingdon academy. His father had but a limited education, and designed giving Rigdon an opportunity to obtain a good one, but after six months at the academy, where he expected to remain three years, he was suddenly called home by the death of his father, and having a good knowledge of the business and condition of his affairs, he and Colonel Berry were made executors of the estate. He was thus appointed by his father's will, but being under age, Colonel Berry was made legal executor, under whose direction Rigdon and he transacted all the business, and was thus practically executor of the estate. He then remained at the old place, managing its affairs, and closing up the business of his father from March, 1854, to March, 1857. He was married to Lucy C. Charter, December 17, 1857, and located on a portion of the old homestead. He there remained until March 4, 1868, when he removed to section 11, where three years previously he

had purchased 160 acres of unimproved land. He improved the place and in 1867, built a large, commodious residence. He now owns a farm there of 740 acres of beautiful land, and the improvements are among the best in the county. In addition to this place he owns 510 acres, detached and under cultivation, except 50 acres of timber. Mr. and Mrs. Huston have had five children, four of whom are now living—Theodore, now living on the home farm and married to Anna B. Burhans; J. Allen, who died February 15, 1876; Charles R., married to Alice Blackhurst, and living in Blandinsville; John H., living at home and Luella. Mr. Huston is among those men of this county who have been successful. In the selection of lands and of stock he has had good judgement, and no man in the county is better qualified to pass judgment upon fine grades of cattle. Everything about his place indicates the thrift and enterprise of its owner and he is ever ready to give hearty welcome to all.

Russell Duncan also came in 1830. He occupied a part of Mr. Huston's house until he had erected one for himself and family on section 3, which, however, he intended to build on section 4, but by mistake it was put up on the wrong side of the line. He came from Tennessee, and after his cabin was completed, he immediately moved into it. He lived there until the time of his death, which occurred very suddenly in in the spring of 1840. The old homestead is now owned and occupied by Charles Huston.

Charles Duncan came about the same time. As he was a single man, he took

up a claim with his brother, Russell, with whom he lived until his father came to the township. He afterward removed to Hancock county, but did not remain there a great while, returning to this township. He subsequently removed to California, where he now resides.

Section 32 also received a settler that season in the person of John Scroggins. He here built a cabin, made a few improvements, and after a short time sold out and left the state.

During the early spring of 1830, John Hardesty came, accompanied by his family, consisting of his wife and eight children, and settled on section 9. He there remained, with the exception of four years spent in Missouri, until the time of his death, which occurred in August, 1875. His son, J. V. M. Hardesty, was a resident of the township, living near the village of Blandinsville, until April, 1885, when he sold out, and together with the family, emigrated to Kansas.

William Dickens also came in the spring of 1830. The winter following drove him away, and he hastened to Iowa, where he has since died. The place is now owned by Mrs. McGee, who resides thereon.

The spring of 1830 also brought Enoch Cyrus to the township, who came from his native state, Tennessee. He was a man of considerable education, and taught the first term of school in the township. After a few years he sold out and removed to Missouri. He afterward went to California, where his death occurred. Philip George now resides on the place.

Noble Owsley came about the same time, and settled near Cyrus. The "big

snow" discouraged him also, and selling out to John Parent, he removed to Iowa.

In the fall of 1830, Joel Duncan came from Tennessee, and moved into the cabin with his son Russell, on section 4. He immediately commenced operations for the erection of a cabin for himself and family, but being overtaken in the work before its completion by the great snow storm of 1830-31, he was unable to finish it that fall. As a consequence he lived in a cabin 18 feet square, with one door, no windows, and but a loft for the accommodation of the many sleepers. He afterward settled on another place, south of there, where he died.

Jacob Coffman came in 1830, and erected a cabin on section 8. After a few years residence here he sold out and removed to Missouri. John Mustain, Jr., is the present owner of this place. Mr. Coffman subsequently returned to the county where he died.

During the fall of 1830, the Grigsby's came, where the father died in 1874. A number of the children are still residents of the county.

The settlement after this date was very slow for a few years, and then the county filled up rapidly. In the fall of 1831, John Duncan came to the township, and here died.

Thomas B. Duncan is one early settler of this county, having come here with his parents, November 2, 1831, and settled on section 18, of Blandinsville township. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in White county, June 18, 1828. He is a son of John and Margaret (Wright) Duncan. He continued to make his home on the old farm until the time of his marriage, March 1, 1849,

to Martha Ann Woodside, daughter of Samuel and Eleanor (Robinson) Woodside. Soon after that important event he moved to the northwest quarter of section 14, and there lived until 1855. He then moved to the southwest quarter of section 8, and there lived in a small frame house until March, 1858. In 1858 he returned to the old homestead, and there remained until 1862, then moved to Blandinsville village and engaged in blacksmithing until 1864. He then changed his business and went into the drug trade with Dr. J. H. Emery, and continued 18 months, when he sold out to Davis Aldrich. His next move was in the fall of 1865, when he went to section 8 and built a store house, and engaged for a few months in the grocery business, then sold out to C. M. Duncan. He then returned to the village of Blandinsville, and there worked at his trade until the fall of 1869, then moved to his present location on section 8. Meanwhile, desirous of viewing some other country, he took a trip with a mule team across the plains to Colorado, and to the present site of Leadville. Thus it appears that Mr. Duncan has had a somewhat varied experience. He has also been interested in public affairs, having twice been elected justice of the peace. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan are the parents of three children, Alice, born May 22, 1856, and the wife of J. W. Crenshaw, of Henderson county, Illinois; Franklin W., born May 2, 1860, now living in Iowa; and Louis H., born July 15, 1872. Mr. D. is now engaged mostly in working at his trade. Politically he is a democrat.

Thomas A. Mustain, deceased, third son of John and Elizabeth (Glen) Mus-

tain, was born in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, January 13, 1819. He came here with the family, in 1832. He resided on section 16, Blandinsville township for many years, but subsequently removed to section 9, of the same township, where he died November 9, 1880. He was married March 15, 1865, to Martha E. Charter, daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Ward) Charter. Six children were born to them, four of whom are living—Hattie G., born June 5, 1868; Harry Hardin, born November 29, 1871; Ruby C., born February 5, 1873, and Thomas A., born July 6, 1877. Mr. Mustain owned a large and finely improved farm, containing 720 acres, and a large brick residence, erected in 1873, at a cost of \$11,000. His widow, now resides upon, and manages the farm. She is a lady of much energy and good judgment. Thomas A. Mustain, participated in the Mormon war in 1844, serving as lieutenant, under Geo. W. Blandin. He was a member of the I. O. O. F., and politically, a democrat. He was a man of fine personal appearance, being six feet in height, and weighing more than 200 pounds. He was strictly honest in all his dealings, and in disposition, genial, kindly, and generous. He was much beloved, and died deeply mourned by a large circle of relatives and friends.

William D. Mustain, one of the pioneers of McDonough county, and an old and highly esteemed citizen, came here in the fall of 1832, accompanying his parents, John and Elizabeth (Glen) Mustain. They settled on section 16, Blandinsville township. William D., remained with his parents until his mar-

riage, August 11, 1835, to Jane Woodside, a daughter of John and Sarah (Bagby) Woodside, who was born February 24, 1817. In the spring of 1837, he moved to Louisa county, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1839. At that date he returned to Blandinsville township, and lived for a few months on section 16, then moved to the northeast quarter of section 32, which was his residence until 1849. In that year he removed to his present home on the northwest quarter of the same section. Upon this place stood a small log cabin, containing two rooms, in which the family lived until 1876, when he erected a large and convenient frame house, costing \$3,000. Mr. Mustain is a native of Virginia, born in Pittsylvania county, June 21, 1813, and the eldest of a family of nine children. Of his brothers and sisters, Daniel C., was born in 1815; Thomas A., in 1817, Nathan G., in 1819; Jane M., in 1821; Elizabeth A., in 1827; James A., in 1829; George W., in 1832; and Gilley G., in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. William D. Mustain had a family of ten children—Nancy Elizabeth, born August 28, 1836, married to William T. Moss and died May 1, 1863; Sarah Jane, born May 8, 1838, married to John P. Welsh, and died December 25, 1862; Martha Ann, born March 3, 1840, married to J. L. Welsh; John David, born January 21, 1843; Mary A., wife of John Nelson, born August 21, 1845; Gilley L., born April 11, 1848, wife of W. H. Pugh; Margaret V., born July 24, 1850, married to I. P. Ray, and died June 25, 1879, aged 28 years, 11 months and one day; Wilmuth M., born November 9, 1852, died December 28, 1871, aged 19

years and 19 days; Frances A., born September 26, 1855, wife of J. M. Hughes; and Addie D., born October 23, 1858, and married to J. A. Brakey. Mrs. Mustin died January 26, 1862, at the age of 44 years, 11 months and two days. She was for 30 years, a consistent member of the Christian church, and a very estimable woman. Since the death of his wife, Mr. Mustain has resided with his daughter upon the homestead farm. He is a member of the Christian church, and politically, a democrat. Mr. Mustain was justice of the peace one term, assessor twice, collector twice and school director of Blandinsville district about 40 years. The family were all educated in McDonough county, with the exception of the father and mother, the former receiving five years' schooling in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and one term in Illinois; the latter was educated in the western country.

John F. Mustain is a son of John and Elizabeth (Glen) Mustain, both natives of Virginia. John F. was born in Pittsylvania county, of that state, November 15, 1824, and came with the family to McDonough county, in November, 1832. They settled on section 16, Blandinsville township. The subject of this sketch lived at home until his marriage, on the 22d day of December, 1846, to Elizabeth M. Charter, a daughter of Jonathan and Nancy (Ward) Charter. She was born November 22, 1829. He then moved to the northeast quarter of section 16, where they resided about 1 year, when they removed to the northwest quarter of section 21, which is his present home. At that time the improvements upon the

place were slight, consisting of a log cabin, and 20 acres broken. They lived in the cabin until the fall of 1853; he then built a small frame house, to which, in 1852, he built a large addition, at a cost of \$1,500. Mr. Mustain has been financially prosperous, and is in possession of a competency. This is wholly due to his own industry and perseverance. He owns 240 acres on section 21, 80 acres on section 20, and 240 acres on section 10, Blandinsville township; also 200 acres in Sciota township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain had eight children—Nathan D., born August 2, 1848; Nancy J., born February 14, 1851; George D., born October 20, 1852; Thomas C., born August 3, 1854; Elizabeth L., born November 30, 1856; John A., born July 20, 1859; and Carrie I., born January 3, 1861. Mrs. Mustain died July 4, 1871. Mr. Mustain was again married, on the 17th of October, 1872, to Sarah A. Darrah, daughter of Absalom and Minerva A. (Mealy) Darrah, of Ohio. She was born February 25, 1852. By this union there is one child—Ola I., born July 10, 1879. Two of Mr. Mustain's daughters are deceased Nancy J., who was the wife of William T. Hardesty, died February 20, 1873; and Elizabeth, who died in August, 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain are members of the Baptist church. He is politically a democrat.

Harrison Hungate came to this county September 27, 1833, and is, therefore, one of the earliest settlers. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, February 28, 1810, and is a son of John and Mary (Coffman) Hungate. Harri-

son, in his youth, learned the miller's trade, which he followed a number of years, after which he engaged in farming in his native state. Soon after coming to this county he bought a farm in Blandinsville township and lived upon the same eight years, then removed to the village of Blandinsville where he still resides. He engaged in mercantile business with Silas J. Hopper with whom he continued about six years, after which he was, for a time, in the grocery trade, in partnership with Victor M. Hardin. Since then he has been living a retired life. He was married March 29, 1832, to Susannah Ward.

In 1833, Hugh Connor settled in Blandinsville township. He came from Jefferson county, Tennessee, where he was born in 1809. He afterward died here. His wife still survives him, and is still an occupant of the old homestead on section 2.

In 1834 Joseph Duncan entered land on section 4, where he afterward suddenly died. The place is now owned by his widow.

OTHER SETTLERS.

After this the township was settled up rapidly and it would be impossible to trace the settlers with any degree of regularity. But we here append a number of the representative citizens of today, which will impress the reader with the character of Blandinsville's present inhabitants:

Sewell Leavitt came to this county in 1865, from LaHarpe, Hancock county, Illinois. He settled then on section 14, Blandinsville township, which is still his home. He purchased 160 acres upon which there was some improvement. He

now has a desirable farm of 210 acres, with good improvements. Mr. Leavitt was originally from the state of Maine, and was born February 22, 1831. He left his native state when eight years old, removing in 1839, with his parents, to Hancock county, Illinois, where he was brought up on a farm. He received a limited education in the common school, and remained at home until 1850, when he took a trip to California, and engaged in mining about five months. He then returned to his home in LaHarpe, where he lived till 1865, coming then, as before stated, to this county. Mr. Leavitt was married, in 1853, to Jane Blackhurst, a native of England, who died in 1858, leaving him two children, William and Ida. The latter is deceased. In 1862 he was married to Dorothy Blackhurst, a sister of his former wife. By this union there are two children, Owen and Charles, both living with their parents. Mr. and Mrs. Leavitt are members of the Christian church. He is, in politics, a republican.

John Gilfrey, deceased, came to McDonough county during the winter of 1835-36, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 20, Blandinsville township. He was a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in the city of Philadelphia, July 1, 1793. He remained there until October, 1828, then removed to Baltimore, Maryland, from whence, in October, 1835, he came to Illinois, and settled near Canton, Fulton county. By trade he was a brush manufacturer, and worked at that trade up to the time of his coming to this state. On the 2d of February, 1814, he was united in mar-

riage with Elizabeth B. McHam, who was born September 9, 1793, in the city of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. They had a family of seven children, four of whom are now living—Henry F.; John T., a resident of Oregon since 1852; Thomas M., of Morris county, Kansas; and Mary A., the wife of Samuel Henderson, of Canton, Missouri. The deceased children were: Margaret F., who died in Philadelphia on the 9th of August, 1823; Sarah E., who married John Gill, and died in Delaware, May 3, 1872; and George L., who died in Baltimore, June 30, 1835. Mr. Gilfrey was a soldier in the war of 1812.

Henry F. Gilfrey, the eldest of the above named children, was born November 6, 1815, in the city of Philadelphia, within a quarter of a mile of the old Independence Hall. He remained with his parents in his native city until his 13th year, when they removed to Baltimore, Maryland. Here he remained until the spring of 1836, then coming to McDonough county, Illinois, and settling on the same farm on which he now resides. Upon coming here he built the house in which he now resides. He was united in marriage August 16, 1849, with Mary C. Thompson, a native of Scotland. They have been the parents of seven children, all of whom are still living—Sarah E., born June 28, 1850, now the wife of Emory Runkle, of Macomb; Margaret E., born September 26, 1852, now the wife of Thomas Lusk, of Macomb; Louis F., born August 24, 1857, married Sarah Haw, and now residing at Washington, Nebraska; Henry H., born January 11, 1864, a resident of same place; William R., born January 10, 1867; and

Mary E., born August 23, 1871, both living with parents. Mr. Gilfrey's principal occupation through life has been that of a farmer, although for some time working at his trade, that of a carpenter and joiner.

Charles Conwell came to McDonough county in 1874, and settled on section 18, of Blandinsville township. He purchased 160 acres (the northwest quarter) of N. Hunt, upon which were very slight improvements. In 1881 Conwell erected a commodious residence. His barn and other improvements are also new and first class, and his farm a well cultivated and desirable one. He is engaged in stock-raising. Mr. Conwell was born in Janesville, Washington county, Ohio, March 17, 1843. His father was, by trade, a millwright. When Charles was 12 years old his father moved to a farm in Perry county, Ohio, where he remained until the fall of 1864, then moved to Hancock county, Illinois; lived there until 1874, when he came to McDonough county. He obtained his education in the common schools of that county, and there followed farming until he came here. His parents are yet living in Hancock county. He was married September 25, 1872, to Emma Grigsby, daughter of R. Grigsby. They are the parents of three children—Cora, Arthur and Clifton. Mr. Conwell is a thorough-going and prosperous farmer.

Nathan D. Mustain has always been a resident of this county, and of Blandinsville township. He has heeded the old adage, that "a rolling stone gathers no moss" and as a consequence, he now owns 126 acres of land, and is comfortably situated. He was born in the town-

ship, in August, 1848, and is a son of John T. and Elizabeth (Charter) Mustain. His youth was spent on the old homestead with his parents, attending the district school, and assisting his father in the management of the farm. He was married August 29, 1869, to Almeda Foster, a daughter of George H. and Mary (Chandler) Foster. Soon after this important event, he occupied a farm belonging to his father on section 22, and there remained one year. In the spring of 1871, he moved to the northeast quarter of section 17, and there lived in a small frame house. In 1874, a more commodious structure was erected for him by his father. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain have had seven children, four girls and three boys—Mary E., born February 22, 1871; Mattie I., born November 19, 1872; Ethel M., born October 1, 1875; Jesse T., born January 5, 1878, and died on the 28th of December, 1879; Orrin D., born February 19, 1880; Alta E., born May 25, 1882, and Bernard F., born September 17, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain are members of the Baptist church. Politically, he is a democrat.

George W. Mustain, a farmer in Blandinsville township, may properly be considered an old settler, having come here in the fall of 1832, when but six months old. He has witnessed the development of this county, grown up within its borders, and here accumulated a competency. He is a native of Virginia, and was born in Pittsylvania county, March 2, 1832, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Glenn) Mustain. He lived with his parents on the farm, on section 16, until October, 1859, when he was married to

Rebecca Roberts, daughter of M. B. Roberts, of this county. The next year after this important event he moved to Sciota township. In the fall of 1864 he returned to the old homestead, where he has since made his home. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain have had 11 children, 7 of whom are now living: Arrilla F., now the wife of Samuel Brockway, of Hancock county; Emma F., deceased; Ella J., at home; Owen G., Amanda E.; Sarah E., deceased; Henry W., Willis E.; Minnie, deceased; Winnie I.; and George B., deceased. Mr. Mustain owns a good farm of 320 acres of land.

Charles P. Mustain, a resident of Blandinsville township, was born upon the place where he now resides, May 23, 1852. He is a son of Nathan and Hannah Mustain. His early life was spent in attending school and working upon the farm. When 21 years of age he settled on a farm which he had purchased in Sciota township. It consisted of 80 acres located on section 17. September 30, 1874, he was married to Laura Clugston, daughter of John B. Clugston, of Macomb. For two years after marriage he continued to reside upon the farm, then moved to Macomb, where, January 17, 1877, he engaged as clerk in the dry goods store of L. Johnson. He subsequently bought the grocery store of John B. Simpson, and for two and a half years, carried on a grocery and meat market. In December, 1881, he sold that business to Frost and Maury. The following February, he formed a partnership with A. B. Gilfrey and opened a restaurant. In May, 1883, the partnership was dissolved and Mr. Mustain established the art gallery on the east side of the square,

now owned by Patterson & Co. A few months later he bought the restaurant of G. S. Gumbart, and again engaged in that business, which he continued until February 1, 1884. Soon after he engaged as traveling salesman with Kendall, Bailey & Co., cracker manufacturers, of St. Louis, and Dodge & Steward's candy house. June following he discontinued that business and went to Quincy where he started Wishard & Mustain's ice cream factory. August 15, of the same year he returned to Macomb and worked in the restaurant of Twyman & Johnson, with whom he remained a short time after which he removed to his farm on section 16, Blandinsville township. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain have had four children, three of whom are living—Arthur Rowen, born September 4, 1877; Glenn Ira, born June 11, 1879; and Fannie Alice, born November 14, 1881. Mr. Mustain is a staunch supporter of the democratic party and a member of the A. O. U. W., also of the A. O. M. A. and the I. R. Mr. Mustain and wife are members of the Christian church.

George D. Mustain; son of John F. and Elizabeth (Charter) Mustain was born October 20, 1852, in Blandinsville township. He resided in this vicinity until April, 1882, when he moved to Spink county, Dakota. He remained in that state only one year and returned to Blandinsville. He was married in 1871, to Winnie Heusley, daughter of Nathan Heusley. She died in 1872. Mr. Mustain was again married March 4, 1877, to Katie Derk, daughter of Peter Derk, of Sciota township, and by this union has one child—Terry Glen, born August 5, 1884. Mr. Mustain owns 80 acres of

land on section 16, Blandinsville township, also 320 acres in Dakota. He is a member of the Baptist church and his wife of the M. E. church. Politically, he is a democrat.

Martin Spiker, farmer and stock raiser in Blandinsville township, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Morgan county, January 24, 1819. He is a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Miller) Spiker, and came to this county in 1842. He was not among the earliest settlers, but came at an early day, and has witnessed the development of a fine section of country. He has seen many farms, which, from nature's wildness, have been transformed, and made to yield their crops of abundance and plenty. In 1851 the important event occurred of his marriage to Mary Jane Duncan. They have had seven children—William, born January 19, 1847; Charles S., December 9, 1850; Albert R., June 23, 1853; Francis E., Thomas F., James D., and Louisa J. He is the owner of a good farm, consisting of 130 acres. Mr. Spiker is a man who takes an interest in public affairs, and has been school director a number of years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and has a good reputation for honesty and integrity. Politically, he votes with the republican party.

William Martin Miller is a native of Indiana, and was born in Monroe county, December 18, 1846. He is a son of Isaac and Martha Jane (Berry) Miller. In 1848, the family left Monroe county, and went to Adams county, Illinois, from thence, in 1854, to this county and Blandinsville township, where the father bought the farm now owned by Preston

Huston. He sold this place in 1858, and then bought the farm now owned by William Robinson. He there continued to live with his father for four years, then took up his abode on section 9, and continued until 1868, then moved to Nodaway county, Missouri, and there remained until 1872, then returned to Blandinsville township, and on October 31, of that year was married to Ellen Mustain, daughter of Nathan and Hannah Mustain. In the spring of 1873, he moved to Sciota township, and occupied a place belonging to his wife, on section 17. That was his home until 1878, when he removed to the southwest quarter of section 9, and he now owns a farm of 130 acres. This place was formerly the property of Dr. John Hardesty, and has been in cultivation for 53 years. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have had four children, three of whom are now living—Luna, born November 22, 1873; Frank O., born April 12, 1876, and who died June 3, 1877; Bessie, born June 2, 1878, and Edward, born July 9th, 1881. Mr. Miller, politically, is a member of the democratic party. He is, religiously, a member of the church of Christ, commonly known as Disciples.

Philip W. George, a prosperous farmer and prominent citizen of Blandinsville township, was born in Germany February 23, 1835. His parents, Henry and Dora E. (Schaffer) George, came to America in 1848, bringing with them their family of seven children—Henry, John G., Jacob, Catharine, wife of John Ulrich, of Hancock county, Illinois, Philip W., Elizabeth, wife of Henry Smith, of Hancock county, and Andrew. In 1855, Philip W. George came to

McDonough county, and worked upon a farm in Tennessee township, for William Allison, one summer, then one month for John Kirk, Sr., after which he was employed upon the farm of Solomon Kious until the fall of 1856. He then rented land one season of James Welch. December 21, 1856, he was married to Harriet Jane Welch, daughter of James and Mary (Sweasy) Welch, of Kentucky. After marriage he removed to section 29, Hire township, where he built a log house, in which they lived until 1863, when he built a frame house. In the spring of 1864, he moved to the southeast quarter of section 30, of the same township, where he resided till the fall of 1875. At that date he purchased of Alfred Coffman, a finely improved farm of 200 acres, located in section 18, Blandinsville township, his present residence. He has since purchased 105 acres more. His dwelling is commodious and comfortable, and his barn and other buildings are of the best class. His farm is well stocked and highly cultivated. Mr. and Mrs. George have had eight children, five of whom are living and three dead—Amanda E., deceased wife of J. H. Fowler; Maggie, wife of George W. Henry, of Stark county, Illinois; Albert, Mahala A., Hattie B., Charles C., Luther B., who died September 2, 1877; Henry, who died July 24, 1874. Mrs. Fowler's death occurred on the 26th of September, 1880. Mr. George owes his present prosperity entirely to his own perseverance and industry. At the age of 17 years he left home, for which privilege he paid his father the sum of \$36. He then, without means or material assistance from any source, commenced the battle

of life on his own responsibility. He is one example of what pluck, energy, and perseverance can accomplish, for thus early thrown upon his own resources, he has been successful, and may properly be considered a self-made man. He has held the office of road commissioner two years, and school director seven years. He has always taken an active part in educating his children. The three eldest daughters, Amanda, Maggie, and Mahala have been engaged in school teaching. Mahala is still in that praiseworthy calling.

John T. James first came to this county, with his parents, in 1854, and settled upon section 20, Blandinsville township, where they lived upon rented land till March, 1856. At that date they removed to Sciota township, and located on a farm of 80 acres, which they purchased. He resided in that township till 1879, when he went to Kansas and took up a claim on the Kaw Indian reservation. He remained in that state till 1882, then returned to McDonough county and purchased of A. Hungate, a farm located on section 17, Blandinsville township, which is his present residence. He owns 255 acres of valuable land, 35 acres in section 7, 80 acres in section 19, and 140 acres in section 17. Mr. James was born May 20, 1840, in Perry county, Ohio, and is a son of Aaron and Eliza (Brown) James. He was married July 16, 1865, to Samantha Hopper, daughter of A. P. Hopper, a native of New York state. Eight children blessed their union—Marvin H., Eliza A., Lucius, Anselm P., Mary L., Aaron T., Roy Harlin and Lena B. Mr. James is politically a re-

publican, and one of the substantial men of the township.

Joseph Smith Dodds, son of Joseph and Mary (Smith) Dodds, was born in Yorkshire, England, April 25, 1839. He came to this county in 1864, and for one year was engaged in mining at Colchester. He then purchased land in section 18, Blandinsville township, upon which he opened a coal bank. He has resided here since that time, and is still engaged in mining coal. He employs eight men the entire year, and takes out from 25,000 to 30,000 bushels of coal annually. His coal is of excellent quality. He has still 30 acres of coal land undeveloped. He was married in 1861 to Isabel Campbell, daughter of John and Jane Campbell, natives of England. Mr. and Mrs. Dodds have had 10 children born to them—Mary, born in England; John, Jane, Ann, P. Talmas, William, Robert, Joseph, Isabel and Flora. Mr. Dodds casts his vote with the democratic party. He is a member of the A. O. U. W., and a man of intelligence and enterprise.

William B. Kirkpatrick, a farmer of Blandinsville township, is a native of Iowa, and was born in Lee county, that state, March 18, 1839. He is a son of Joseph and Maria (Pratt) Kirkpatrick. He came to this county with his parents in 1855, and settled on section 25, Blandinsville township. William B. remained at home engaged in the multifarious duties incident to farm life, until the sound of war was heard through the land. Moved with feelings of patriotism, he could not sit by idly and witness the attempted disruption of the union, consequently in the fall of 1861, he enlisted in the army in the 11th

regiment of Illinois cavalry, and remained in the service three years. He participated in many engagements, among them, the battle of Pittsburg landing, Corinth and Jackson, Mississippi. In the month of December, 1864, he returned and again engaged in farming. He was first married in 1868, to Ruby Bailey, daughter of Harrison and Harriet Bailey. By that union were three children—Caroline S., Mary and Fred S., all of whom are now living. His first wife died in August, 1879. He was married the second time to Viola Hewett, January 6, 1881, and they have had one child, named Clara. He is now engaged in general farming and raising fine stock. His mother, who was born in 1799, lives with him on the old homestead. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and of the Grand Army of the Republic. His place is a desirable farm of 160 acres, well improved and in good condition.

William L. Woodside may be properly classed among the earliest settlers of this county, having come here with his parents November 16, 1833. They settled on the northwest quarter of section 9, Blandinsville township, where Mr. Woodside now resides. He was born February 2, 1833, in Washington county, Virginia. He obtained his education in the public schools, and has always lived in Blandinsville township. He was married April 10, 1859, to Mary I. Fritz, a daughter of Captain James Fritz, a native of Virginia. Her mother, Julia A. Fritz, was a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Woodside have six children, T. Frank, born April 1, 1860; Emma J., born January 1, 1862; Sarah

L., born July 23, 1864; Mary Ella, born January 11, 1868; Jennie M., born May 14, 1870, and Mina A., born October 18, 1874. Mr. Woodside and his entire family, except Mina, are members of the Christian church. He is a prosperous farmer and an influential citizen. His farm contains 240 acres of land in section 9, 60 acres of pasture land in section 5, and 20 acres of timber in section 6, all well improved and highly desirable land. His dwelling is a handsome and commodious structure, erected in 1872, at a cost of \$3,000. His barn and other farm buildings are of a good class. T. Frank Woodside teaches school a portion of the time, the remainder he is engaged in farming. One daughter, Emma, is also engaged in teaching, for which occupation she is well qualified.

T. Franklin Woodside is a native of McDonough county, born April 1, 1860, and is the son of William and Mary I. (Fritz) Woodside. He attended the district school of his native township and completed his education at Abingdon college. Since then he has engaged in teaching school. Mr. Woodside is well fitted both by nature and education, for a his important duties, and as a teacher is well liked. He possesses in a marked degree, that necessary requisite of a good instructor, the faculty of imparting knowledge to others, which combined with his other qualifications insure his success. He is an active working member of the Christian church, also a member of LaHarpe lodge, No. 195, A. F. & A. M.

Charles A. Blandin, a son of Joseph L. Blandin, the founder of the village of Blandinsville, is a native of Vermont,

being born in Windom county on the 30th of December, 1829. With his parents he came to Illinois, in June, 1837, settled on land which now forms a part of Blandinsville. He resided with his parents on a farm until reaching his 18th year, and attended school as the opportunity offered. At the age of 18, he engaged as a clerk in a store in the town, and one year later, in company with an elder brother, he bought out his employer and engaged in business for himself, the firm name being J. C. Blandin & Bro. Two years later, Charles bought his brother's interest, and one year later he sold to George W. and C. R. Blandin, who continued the business. In the spring of 1855, Charles went to Wisconsin, on the Black river, where a brother had some lumber interests. He became a partner in the business, and engaged in cutting logs and rafting them down to Oquawka, where they built a saw mill. He continued in that business two years, then sold out to Brooks & Co. He then bought a half interest in another mill and lumber yard at the same point, and soon afterward sold at a profit. Then in company with his brother, he built a large saw mill at East Burlington, which continued to run for two years. In connection with their mill, the brothers bought a steamboat, which they used for transporting lumber. Charles was captain of the boat, and continued running it on the river for some time, carrying passengers and freight. He then sold the boat and returned to Blandinsville in October, 1860, and engaged in farming. He was one of the four heirs to the family estate, and he purchased the interests of the other heirs, thus

leaving him a nice farm of 210 acres. On this he continued to live for two years, then sold part of it, and traded, in 1863, for the Keithley farm, in Hire township, on which he resided for three years. In the meantime, he had bought of C. Chandler two quarters adjoining this land, and in 1866, sold all that was left of that farm and bought the Boughman farm of 140 acres, on which he resided one season. This he sold in 1877, and removed to the village of Sciota, built a mill and elevator, which he operated one year and then traded for a farm of 120 acres in Sciota township, selling the same in 1884. In 1879, Mr. Blandin returned to Blandinsville and occupied and managed the Edel house for a short time. He also engaged in the grain and stock business. On giving up the hotel he moved into his present residence, which is situated on part of the old homestead where his father settled upon coming to the county. His father departed this life on the 21st of December, 1854, and his mother on the 19th of February, 1865. They left a family of four children, all of whom are living—Charles A., the third child was united in marriage, March 16, 1858, with Lydia A. Wadleigh, of Oquawka, Illinois. Their union has been blessed with seven children, all living—Samuel, Alice J., the wife of Ed. G. Mustain, of Beebe, Arkansas; Ada M., the wife of Marion Huston, of Blandinsville; Phoebe, Nellie, Grace and Charles L. Mrs. Blandin and three of her daughters are members of the Christian church. Politically, Mr. Blandin is a consistent republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Mathias Fisher is a native of Illinois, having been born in Hancock county, on

the 24th of September, 1840. He remained on a farm in that county until eight years of age, his parents then removing to McDonough county and making a settling in Blandinsville township, on section 29, near the present site of the village of Blandinsville. His father rented at first, and remained there until 1856, when he removed to Henderson county, and seven years later to Hancock county, where he remained a number of years, following, as he did in each of the other county's, agricultural pursuits. He again came to McDonough county, and settled near Blandinsville, where he died in 1874. Up to the time of his father's death, Mathias resided in Hire township, he having been married on the 17th of October, 1876, to Eliza A. Cotton, a native of the state of Kentucky. They removed from Hire township, in 1877, to their present quarters, which constitutes 76 acres of well improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Fisher are now the parents of one child—Francis M., who resides at home. Mrs. Fisher's mother, at present, lives in Hire township, at an advanced age. As a citizen, Mr. Fisher is highly respected for his many good qualities.

William Campbell, a successful farmer of Blandinsville township, is a native of North Carolina, and was born in Rowan county, October 13, 1823. He was brought up on a farm, and received a limited education in the old log school houses with puncheon floors, and various similar accessories, common at that period in his native state. Subsequently about the year 1834, the family moved to Indiana, and in that state William attended school, as he had opportunity. He continued farming until the time of

the war with Mexico, when he enlisted in the army and served until its close. He had various experiences during these years, and among them an occurrence on his trip home, is worthy of mention. He was coming up the river, and with feelings of pleasure contemplating a meeting at home with relatives and friends, when the boat sunk in 72 feet of water, and it was sink or swim, for all on board. Twenty-six of the passengers were drowned, but fortunately Mr. Campbell could swim, and thus saved his life. He boarded the next boat that came along and subsequently landed near Bloomington, Indiana. The following spring he went to Missouri, and secured some government land to which he was entitled by a land warrant, received for service in the army. He spent one summer in that state, near Gentryville, and then returned home. The following fall he drove a team to Adams county, Illinois, for William Berry, to whose daughter, Amanda, he was married, January 28, 1848. He remained in that county engaged in farming for three years, and in 1851, came to this county. He here engaged in farming. Two years afterward he purchased the farm upon which he now lives. He has been successful, and now owns considerable property, consisting of real estate in various localities, and town property in the village of Blandinsville. Although Mr. Campbell was not an early settler, yet at the time he came, this section of the country was in a state of natural wildness. The virgin sod was yet unvexed by the plow, and the wolves held high carnival on all sides, but he was an industrious, energetic man, and went to work with a will

to make himself a home. He mowed down the hazel brush where his house and barn now stand, and now has a desirable home, with fine improvements. He has had two sons, the first was born in 1851, and called John T.; he died in 1881. The other was born in 1856, named George F., who is now living at home with his father. His wife, Amanda, died December 23, 1884. The family are all members of the Christian church.

Lawson G. Carter came to this county October 22, 1854, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 8, Blandinsville township, where two years later he made permanent improvements, building a two story house at a cost of \$1,800, a good barn and other smaller buildings. He is a native of Ohio, and was born in Muskingum county, January 31, 1841, to Sarah Lovit. By that union were two children—Mary Jane, born in 1841, and Franklin G., born in 1856. Two years after the birth of the last child, his wife without just cause or provocation, left his bed and board, in consequence of which he subsequently obtained a divorce, and in April, 1884, he was married to Josephine Panyburn, of Lyons county, Iowa. Mr. Carter was elected justice of the peace in 1856, and served for more than three years. He is by trade, a carpenter, and to a considerable extent, is at present engaged in that business. His daughter, Mary Jane, died January 30, 1884, and was buried at Hillsborough cemetery. Mr. Carter is a christian gentleman, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically, he is a democrat.

William T. Hardesty, a resident of Blandinsville township, was born in McDonough county, Illinois, December 21,

1848, and is a son of William and Susan (Hainline) Hardesty. William T. Hardesty was married in January, 1871, to N. J. Mustain, a daughter of John T. Mustain. By this union there was one child. Mrs. Hardesty died in January, 1874. Mr. Hardesty was again married in 1876, to Mary E. Wilkins, of Kentucky. Two children have been born to them—Nora J. and William H. Mr. Hardesty is an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He is politically, a democrat, and in 1878, was elected to the office of constable, which he resigned before the expiration of his term. He is engaged in farming.

Reuben R. Harris was born in this county in 1846: His parents, Reuben and Allie (Wolf) Harris were among the earliest settlers here and were from Tennessee. Reuben Harris, Sr. died August 15, 1870. He was a resident of this county at the time of the Mormon war, in which he participated. His widow, Allie (Wolf) Harris, is still living at the advanced age of 80 years. The subject of this sketch was married January 12, 1865, to Jane Severns, a daughter of James Severns, of Ohio. Eleven children have blest their union—Lizzie, Ida, Allie, Nettie, Alta, Alva, Jennie, Nellie, Dellie, Laura and Charlie. Mr. Harris owns a highly desirable farm, containing 130 acres, located in section 31, Blandinsville township. He is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is a successful farmer and a good citizen. His politics are democratic.

H. H. Duncan, of Blandinsville township, is a son of John and Mary (White) Duncan, natives of Tennessee. H. H. Duncan was born in this township De-

ember 11, 1844, and here grew to manhood. October 22, 1875, he was united in marriage with Mahala Hamilton, a daughter of James Hamilton, of Kentucky, and by this union has four children—Albert, Alfred, John Riley and Clarence E. Mr. Duncan is the owner of real estate in this township, and is a worthy and respected citizen. He is politically, a democrat.

Arehart Hickman came to McDonough county in 1857, and for six years following, worked upon the farm of Lewis Eblesizer, in Blandinsville township. He was then married to Mary Ann Langford, and shortly after, purchased 80 acres of land in the same township. This farm is located in section 36, and at the time of his purchase was well improved. He has continued to reside upon the same place until the present time, and is engaged in raising grain and stock. Mr. Hickman was born in Floyd county, Indiana, January 12, 1829, and is a son of James and Elizabeth (Sisloff) Hickman. At the age of 21 he went to California, where he remained three years, returning to Indiana in June, 1853. He left that state in 1857, coming then, as before stated, to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Hickman have 10 children—James W., Fannie O., Preston A., Olive J., Fulton, Willard L., Gussie, Jessie, Noah P. and Columbus L. Mr. Hickman is a democrat, politically, an honest, upright man and an esteemed citizen.

Thomas Bartlow is a native of Indiana, and was born in 1820. His settlement in Blandinsville township dates from 1850. In December, 1840, he was married to Catherine Westfall. They have

had six children—John H., Nancy Ann, now the wife of Christopher Spiker; Cynthia E., now the wife of Robert Stapleton, of Blandinsville; Basil, Frank and Jessie. Mr. Bartlow owns a small farm, is an honest, upright citizen, and respected by the community in which he lives.

Robert T. Bodkin, of Blandinsville township, is a son of William and Lucinda (Snodgrass) Bodkin, and was born January 12, 1846, in the state of Kentucky. In 1849, William Bodkin died, and soon after his death, Robert accompanied his mother to Ohio, where he remained five years. When he was eight years old he went to Missouri, and continued to reside in that state until the fall of 1868. At that date he came to Illinois, and located in Blandinsville township, where he is now among the leading farmers. He owns a fine farm of 173 acres, with good and substantial improvements. His house and barn together, cost \$3,200. Mr. Bodkin was married October 26, 1871, to Margaret M. Wright, daughter of Isaac Wright, of Blandinsville. They have had seven children born to them, as follows—Myrtie P., Hardin L., Evert G., Ira B., Elpha O., Sarah L., and Emma E. One daughter died January 24, 1884. Mr. Bodkin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and with his wife, a member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is, politically, a democrat.

A. J. Hankins is a native of Indiana, and was born March 10, 1828. His father was a native of Tennessee, born in 1787, and came to this county in 1834, from Coles county, this state. He died in Hire township in 1881, and was in-

tered at Vermont, in Fulton county. His wife was accidentally killed by a runaway team in this county. A. J. Hankins, was married, August 28, 1845, to Lydia Pennington, a daughter of Joel Pennington, one of the early settlers of this section. He is now a resident of Blandinsville, where he is engaged in the harness business. His wife died January 23, 1885, and was buried in Good Hope cemetery.

Robert W. Davis was born on the 5th day of October, 1825, in Columbia county, Indiana. He came to this county in October, 1853, and settled on section 24, which was then new land, with no improvements. He built a small house, which was however a good one for the time, and lived in it until 1866, when he erected his present pretentious residence, and has beside, large commodious barns and other farm buildings. He was married, April 10, 1851, to Eliza Warner, by which marriage five children have been born. Mr. Davis owns 300 acres of fine land, all of which he has earned by his own exertions and good business management. He is a democrat in politics.

John M. Davis was born February 23, 1852, in Ashland county, Ohio, and is a son of R. W. Davis, who was a native of New York. He came to the county in 1853, and in 1877 removed to Kansas, where he remained two years and engaged in buying stock. He returned to Illinois in 1880, and has, since his return, actively engaged in the stock and grain business. He was married, September 6, 1873. He is a member of the Masonic order, and in politics may be found in the democratic ranks. He owns a nice

residence and several building lots in the city, and is also engaged in the implement business.

EDUCATIONAL.

It has been truthfully promulgated that the character of a people may be judged to a great extent by the attention given to schools, and the opportunities afforded for securing a good education. The people of Blandinsville township have not been unmindful of the necessity and advantage of having a good system of public schools; and although much improvement might be made in many districts, yet this township compares favorably with others in her facilities for imparting instruction to the youth. Even at an early day, before there was much settlement and but few scholars, arrangements were made with Enoch Cyrus, an early settler from Tennessee, to teach a school. Accordingly, a small log cabin was constructed—not by the skilled artisan—but by the muscle and axe of the pioneer, on section 18. This building, without floor, and rudely furnished with inverted slabs resting on wooden legs set in auger holes for seats, was the first institution for learning in the township, and among the first in the county. The style and teacher were decidedly primitive, yet it truly demonstrated a commendable appreciation of desire for an educated generation to subsequently take their places in the active duties of life. Instead of stove or furnace was the fire-place, with its roaring fire of logs, which, with all its objections, furnished a more perfect ventilation than any school building in the township to-day. The chimney was

constructed of sticks and mud, and if not beautiful or artistic, afforded the necessary exit for the smoke. Although the systems or methods of the present time were unknown, yet from "a-b-c to the rule of three," a commendable progress was made under the tutorship of this pioneer. The building has long since been torn down, and the place is now owned by Nathan Mustain, Jr. Some other pioneer schools were taught in this township at a very early day, among them two terms by James—or, as he was familiarly called—"Jimmy" Cyrus, a brother of Enoch. Some of the scholars of this school are yet living in the county, among them Silas Grigsby.

John G. Woodside was among the early teachers of the township, and the following is a copy of the agreement between him and the patrons:

Articles of agreement made and entered into this 1st day of April, 1835, by and between John G. Woodside, of the one part, and the undersigned, of the second part, both of McDonough county, and state of Illinois:

I, the above named Woodside, do hereby agree to teach a school in the school house near Levi Parents' for the term of six months, five days in each week, or time to that amount. I do agree to teach spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic to the best of my skill and judgment. I also bind myself to keep good order, and pay strict attention to my school. And we, the undersigned, do promise to pay the said Woodside for his services one dollar per scholar in money and three dollars in good, merchantable wheat, pork, wool, linsey, flax, or work at the market price in this neighborhood, to be delivered at said Woodside's house; in pork to be paid at the usual time of killing, the money part or other articles to be paid at the expiration of the school. And we, the subscribers, do bind ourselves to fix the school house in a

comfortable manner; school to commence the first of May, or sooner, if the subscribers want it. I, the said Woodside, will commence with 20 scholars, and any large scholar or scholars, that will not submit themselves to the rules of the school, shall be expelled from said school. And it is understood that the said Woodside is to have the liberty of teaching his own children. If either of the parties should become dissatisfied, the school can be discontinued by the teacher or a majority of the subscribers, either party giving two weeks notice.

It is learned from an examination of the county superintendent's annual report for the school year ending June 30, 1884, that Blandinsville township has, 527 children of school age, 492 of whom are enrolled in the nine schools of the township, one of which is a graded institution of learning. In the schools of Blandinsville there is an average of eight and one-ninth months of school taught per annum. Eight frame buildings and one brick structure grace the several districts. The highest wages paid any male teacher is \$65, and the lowest, \$30 per month; while the highest monthly wages received by female teachers is \$40, and the lowest, \$22. The estimated value of school property is \$15,175, and the tax levy for the support of schools is \$4,625. Blandinsville has a bonded school debt of \$300.

The school house in district No. 3 was erected in 1855 or 1856, on section 18, and is 18x24 feet in dimensions. This is known as the Mount Pleasant district.

In 1837 a log school house was built in district No. 4, William Hall teaching the first term of school in the building. In 1858 a frame building 18x24 was erected on section 21, at a cost of \$600.

Among the early teachers in this building were E. Dice, Martha Charter, John Hungate and Rebecca Mear. The first directors of the district were Colonel Berry, Nathan Mustain and Nathaniel Grigsby, while the present are William Campbell, George Mustain and Preston Huston. The teacher at present is Emma Woodside.

In 1858 or 1859 the first school house was erected in district No. 5. It was 20x30 feet in size, constructed of brick. The present house was built in 1876 or 1877, and is a large structure, 24x40 feet in dimensions. Wesley Bugg is the present teacher, with A. R. Hickman and P. Baughman, directors. There are 61 scholars enrolled in the school.

School district No. 11 has a school house, 19x22, on the southeast corner of section 4, which was erected in 1882, at a cost of about \$1,200. In 1864 a building, 18x24, was removed to this site and used until the new house was built. The first term of school in this building was taught by Thomas Goodnight; Isaac Miller and William Hardesty being the first directors of the district. The present teacher is Dora Hall, and William Miller and W. L. Woodside are the present directors of the district.

MILL.

At an early day, Frank Redden built the first grist mill in the township, on the quarter section of 34 where he had previously settled. It was a rudely constructed concern, unlike the modern mill of to-day, operated by horse power, and by its slow process the corn for the surrounding neighborhood was cracked. Although a seemingly useless enterprise

in the eyes of the present generation, it served very profitably its purpose in the pioneer days of the county. The land upon which the mill was formerly located is now owned by Peter Reiser. Wheat was also ground at this mill, and bolted by hand, at an early day.

CEMETERIES.

A place for the interment of the dead was located on the southwest quarter of section 21 at an early day, probably the year 1833, and was called Liberty cemetery. It was the first graveyard in the township, but was never platted.

North cemetery is located on the northwest quarter of section 33, the ground title being in the old Blandin estate. It was originally intended for private purposes, but was afterward made public. Louisa Blandin was the first burial, which occurred August 2, 1840. Her father, J. L. Blandin, was the second body interred, and William Davis was the third, by request, after which it was made public. The cemetery contains two acres of fenced land.

RELIGIOUS.

The character of the early settlers of this township was such that they could not long remain satisfied without some opportunity whereby they might assemble for the purpose of worship. Although not the first in the county to make a move in this direction, yet they were early found establishing the preaching of the gospel, and when the pioneer preacher came among them, he found hearts warm to appreciate, willing ears to hear the "gospel's joyful sound," and willing hands to materially assist in the

good work of church building in their midst. In their warm-hearted zeal they cast aside all sectarian spirit, denominational lines were forgotten, and under the lead of Christian and Baptist organizations, they built the first church in the township, which was located where Elijah Bristow first settled. The well known John Logan, now deceased, preached the first sermon here. Some meetings had been previously held in cabins and barns, where others officiated, but Rev. John Logan was the moving person among the pioneers of that day, so far as their spiritual welfare was concerned. For a more complete digest of the religious affairs of this township, the reader is referred to the Ecclesiastical chapter of this volume.

HILLDALE STOCK FARM.

Prominent among the enterprises of this township is this fine stock farm, owned by Rigdon Huston & Son. The place consists of 1,250 acres, located in the northeast part of the township, and with its many improvements and natural advantages, is admirably adapted to this branch of business. The proprietors are men of life-long experience in the fine cattle trade; which, combined with good judgment, has enabled them to occupy the first rank among short-horn breeders. Rigdon Huston has made Shorthorn Durhams a study, and no man in this section of country is better versed in "cattle lore," or more thoroughly understands the necessary strains of blood to constitute a good and valuable animal. A visit to this farm and an inspection of the stock, is necessary to form an adequate idea of the superiority

of this herd. They now have on hand 127 registered cattle, representing a large amount of money. the value of the same running from \$200 to \$15,000 each. Among them are Airdrie Duchesses, Kirk Livingston, Wild Eyes, Barrington's Hilpas, Renick, Rose of Sharons, Constances, Young Phyllises, Josephines, etc.; the pure duke bulls, 22d duke of Airdrie 16695, the 2d duke of Hildale, and others. We clip the following from "Allen's History of Short-horn Cattle," and there is no better authority in such matters:

"The largest private sale ever made in the United States was to Rigdon Huston & Son, of Blandinsville, Illinois, in 1881, by Colonel LeG. Cannon, of Vermont, consisting of 32 head, in which were four (Bates) Duchesses and one bull, 22d duke of Airdrie, together with others of high pedigree, for \$50,000."

This would seem a large amount to pay for 32 head of cattle, but to the thoroughly informed, the sale is regarded as much in favor of Huston & Son. The lowest estimate upon these cattle by men of judgment in such matters was \$65,000. The wisdom of this purchase is already apparent, and the outcome more than justifies the investment, and is another evidence of the rare good judgment of the purchasers. Cattle of better pedigree are not to be found in the United States. Ready customers for such cattle are found among representatives from Kentucky, Canada, New York, and other states, at remunerative prices.

ORGANIC.

Blandinsville township was officially organized at the general election held

in 1856. It is comprised of 36 sections of land, and known as a full congressional township. William W. Moss was the first supervisor from this sub-division, to represent the same on the board at the seat of justice—Macomb.

At the first township election, April 7, 1857, the following officers were elected: W. W. Gillihan and L. G. Carter, justices of the peace. The first police magistrate and ex-officio justice of the peace of Blandinsville was A. R. Champ-
lin, who was elected to that office February 27, 1858. The present officers of the township are as follows: supervisor, J. M. Davis; town clerk, Fred Williams; assessor, Isaac Argenbright; collector, Vincent Hardesty; highway commissioner, William Campbell; justices of the peace, W. W. Gillham and C. G. Hungate; constables, E. Randall and David Hall; school trustees, P. W. George and R. W. Davis.

HISTORICAL.

The first child born in Blandinsville township was James, a son of John Vance, who resided on section 29. He was born in the spring of 1830.

The first school building was constructed of logs, about the year 1831, on section 18. Enoch Cyrus was the first teacher.

Frank Redden and Jacob Coffman were the first constables from the third magistrate's district, of which Blandinsville township, formed a part, and of which these gentlemen were residents.

The first sermon was preached at the barn of John Hardesty, by that pioneer Baptist minister, John Logan, in the year 1830.

The Baptist and Christian organizations erected a union church on section 21, in 1832, which was the first in the township.

William Job was the first settler and erected the first house, during the spring of 1826. He also plowed the first ground and raised the first crop.

The first justice of the peace was Nathan Ward, and the first supervisor was William Moss.

TOWN OF BLANDINSVILLE.

Joseph L. Blandin came here from Vermont in June, 1837, and settled on land now occupied by the village, which was named in his honor. In 1842, he had the town platted on the southeast quarter of section 32. There was no special effort put forth to build up the place, and for a number of years the growth of the town was slow. Without railroad facilities her sister towns, having connection with the outside world through the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad, had the advantage, and her strides toward prominence were discouragingly short. At length, when the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw railroad was agitated, her citizens interested themselves in securing this line. The town raised 45,000 dollars for this purpose, and although it took time, yet in the future a railroad was an accomplished fact, and from that date a new spirit of life and enterprise seemed to animate her citizens, and improvements began to be made upon every hand. Fine brick buildings were erected, new dwelling houses sprang up and old ones were repaired and otherwise improved. The slow-going manner of doing busi-

ness gave way to the young America mode, all of which has redounded to the advantage of the place. The neighborhood in which the town is located had long been known as Job's settlement, and was the second one in the county, William and Ira Job having located here in the spring of 1826. Even for ten years after the town was platted, the people of the county would still familiarly call it by its old name. Blandinsville is surrounded by as fine a farming country as can be found in the state, and her growth has been uniform with it. No effort has ever been made to establish manufactories, and therefore the mercantile and laboring classes are dependent upon the trade of the farming community. The mercantile trade of the place has always been good, its business seemingly never to have been overdone. The town is very pleasantly situated, and various additions have been made to its territory, the first being by Thomas J. Davis, who had laid off the southwest quarter of section 33; after which we find additions recorded by William H. Grigsby and Thomas I. Sorter on section thirty-three, Joshua Dunham on section 32, and Mr. Foster, northeast quarter section 5, Hire township. William Mustain also made an addition to the town.

BUSINESS.

The first store building was erected early in the history of the place, by Captain Charles R. Hume and Joseph C. Blandin, who were the first parties to engage in the mercantile trade at this point. The size of the building was 18x34 feet.

Williams & Huston, dealers in dry goods and groceries, have been engaged in the business about three years. This firm purchased the business of Dines & Son, who had previously succeeded Dines Brothers in January, 1882. Messrs. Williams & Huston carry a stock valued at \$12,000. Their store building is of brick, and is situated on the corner of Main and Harrison.

In March, 1880, Thompson Brothers purchased their present grocery establishment from M. G. Banks, who, in turn had purchased of Schoville and Mason. This latter firm were successors to a man by the name of Carmack. Thompson Brothers carry a stock of about \$1,100, with annual sales aggregating about the sum of \$7,000.

Holliday & Welch, dealers in general merchandise, purchased the business about five years since from Pancake & Co. They carry a stock of goods valued at \$6,000, with annual sales amounting to \$20,000. The building was erected in 1867, by Huff Brothers, and is still owned by the F. M. Huff estate.

L. A. Holliday, of the firm of Holliday & Welch, came to McDonough county in 1865, from Missouri. He is a native of Virginia, having been born in that state on the 22d day of January, 1829. His father being a farmer, he was brought up on a farm, and received only a limited education, attending school as the opportunity offered. He remained at home until attaining his majority, then engaging in farming on his own account, which he continued for six years. The three succeeding years found him doing a general merchandise business in Shelby county, Missouri. In 1865, he came to this county

and engaged in merchandising at Blandinsville. At various times, he has been prominently identified with the lumber, stock and various other interests of that city. In fact, he has been considered one of the leading business men of that section of the county. As the head of the firm of Holliday & Welch, he has been engaged in his present business for about five years, and now has a large, and constantly increasing business. L. A. Holliday and May T. Parker were united in marriage in 1853, in Virginia state. One child by this union is living, being married and at present residing at La Harpe. Mrs. Holliday departed this life in 1854. Mr. H. was again married in 1860, in Missouri, to Bertie A. Lyell. This union has been fruitful, they now being the parents of five children—Annie, Thomas L., of Dakota; Martha P., Hattie and Jessie. Mr. and Mrs. Holliday are members of the Christian church, while he is also a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as well as of the I. O. O. F., of which he is past grand.

H. C. Sumpter is one of the representatives of the grocery business at Blandinsville. He engaged in this branch of trade October 1, 1882. The building is a two-story, brick structure, 22x56 feet in ground area, and has a printing office in the second story. His stock is valued at \$1,800.

H. C. Sumpter, grocer of Blandinsville, is a worthy example of that class of men who attain to success by cultivating their own powers and standing in their own independence. His early determination was to be independent of circumstances, and secure for himself a competency. He was born on the 13th of September, 1849,

in the state of Kentucky, his parents being Edward R. and Elizabeth (Finch) Sumpter. He remained at home until attaining his 13th year, and then attended college at Russellville, Kentucky, and also at Elkton, at which places he received a liberal education. At an early age he demonstrated the fact that he was possessed of good business ability, and at the age of 18 years we find him in the grain business in Hancock county, Illinois. He made the first shipment of grain from Bentley, over the Wabash branch, and continued in business at that point for three years, meeting with good success. He then retired from that business and engaged in general merchandise, which he continued until 1876, then accepting the position of traveling agent for a nursery. One year later, his health failing him, he resigned his position, and engaged in farming in Henderson county, which he continued until coming to McDonough county, in 1882, and engaging in the grocery business at Blandinsville. His success at this point is due to his ability as a merchant, as well as to the reputation he has made for himself by fair and honest dealing. On the 23d of September, 1875, H. C. Sumpter and Mary E. Smith, a native of this state, were united in marriage. Mrs. Sumpter's home was near Fountain Green, in Hancock county. Mr. and Mrs. Sumpter are consistent members of the Christian church, while he is also a member of the select Knights of the A. O. U. W. In the various changes of active life, Mr. Sumpter has gained the respect of a large number of friends and the confidence of his business connections. He is a man of good, sound understanding, of large

practical experience, and of genial courtesy.

The grocery and queensware interest is represented by H. C. Griffith, who has been engaged in this line since 1876. He owns the building property, and usually carries a stock valued at \$1,000, with annual sales amounting to about \$6,000.

The hardware business was first represented in Blandinsville, by John Hudson. He first opened a tin shop, and afterwards added a stock of hardware, and later sold out and removed to Marysville, Missouri. The present representatives in this line are Nathaniel Thompson and John E. Grigsby.

John E. Grigsby, is a hardware merchant in the village of Blandinsville, where he was born in 1848. He is a son of William H. and Elizabeth (Seybold) Grigsby, who were early settlers here, and natives of Kentucky. John E., was married to Salina Dunham. By this union there were nine children, six of whom are now living—Alice M., Charles C., James C., Ralph A., Clarence, and Elizabeth P. The deceased are—William J., Charlie and Lemira. The subject of this sketch was educated in the public schools, and was brought up on a farm. In October, 1873, he concluded to change his business, and bought a stock of hardware from H. Sappington. He has since continued in that trade, and is a genial, accommodating gentleman.

Nathaniel Thompson, hardware dealer, first purchased an interest in the firm of Sappington & Pedrick, as third partner. The firm did business under this management about six years, when Mr. Sappington retired. Pedrick & Thompson continued the business as partners

for about four years, when Mr. Pedrick disposed of his interest to the latter named gentleman, since which time Mr. Thompson has operated the business for about 12 years. He carries a stock of \$3,000 or \$4,000.

Frank Ferman, is engaged in the sale of drugs, on Main street. He commenced business February 3, 1873, having purchased the same from Hardesty & Emery. He has a stock valued at \$2,000.

The firm of McCord & Coffman, have been doing business about five years. They carry a stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, which invoices from \$5,000 to \$7,000, their annual sales ranging from \$12,000 to \$15,000. The building was formerly occupied by J. Creel, from whom Mr. McCord purchased. Later, the present firm was established.

Hon. William McCord, one of the present representatives from this district in the general assembly, first saw the light in Pike county, Ohio, on the 20th of September, 1839, and is the son of Enoch and Anna (Cluff) McCord. His father was a native of Virginia, his mother of Pike county, Ohio. Mr. McCord came to McDonough county, in 1857, locating at first, at Bardolph. Here he resided until in September, 1861, when, in response to the call of his country, he enlisted in company I, of the 57th Illinois infantry, under the command of Captain Chadsworth. He took part with his regiment, in the fierce and bloody battles of Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, and in the siege of Corinth. In the fall of 1862, he was wounded at the last battle at the latter place, in consequence of

which he was discharged from the service, at that time having the rank of second sergeant. He returned to Bardolph, but soon removed to Colchester, where he was employed as a clerk in a store, and also in the employ of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad company. In the year 1867, he moved to the town of Blandinsville, and entered a store there as clerk, but in 1871, engaged in the general merchandise business on his own account, and has followed that line ever since. He has, by industry, energy, and strict probity, conquered fortune, and has attained quite a fine property, in Blandinsville, and owns a large tract of land in Nebraska. He was elected to the office of member of the 34th general assembly, in the fall of 1884, and is acting in that capacity at present. He was united in marriage, on the 20th of December, 1860, with Melinda Creel, a daughter of James Creel of Blandinsville. She is a native of McDonough county, born near Bardolph. They have no children of their own, but one by adoption—Jessie, wife of W. A. Grigsby, of Blandinsville.

M. Coffman, of the firm of McCord & Coffman, dry goods dealers, in Blandinsville is a native of Missouri, and was born January 10, 1849, his parents being Alfred and Sarah E. (Pemberton) Coffman. He was brought up on a farm, and obtained his education in the common schools of the county. With his parents, he came to Blandinsville township, in 1850, and settled on a farm on section 18. He thus was engaged in agricultural pursuits a number of years, and remained on the home farm, assisting his father in the various occupations

incident to farm life, until 27 years old. Having a desire for mercantile life, he then moved to the village of Blandinsville and engaged in the clothing business with M. A. Terry, and continued 18 months. He then bought out a grocery store from J. H. Grigsby, and remained in that trade until 1878, when he sold out to W. H. McCord, and clerked for Dines Bros., for 16 months. He then preferring a business of his own, engaged in his present trade, where he has since continued, and being a genial accomodating gentleman, has many friends, and a good patronage. He was married November 15, 1876, to M. J. Taylor, a daughter of Campbell Taylor, a native of Indiana. They have one child—Minnie.

Huston & Bailey are dealers in clothing, boots and shoes, etc., and have been in this branch of trade since April, 1884. M. Huston, of this firm, has been in the business since January 10, 1882, at which time he succeeded the firm of Terry & Banks, the latter named gentleman having previously purchased an interest of M. A. Terry, the original proprietor. Messrs. Huston & Bailey have a stock of goods valued at \$5,000, their annual sales amounting to \$15,000. They are the only firm in the place who deal exclusively in this line.

Marion Huston, of the firm of Huston & Bailey, is a native of this county, born January 5, 1863, in Blandinsville township. He is a son of Preston and Elmira Huston, and was brought up on a farm. His education was obtained in the district schools and supplemented by a course of instruction at Eureka college. He made his home with his parents un-

til he engaged in his present business in 1882. He was united in marriage, March 16, 1884, with Ada Blandin, a daughter of C. A. Blandin. She is also a native of this township. The firm of Huston & Bailey are favorably located for the business in which they are engaged, and have already established a good trade. Mr. Huston is a young man of fine business qualifications, steady habits, and much energy. He is related to the family of Hustons, who have long been among the substantial men of the county. His wife is, also, from a family of old settlers, and they start out in life with bright prospects, being well and favorably known throughout the portion of the county where they live.

J. C. Bishop is engaged in the restaurant business, having purchased the same in January, 1883.

John R. Evans was the pioneer furniture dealer. The store building was located on Main street, and is now occupied as a dwelling in the second story, and paint shop below. He established the business about the year 1855. His successor in the business was Thomas Sorter, the present trustworthy and efficient county treasurer. This gentleman operated the business in the same building for a short time, when John Hudson, who was engaged in the hardware business, purchased the stock and added it to his trade. He afterward sold out and removed to Marysville, Missouri. In the meantime Goodwin Brothers established furniture and undertaking in the village, in 1858, being the first in the latter line. They continued business until 1863, when Anthony Thornton took possession, and in 1865, Thorn-

ton Gruber entered the firm as a partner, a short time after which, Gruber & Son succeeded this firm. In 1868, Andrew Wilson purchased the same and operated it for a number of years. In 1874, Spielman Brothers established furniture and undertaking, and in 1879, bought out Andrew Wilson, consolidating the two, and at present are the only dealers in this line.

The lumber interest has one representative firm at Blandinsville. Brooks & Roberts established the same about six years ago. They carry a stock of lumber valued at \$6,000, with annual sales averaging \$25,000. These gentlemen are also engaged in buying and shipping grain, operating the only elevator in the town. The firm is now Brooks & Davis.

F. W. Brooks, dealer in lumber and grain at Blandinsville, came to McDonough county and engaged in his present business in 1873. He was born October 1, 1848, in Henderson county, Illinois, where he resided with his parents, B. F. and Eliza (Curts) Brooks, until 15 years of age. He received a fair education. On leaving home he engaged with an uncle in the lumber business, continuing the same in his native county, until he came to Blandinsville. He was married in the month of September, 1878, to Elizabeth Gillihan. They have two children—Jessie and Florence. Mr. Brooks is a member of the Masonic fraternity; also of the A. O. U. W. As a business man he is possessed of superior qualifications, and by upright and honest dealing has secured a large share of public patronage.

The merchant-tailoring business is represented by H. M. Mason, at the cor-

ner of Main and Harrison streets. He is also engaged in the sale of sewing machines.

H. N. Mason, the popular dealer in sewing machines, etc., came to Blandinsville, McDonough county, in the spring of 1868, from Ohio, of which state he is a native, having been born there October 13, 1833. On his mother's side he is of English extraction. His mother's maiden name was Lucretia Strickland, she being a sister of William P. Strickland, the renowned Brooklyn, N. Y., divine. Horatio Mason, the father of our subject, was a practicing physician, and had a very extensive practice. His death occurred in his 38th year, caused by overwork. After his father's death, H. N. Mason was the sole support of his mother and sister. He learned the trade of a tailor, after which he opened a clothing store and merchant-tailoring establishment at New Lexington, Perry county, Ohio, and soon was doing a good business. Upon President Lincoln issuing his call for 75,000 volunteers, Horatio enlisted, April 19, 1861, in company C, 17th Ohio infantry, as a drummer, but was afterwards promoted drum major. After his term of enlistment had expired, he re-enlisted, this time for three years, in the 62d Ohio infantry, but only served two years, being then discharged on account of disability. In the spring of 1864, he re-enlisted in the Signal corps, and served until the 25th of September, 1865. While in the service he participated in the following engagements: Winchester, campaign in Shenandoah Valley, Cedar creek, Sharpsburg, Lynchburg, and the last two days of the seven days fight at Richmond. Be-

sides these he was engaged in a number of smaller engagements. He was mustered out at Columbus, Ohio, and returned to his old home, where he remained until coming to Blandinsville, in the spring of 1868, and opening his present establishment. He has been quite successful, and now has a large and increasing trade, being one of the leading merchants in his line in the county. In 1856, Louisa Gruber became his wife, and she departed this life July 2, 1872, leaving two children — William, and Lillian, the wife of James Grigsby, of Blandinsville. Mr. Mason was again married in the fall of 1876, to Hattie Hopper. By this union there were five children, three of whom are now living — Bertha, Louie and Mary. He is past grand of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and a member of the encampment. He is a select knight of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and is a member of the Iron Hall society, and of the Mystic Brotherhood of Justice.

David Shriner, merchant tailor of Blandinsville, came here, first, in June, 1841, from Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where he was born July 22, 1821, his parents being John and Catherine (Oldfield) Shriner. At the age of 15 years he left home and served an apprenticeship at the tailors' trade, and, during the time, worked with his master in many different places. In 1840 he engaged in work for himself, locating in Harrison county, Ohio, where he remained 13 months, then came to Astoria, Fulton county, Illinois, thence to St. Louis, then back to Fulton county. He was engaged in merchant tailoring at Astoria, where he

was also post master for nine years. In 1860 he came again to McDonough county, and located, first, at Macomb and subsequently at Blandinsville, where he has since remained. Mr. Shrier was married May 12, 1843, to Jane Hopkins, a native of Ohio. Ten children have been born to them, of whom eight are living—Juliet, widow of John Hollingworth, who died in the army; she afterward married Alexis Freeland, also deceased; she is now living at home with her father; Catherine, wife of Joseph H. Phelps, of Macomb; Elizabeth, wife of John Gordon, of Macomb; William, married to Charity Moss, and living in Blandinsville; Garrett, now living in Peoria; Lida, wife of Frank M. Gormer, of Blandinsville; George, living at home, and Sarah E., living in Macomb. Mr. Shrier is a member of the Masonic fraternity, lodge No. 100, at Astoria.

In the spring of 1869, John W. Fowler established a harness and saddlery establishment. He erected the building and conducted the business until his death, which occurred June 11, 1881. His son, John H., has conducted the business since that time.

John W. Fowler, deceased, came to McDonough county, Illinois, in March, 1869, from New Lexington, Ohio, of which state he was a native. He obtained only a limited education, being enabled to attend school but three months in the year. Until reaching his eighteenth year, he worked on a farm. He then learned the trade of a harness maker, and followed that trade principally up to the time of his coming to Blandinsville. While a resident of Ohio, he raised a company, and enlisted in

company D, 30th Ohio infantry, being commissioned captain of the company. He did gallant service for some four years, participating in a number of hard-fought battles, and received a wound at Antietam, being shot through the left arm. Upon receiving his discharge, he returned to Ohio, but soon afterwards started west by team, going to Fremont, Nebraska, and other western points, and returning to Ohio in the fall of 1868. In March, 1869, he removed to Blandinsville, McDonough county, Illinois, and established a harness shop, and continued that business until his death, which occurred June 11, 1881. He was a prominent member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Ancient Order of United Workmen societies of this city. As a citizen, he was quite popular, and his death was mourned by a large number of warm friends. He left a family of seven children to mourn his loss—Charles, Luella, John H., Bert, Edward, William and Roy, all living at home, with the exception of Bert, now of Chicago, and Charles, who resides in the country. John H. Fowler, the successor of his father in the harness business, is keeping up the excellent reputation made by the father, and has quite an extensive trade, which keeps constantly increasing. He has the well-deserved reputation of turning out nothing but first-class work. He was united in marriage, on the 28th of May, 1884, with Carrie B. Dennis. Mr. Fowler is claimed as an honored member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

Hankins & Son are also engaged in the sale and manufacture of harness, saddles, etc., having purchased the same

of O. P. Pennington, about two years ago, the latter named gentleman being a successor to the firm of Pennington & Snapp. The building in which Hankins & Son are doing business, is owned by Mrs. Myers.

In 1873, F. P. Kellogg engaged in the livery business at Blandinsville. In 1881, he purchased the livery interest of Charles Connell, and now conducts the only stable in the place. The stable now used by Mr. Kellogg, was originally erected for an agricultural house by Edmundson & Miner, of Bushnell. Eight horses are kept for livery use, and the barn commands a very good trade.

Epperson & Phillips engaged in the manufacture of wagons, carriages and general repairing, in 1881. Their building is 40x45 feet in dimensions, and since starting, they have been doing a thriving business.

John C. Phillips carries on general blacksmithing in Blandinsville. He opened the shop he now occupies, in July, 1882. He is a native of Tuscarawas county, Ohio, born January 4, 1831. He remained in his native county till 1855. In August, 1856, he located in Henderson county, Illinois, eight miles north of Blandinsville. The following March, he came to McDonough county, and lived in the township of Emmet until August 14, 1862, when he enlisted in the 124th Illinois infantry, under Captain Benjamin Griffith. He served three years, and returned to Emmet in the fall of 1865, and soon after moved to Blandinsville, and went to work in the blacksmith shop of Sorter & Saunders. He continued in their employ several months. In the spring of 1866, he be-

gan work for Wilford Keithley, with whom he remained till 1881. Mr. Phillips was married July 13, 1851, to Mary A. Collins, a native of Morgan county, Ohio, born February 26, 1834. Ten children have been born to them—Louisiana, deceased; Cerenia C., born in 1855; William A., born in 1856; Virginia A., born in 1858; John Franklin, born in 1861; Mary O., born in 1862; James B. M., born in 1866, and died in 1868; Eddie M., born in 1868; Lucy A., born in 1870, and Charles O., born in 1872. Mr. Phillips now resides in the oldest house in Blandinsville township. He is a worthy citizen, and highly respected.

Not only the early settlers are entitled to representation in this volume. The young, enterprising men who have started out in life to battle for themselves and make their name honorable in the community in which they live, are also worthy of mention in a work of this nature. Of this class is W. A. Phillips, wagon maker of Blandinsville. He was born in Henderson county, this state, on the 2d day of November, 1856, and is a son of J. C. and Mary (Collins) Phillips. He was married on the 18th day of January, 1883, to Ann Jackson, daughter of Henry and Ellen Jackson, of Quincy. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are the parents of one child—Daniel Evert, who was born May 4, 1884. Mr. Phillips is a member of the M. B. of J.

C. J. Sanders has been engaged in the manufacture and general repairing of wagons, and other work in this line, for the past 20 years. The building and improvements are owned in partnership with H. K. Prather, who is engaged in

general blacksmithing, horse shoeing, etc., and also attends to the iron work of the wagon manufactory. Mr. Prather commenced business here in October, 1877.

The notion trade has a representative in C. M. Duncan.

Causby M. Duncan was born in White county, Tennessee, October 6, 1824. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, attending the district school as he had opportunity. He resided with his parents till he reached the age of 23. March 21, 1847, he was married to Nancy Ann Cooper, and was living in Henderson county, Illinois. Soon after the young couple setting out for themselves removed to a farm in that county, on which they lived for 25 years, and then sold out and moved to McDonough county, in 1874, and located at Blandinsville, where he engaged in the mercantile business, which he continued about one year and a half. Since that time he has been engaged in various occupations, having no regular trade. Mr. and Mrs. Duncan have had 11 children, nine of whom are now living—Samuel R., now living in Oregon; Matilda Jane, married to Thomas Metcalf, of Blandinsville; John C., living in this county; Charles D., in Missouri; Mary Elizabeth, wife of William Markwell, also in Missouri; William B., living in this county; Thomas F., in Iowa; George W. and Joseph L., living with their parents. Those deceased are—James G. and Sardina Catherine. The former is buried at Portland, Oregon, and the latter in Indiana.

The barber business is carried on by Sylvester McFall.

Sylvester McFall was born in New York, in 1834. He is a son of Orrin and Lydia (Marsh) McFall. His trade was that of carpenter and cabinet maker, and in 1857 he came to the place in which he now lives, and worked at his trade. In 1860 he was married to Matilda Harrison, daughter of Josiah Harrison, of North Carolina. By that union are three children—Walter, Effie and Lawrence. Mr. McFall enlisted in the army of the union for the suppression of the rebellion, in the 78th regiment of Illinois volunteers, and participated in many engagements. During the series of battles before Atlanta, he received a gun-shot wound in the right arm, which disabled him from further service and he was consequently discharged, after spending five months and five days in the hospital. He then returned to Blandinsville, but was not able, physically, to follow his former occupation, and therefore learned the trade of barber, which has since been his business. He is an energetic, industrious man, and has accumulated considerable property. He owns two business houses and lots on Main street, and a residence in the village. He is a member of A. O. U. W., and politically a republican.

BANK.

The banking interest was established at Blandinsville by T. A. Hardin & Co., who continued in the business a short time, when they were succeeded by McVey & Pancake. May 1, 1882, Grigsby Bros. & Co. purchased the business, including the building, and it is now operated as a private institution, being

the only bank in the place. They have a vault and a burglar-proof safe, and do a correspondence with the Mechanics' national bank, of New York, and the National bank of America, of Chicago. The building, which is a brick, is located on Main street. The bank does quite an extensive business

Redman Grisby, deceased, was born in the state of Virginia in 1801, and when seven years of age, removed with his parents, to Kentucky, where he was brought up and received a limited education. He was married in that state, when but 19 years old, to Nancy Keeler, who died in Kentucky, leaving him six children, five of whom afterward became residents of McDonough county—James, who died in 1852; William H., Silas J. and Nathaniel, living in Blandinsville; and John, living in Nodaway county, Missouri. Mr. Grigsby was married the second time, to Rhoda Seybold, who died in this county. There were no children by this union. In 1850, he was married the third time, to Catherine Ray, who is still living in Blandinsville township. Mr. Grigsby had by his third marriage, two children—Hezekiah R., living on the home place and Emma, wife of Charles Conwell, of Blandinsville township. Mr. Grigsby came here in the fall of 1830, from Washington county, Kentucky, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 17. Here he built a log cabin which they lived in one winter, with no floor except the ground. The nearest mill was 30 miles distant and that being the winter of the big snow, it was impossible to reach it, although he attempted to do so, in order to obtain supplies, consequently, they were obliged to live through the winter

by beating corn in an improvised mortar, made by sawing off a log and burning the center of one end until it was sufficiently hollowed out to hold about half a bushel of corn. The pestle was made by inserting the end of an iron wedge in a hickory stick. With this rudely constructed apparatus the family milling was done, boys and girls, men and women, each taking a hand at furnishing the necessary power. Mr. Grigsby remained upon this place engaged in general farming, until the time of his death, in June, 1874.

Silas J. Grigsby, third son of Redman Grigsby, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, August 6, 1823. He came with his father to this county, remaining with him until the fall of 1844, being then 21 years old. His opportunities for obtaining an education were meagre. He attended the first school of this township, taught by Enoch Cyrus and another, taught by James Cyrus, a brother of Enoch. He was married November 15, 1844, to Mary F. Epperson, a native of Kentucky. He then settled in this township, purchasing a farm of 160 acres of prairie and 60 acres of timber land. He improved this land and lived upon it three years, then rented out the place and removed to section 21, Blandinsville township. One year later he sold his farm in Hire township, to Hiram Ballou but subsequently, sold it again to Mr. James Welch. He remained on section 21, about three years, then moved to section 28, where he bought the southeast quarter, which was slightly improved. He further improved it and resided there until April, 1882, when he moved into the village of Blandinsville. His son

now lives upon the farm. Mr. Grigsby now owns 760 acres, all well improved land, except 30 acres of timber. Four hundred and eighty acres of this is in cultivation, worked by tenants, the balance is in pasture. He is largely engaged in raising and feeding stock. He is one of the firm of Grigsby Bro. & Co., bankers. Mr. and Mrs. Grigsby have had eight children, six of whom are now living—John L., married to Amelia Moore and living in Holt county, Missouri; Joseph H., married to Jane A. King, also in Holt county; Francis J., married to Ora Groves, and living in Nodaway county, Missouri; Silas J., married to Fannie Taylor, and living on the homestead farm; Emma J., wife of W. P. Cherry, of Nodaway county, Missouri; and William V., living with his parents. Mr. Grigsby was associate judge of this county for nearly four years, just previous to township organization, his term however, was not expired at the time when the organization was effected. He has since served two years upon the board of county supervisors.

S. J. Grigsby, Jr., was born July 4, 1859, on the southeast quarter of section 28, Blandinsville township. He is a son of S. J. Grigsby, Sr., who now lives in Blandinsville. His mother, formerly Mary F. Epperson died April 18, 1881. S. J. Grigsby, Jr., was brought up on the farm which was his birthplace, and is still his home. He owns 120 acres of the homestead farm, which is in a good state of cultivation, and finely improved. He was married March 9, 1882, to Fannie Taylor, a native of this county. They have had one child—Mabel, born March 19, 1883.

ELEVATOR.

The only elevator at this point is owned by A. P. Hopper, who leases the same to Brooks & Davis, who are also engaged in the lumber business and the sale of agricultural implements. Mr. Davis also deals to some extent in stock.

John M. Davis is a native of Ohio, and was born in Ashland county, February 23, 1852. He is a son of R. W. and Eliza (Warner) Davis, who was formerly from New York. John M. came to this county in October, 1853, with his parents and remained on a farm until 1877. He then went to Kansas, and there engaged in handling live stock for about two years. He then, in 1880, returned to Blandinsville, and followed the same business here, also bought grain, and subsequently added to his trade agricultural implements. He was married September 16, 1873, to Belle Allshouse, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Davis is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and politically, a democrat. He has always been pronounced in his advocacy of the now dominant party.

OPERA HOUSE.

This place of amusement was erected by a stock company in 1882. The stock was subsequently purchased by Grigsby Brothers & Co., who are the present owners.

HOTELS.

The Central house is situated on Main street, and is operated by E. L. Sapp, who has had control of the house for three years past. This house contains 25 rooms. The present rates of the hotel are \$1.50 per day. The succession of proprietors since its establishment are

John Edmunds; Charles Travis, J. Sapington and John Bond.

The hotel now known as the Edel house was built in 1858, on the corner of Harrison and Chestnut streets, by Thomas J. Davis. The building is three stories high, built of brick, 40x70 feet in size. The lower story is intended for store purposes and the upper for a hotel. The upper part was a tenement for families and part for a dancing hall, until 1867, when R. W. Hume bought it at administrator's sale, and finished the upper story for dwellings. In 1871, Mr. Hume opened it as a hotel and run it a short time, when he sold it to Joseph Edel, who remodelled it and reopened it as the Edel house. He ran it a short time, when he rented it to various parties. Mr. Edel converted the store rooms into part of the hotel. In 1885, Nathaniel Grigsby and Son purchased the property and leased it to Dr. A. White, who at present runs it.

Abner White, M. D., came to this county in 1868, but did not at that time effect a permanent residence. He was born in Somerset county, Pennsylvania, December, 1825. When Abner was quite young his parents, with the family, removed to Missouri. The climate in that state did not seem to agree with his mother, and notwithstanding the finances of his father had run quite low, it was thought best to remove her to the native state of Abner. Consequently, his parents returned to Pennsylvania, and Abner, at 12 years of age, was thrown entirely upon his own resources. He then led a roving life, being variously engaged in different occupations. He never had the opportunity of attending school, but by

his own exertion and personal application, obtained a fair education. In 1852, he commenced the study of medicine in Perry county, Ohio, at New Lexington, with Dr. Vanatta, and continued nearly three years. He there commenced practice in 1856. In 1879, he attended medical lectures in Keokuk, Iowa, and there in 1880, graduated from the college of physicians and surgeons. He then engaged in the practice of his chosen profession in Schuyler county, Missouri, and there continued nearly two years, then came to Blandinsville and remained about six months, thence he went to Union City, Indiana, where he had previously practiced four years, and remained about one year, thence to Missouri, and again here May 16, 1883, where he is now located. In addition to the practice of medicine, he is the present proprietor of the Edel house, the leading hotel of the place.

Besides those in active business before mentioned, there are a number of others who must be mentioned in this connection to make this chapter complete. Their sketches follow:

Captain O. M. Lisk was born in Cooperstown, New York, February 10, 1819. When he was seven years of age, his parents, Andrew and Nancy (Phelps) Lisk, removed to Jefferson county, of the same state, and settled near Sackett's Harbor. In the fall of 1842, Captain Lisk went to Warren county, Missouri, where he remained till the spring of 1847, when he removed to St. Louis, and there engaged as deck hand on board a diving bell boat named the Mermaid. He was there employed one summer, going up the Missouri river. In the

fall of the same year the Mermaid sunk at Big Eddy, below St. Louis. He then went to work as diver for the noted contractor, Captain Eads, by whom he was employed one year, after which he went to St. Louis, where he was made captain of a diving boat, and engaged in the business of raising sunken vessels. He followed that occupation several years, and was very successful. He then went to New Orleans, where he built, in partnership with Marshal Mathews and William Creeny, a boat called the Pelican, and another called the Independence, and still another called the Southerner, the latter a freight boat, was sold by Captain Lisk to General Butler during the war. In the fall of 1862, Captain Lisk came to McDonough county, and settled upon the farm formerly owned by his father, who had died in the meantime. His especial object in coming here, was to care for his aged and widowed mother. He remained upon the farm till 1878, when his residence was destroyed by fire, then moved to Blandinsville, which has since been his home. He was married in 1869, to Helen Metcalf, daughter of R. Metcalf, of Michigan, and by this union has two children—Louis and Guy. He may properly be called a self-made man, having made his own fortune, and secured a competence by his own industry. He started in life with limited means, and without material assistance from any source, has placed himself in easy circumstances, and is thus enabled to spend his declining years in peace and comfort.

Mrs. Hannah Mustain, widow of Nathan G. Mustain, was born Octo-

ber 27, 1822. Her deceased husband was born March 23, 1819, in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and came to this county in 1831. This marriage took place, August 17, 1848. She was formerly Hannah Wilson, and a resident of Henderson county, but a native of Ohio. After marriage, they resided on a farm in Blandinsville township. Mr. Mustain owned a farm upwards of 1,000 acres of land in McDonough county. His house was a handsome and commodious structure, erected at a cost of \$8,000. His barn and other farm buildings were of the best class. He resided upon the farm until the time of his death, November 30, 1872. Mrs. Mustain now lives in the town of Blandinsville, where she owns a fine residence. Mr. and Mrs. Mustain had a family of 10 children—Ellen, John L., Charles P., James A., Theodore, Elizabeth, Mary, Edward, Alice, and Florence. One daughter, Mary, is deceased. John L., James A., Alice and Florence, reside with their mother. Charles P. lives upon the homestead farm on section 16. Ellen is the wife of W. M. Miller, of Blandinsville township. Theodore lives in Macomb, Elizabeth is the wife of Fred Williams, of Blandinsville, and Edward lives in Arkansas. Nathan Mustain was one of the early settlers of this county, a man of sterling qualities, and one of the substantial and influential citizens of his township. He died deeply regretted, and his loss has been much felt throughout the community where he resided.

Benjamin Fowler came to this county during the fall of 1847, from Indiana, bringing his family with him, which consisted at that time of his wife and

nine children. He bought a farm of a 140 acres about a mile and a half northwest from the present town of Blandinsville, and moved there in February, 1848, where he lived for some 21 years, when he moved into the village, but after 10 years he again returned to the farm, remaining two years, and then again returned to the village where he now resides. He still owns the farm and rents it, living a retired life. Mr. Fowler was born in Washington county, Kentucky, June 26, 1806. He worked for his parents on a farm until 23 years of age, receiving but little of the advantages of an education. He was married in October, 1878, to Mary Gordon, also a native of Kentucky, soon after which he moved to Edwards county, in this state, where he remained 18 months, then moving to Owen county, Indiana, where he cleared a farm which he occupied for 13 years. Upon selling out there, he moved to McDonough county. He is the father of 13 children, all but one of whom are living. Mr. Fowler is in politics, a democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson. He has been commissioner of highways, and is a much respected gentleman.

Davis Aldrich, is a native of New York, born in Plymouth, Chenango county, June 12, 1812. His parents were farmers, but at an early age, Davis was apprenticed to a blacksmith, and served three years. He then went into an edged tool factory and served four years. He then carried on both branches of his trade for about 10 years in his native state. He then moved to Farmington, Iowa, and followed the same business for three years, then

moved to Keokuk, and carried on the same business four years, then moving to Hancock county, in this state, where he purchased 600 acres of land, and for 10 years he carried on his trade in connection with farming. He then moved to this county, and has followed the profession of a horse farrier and veterinary surgeon. He was married in New York state when 21 years of age, to Sallie Henshaw. She died leaving three children, all of whom are dead. He was married again after moving to Keokuk to Abigail Dow. By this union there were four children born, two of whom are now living—John and Ella. His second wife died in Blandinsville, and he was again married, November 19, 1866, to Sarah J. Hess. By the last marriage there are six children, four of whom are now living. Mr. Aldrich is a republican in politics, and is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

William W. Moss, a resident of Blandinsville, was born August 27, 1802, in North Carolina. He was brought up on a farm, and remained with his parents till 22 years old. He was educated in the common school, and learned the carpenter's trade. December 25, 1823, he was married to Elizabeth I. Couday, and by this union, had seven children, Emeline M., born November 17, 1825; Mary C., born November 10, 1826; Luly C., born September 7, 1828; Margaret, born January 18, 1831; Lizer, born November 14, 1830; William T., born November 3, 1838, and Oliver, born September, 26, 1836. Mrs. Moss died October 30, 1857. Mr. Moss was again married in 1861, to Mrs. Eliza Goodwin. He had by his second marriage, four children—

Charity, born November 23, 1863, married to William Shrier, of Blandinsville; Sarah May, born January 7, 1866, married to Theodore Herzog, and living on a farm in Blandinsville township; Mary C., born February 16, 1867, and died March 14, of the same year, and Edgar P., born March 6, 1869, now living with his parents. Mr. Moss settled in Henderson county, Illinois, in 1835, engaged in farming, and remained there, until he removed to a farm, which he purchased in 1842, located one and a half miles north of the village of Blandinsville. He moved here in 1844, and remained upon the farm until 1861, then became a resident of the village where he has since lived. He sold his farm to James Creel, who still owns it. He is a worthy and respected citizen.

Howard Campbell, is a son of Eli and Martha (Smith) Campbell, natives of North Carolina. He was born in Rowan county, of that state, January 20, 1813. His paternal grand-parents were George and Polly Campbell, and his mother was a daughter of William and Polly Smith. In the fall of 1830, Howard left his native state and went to Monroe county, Indiana, where he was engaged in farming till 1864. He was married in that county, March 3, 1836, to Hannah L. Givens, daughter of John A., and Jane (Berry) Givens, natives of Kentucky. In November, 1864, Mr. Campbell removed from Indiana, to Henderson county, Illinois, and settled on a farm, where he remained till March 5, 1872, at which date he came to Blandinsville, where he now resides. Mrs. Campbell died February 27, 1883, aged 63 years. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell were

the parents of seven children—James H., born January 21, 1837; Paris D., born February 23, 1839; Henry P., born February 10, 1842, and died March 24, 1843; Newton S., born June 14, 1845; Addison M., born August 6, 1848; William B. born November 20, 1851, and Mary E., born November 23, 1858. James H., was married January 13, 1859, to Mary E. Thrasher. Paris D., was married in 1864, to Maria Rush. Addison M., was married September 7, 1869, to Catharine Conner. Newton S., was married in 1870, to Lucretia R. Dunham, who died in 1875, in Nodaway county, Missouri. He was again married August 15, 1882, to Nancy E. Burr. William B., was married December 11, 1873, to Eva Wilson, and Mary E., was married June 14, 1877, to James M. York. Mr. Campbell is a supporter of the democratic party. During his residence in the State of Indiana, he held the office of justice of the peace for seven years.

Newton S. Campbell, fourth son of Howard Campbell, remained with his parents until 1875. He then moved to Marysville, Missouri, where he remained two years engaged in handling stock, after which he returned to Blandinsville and engaged in the same business which he still continues. His wife died during his residence in Missouri. They had two children, one of whom, Charlie, died in that state, the other, Anna, is still living. Mr. Campbell and his present wife are members of the Christian church. In the spring of 1884 he was elected marshal of Blandinsville. He is a member of the A. O. U. W. and of the M. B. of J. Politically, he is a democrat.

J. M. Naramore, station agent at Blandinsville, is a son of Dr. W. P. and Ann (Jones) Naramore, born September 20, 1858, in Stephenson county, Illinois. His mother died when he was an infant 10 days old, and he was taken to rear, by a family named Miller, who resided in Woodford county. Seven years later he removed with them to Kansas, where he remained till the winter of 1876. He then returned to Woodford county, accompanying Mrs. Miller. He attended school until 1880, and learned telegraphy, after which he was employed as extra operator on the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific railroad, until December 5, 1882, when he was given charge of the station at Blandinsville, where he has since continued. During the time he has become known to the public as an accommodating official and a genial and pleasant gentleman. Mr. Naramore was married November 22, 1883, to Mary L. Pond, a daughter of Valorous Pond, of Ohio. Dr. W. P. Naramore is now living at Lena, Stephenson county, where he is engaged in the practice of his profession. He has been twice married. He had by the first marriage, two sons—W. W. and J. M., subject of this sketch. By the latter union, he had seven children, four sons and three daughters. Two sons and three daughters are living.

BAND.

The Glade City cornet band was organized with a membership of 12, January 20, 1880. The first officers of the organization were as follows: J. C. Bushnell, president; M. A. Terry, secretary; James Pennington, treasurer; F. A. York, leader. The band has always been in

good running order and since its organization has been incorporated. The present membership numbers 10, with the following officers: F. A. York, president; J. H. Fowler, treasurer; M. A. Terry, secretary; F. A. York, leader. The organization is in good condition at present, financially.

MILLS.

Hume & Blandin established the first steam grist mill at Blandinsville. It was a large building, 40x40 feet in ground area, four stories high and had two run of buhrs. It was subsequently operated by a number of different parties, all of whom lost considerable of money in the transaction, and the mill was afterward torn down. A man by the name of Hopper built a saw mill at about this date and purchased the engine used in the old grist mill, from which the motive power for this latter enterprise was produced. Additions were afterward made by Mr. Hopper to his mill, and a run of stones put in, some time after which it was destroyed by fire. It was again built and operated by Mr. Hopper for a number of years, when he purchased the elevator near the depot and tore down the mill. In 1876 he purchased his present milling interest. The building is 20x50 feet in dimensions, with an engine room 20x30 feet, and has two run of buhrs. The capacity is one hundred bushels per day. At present the mill is not in operation, as Mr. Hopper's attention is now paid to buying grain for other parties.

• EDUCATIONAL.

In the cause of education, Blandinsville has kept pace with the rest of the

county, her public schools usually being among the best. At an early date the United Brethren established in the place an institution of learning, to which was given the name of Blandinsville seminary. During the short period of its existence it accomplished much good. Not being financially a success, the building and grounds were sold to the village, and were afterward used for school purposes.

The first building for school purposes was erected at the extreme northwest corner of the original town plat, and was constructed of logs. Mrs. Hume taught the first term of school.

Blandinsville public schools are in a flourishing condition. The enrollment for the years 1884-5 being 250, with an average attendance of 220. School is maintained nine months each year, at a cost of \$2,500. There are five departments in the school. The high school course embraces the study of advanced arithmetic, algebra, geometry, United States' history, geography, grammar, rhetoric, philosophy, physiology, botany, zoology, astronomy and civil government, and continues three years.

The building is a substantial brick, containing six rooms. Coal is used for fuel. The school is only partially supplied with apparatus. The corps of teachers for the years 1885, consists of the following—R. E. Spangler, principal; E. E. Sherman, Mrs. Jennie Pancake, Miss Lee McNutt, and Miss Iva Epperson.

R. E. Spangler, the present popular principal of the Blandinsville schools was born on a farm near Macomb, on the 15th of October, 1857. In the fall

of 1864, our subject went with his parents to Minnesota, returning to McDonough county in 1869. He was brought up on a farm, and remained with his parents until reaching his majority. He worked on the farm during the summers and attended school during the winters. The education thus obtained was supplemented by a course of instruction in the normal school, at Macomb. When 20 years of age he taught his first school near Bushnell, in Mound township. His next school was taught in the fall of 1878, near Macomb, and he resided at home. His work for the three succeeding terms was at Scottsburg, Walnut Grove township, and next at New Philadelphia, Mound township. In the fall of 1882, he came to Blandinsville as principal of the schools, which position he has since filled with entire satisfaction. He has also conducted at this point two sessions of the normal school, which were of much interest to the teachers and all who were interested in educational matters. The Blandinsville schools, under his management, have been placed in the front rank, and he has proved himself to be a most excellent instructor. In a great measure, Mr. Spangler is a self-made man. His opportunities for receiving an education were somewhat limited, but, by perseverance and his own endeavors, he has succeeded in attaining a good education. He has a faculty for imparting instruction, which is so necessary to become a successful teacher, and the village of Blandinsville may well take pride in having secured the services of so competent a gentleman to take charge of her schools. R. E.

Spangler was united in marriage, in May, 1884, with Fannie A. Kellogg, a native of New York, and the daughter of A. Kellogg, of Blandinsville. Mr. Spangler is a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, as is he also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen.

RELIGIOUS.

With respect to religious privileges, the town has as many advantages as any in the county, there being large congregations of Baptists, Christians, Methodist Episcopal, and United Brethren in Christ, each of whom have fair church buildings. A historical sketch of each of these churches is given in the Ecclesiastical chapter of this work. Attention is called thereto.

SOCIETIES.

O. P. Courtright post, No. 267, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Blandinsville, in June, 1883, and was so named in honor of the first lieutenant of company C, 78th Illinois infantry. The charter of the post includes the names of the following comrades—C. R. Hume, C. E. Spielman, C. E. Ballou, William S. Bailey, George Jacobs, J. J. Ray, B. F. Gebbert, J. Phillips, William Halinbaugh, Jesse Rolston, W. H. McCord, J. M. Duncan, W. O. Sweeny, Nathan Hainline, S. M. Pancake, John Wright, William Kirkpatrick, Frank York, T. B. Spielman, M. Baymiller, C. Batchlett, T. Hamilton, H. Carnes, H. N. Mason, J. M. Foley, S. A. Webb, A. J. O'Neal, James Shryack, J. H. Baughman, J. Q. Wilson. The present officers of the post are the following named—C. E. Spielman, C.;

B. F. Gebbert, S. V. C.; F. York, J. V. C.; T. B. Spielman, Q. M.; H. N. Mason, A.; S. M. Duncan, S.; John Phillips, chaplain; George Jacobs, O. G.; Thomas Hamilton, O. D.

The society of the order of the Golden Rule was organized January 29, 1885, with the following charter members: J. M. Duncan, Mary J. Duncan, Alexander Todd, E. T. Sapp, Frank Fuhr, Lulu Fuhr, Mattie Dines, Mamie White, Abbie White, W. G. Shrier, Frank Kellogg, Jennie Pancake, Mrs. Samuel Fowler, and Flo White. The first officers of this society were as follows: J. M. Duncan, C. P.; Frank Kellogg, C. C.; Mattie Dines, C. C.; Frank Fuhr, secretary; Alexander Todd, treasurer; Mamie White, first guard; E. F. Sapp, C. G.; Lou Fowler, 2d G.; W. G. Shrier, sentry.

The Mystic Brotherhood of Justice was organized in the fall of 1880, with 35 charter members. The officers elected at the time of the organization of the society were: J. R. Gamble, W. C.; M. A. Terry, P. C.; S. J. Creighton, V. C.; S. C. Pancake, treasurer; E. A. Worley, marshal. The society now numbers about 100 members, its object being home protection and to enforce the law against criminals. The funds, when needed, are created by assessments. The order is in a flourishing condition and has its grand lodge established at this place, with the following officers: G. S. Fuhr, G. W. C.; M. A. Terry, G. S.; J. F. Anderson, G. T.

The charter of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Blandinsville, contains the following members: Henry T. Gilfrey, Thomas Lindsey, Daniel Wood, Charles W. McElroy, and Delevan Martin. The lodge was organized October

15, 1858, as New Hope, No. 263. In 1867, the present hall was built, at a cost of \$1,000. The present membership numbers 33, with the following officers: M. A. Terry, N. G.; George Russell, V. G.; S. Thompson, R. S.; C. J. Saunders, P. S.; A. P. Hopper, treasurer. The order is in a flourishing condition.

The Order of the Iron Hall was first organized March 28, 1881, at Indianapolis, Indiana, with beneficiary objects in view. October 15, 1884, an organization was effected at Blandinsville, with the following charter members: H. N. Mason, C. E. Ballou, J. M. Duncan, M. D., J. F. Anderson, James K. Boughman, W. S. Bailey, J. B. Bailey, Marion Huston, P. D. Campbell, N. S. Campbell, W. F. Bond, C. N. Wilson, J. M. Foley, J. M. Hainline, W. H. Nichols, S. W. Blandin, John Miller, T. P. Fagley, T. F. Woodside, E. T. Sapp, J. M. Naramore, J. H. Grigsby, and Joseph Edel. The present officers of the lodge are J. F. Anderson, C. J.; T. F. Woodside, V. C. J.; J. M. Naramore, A. C. C. T.; J. B. Bailey, A. A. J.; P. D. Campbell, prelate; H. N. Mason, herald; W. H. Nichols, watchman; J. M. Duncan, M. E. The society meets in the opera house every second and fourth Tuesday of each month.

Since the organization of the lodge, three sick benefits have been paid, amounting to \$125. The present condition of the lodge is excellent, and its future prospects are very flattering indeed.

The Ancient Order of United Workmen was organized November 9, 1876, with 33 charter members. At the time of the organization, the following officers were installed: J. W. Fowler, M. W.; M. A. Terry, P. M. W.; H. H. Mason, recorder; J. C. Fergley, financial secretary; J. H. Grigsby, treasurer.

Blandinsville lodge, No. 233, A. F. & A. M., was organized at Blandinsville, October 7, 1857, with the following charter members as first officers: Richard D. Hammond, W. M.; John E. Hudson, S. W.; Henry G. Bristow, J. W.; Clement Gillihan, secretary; Charles R. Hume, treasurer; William F. Frost, S. D.; Manuel C. Parkinson, J. D. The present condition of the lodge is excellent. They own the building in which the hall is situated, which was erected in 1877, at a cost of \$2,000. The present officers are: George S. Fuhr, W. M.; James M. Duncan, S. W.; Marshal A. Terry, J. W.; Thomas H. Williams, secretary; Marion Coffman, treasurer; Reuben E. Spangler, S. D.; C. Newton Wilson, J. D.

CHAPTER XXXV.

NEW SALEM TOWNSHIP.

This township is one of the best for agricultural purposes in McDonough county. It is bounded on the north by Mound, on the east by Fulton county, on the south by Eldorado, and on the west by Scotland, and embraces all of congressional township 5 north, range 1 west.

The land, for the most part is level and gently rolling prairie, with a patch of timber about Pennington's Point, and little belts in the northeast and southeast corners of the township.

Camp creek has its origin in New Salem township. This stream was so named from the fact that William Osborn camped on its banks all the summer of 1828, on what is now the farm of Theophilus Walker, in Scotland township. Its two branches, commencing respectively in sections 3 and 25, converge at a point on the northwest quarter of section 21, forming the main body of Camp creek, and passing into Scotland from the southwest corner of section 19. These streams, with the many little rivulets, serve to irrigate the farm lands, and also afford water for stock raising purposes in sufficient quantities.

The Rock Island & St. Louis division of the C., B. & Q. railroad, runs through a good portion of the township. Coming in from the north at the center of the north line of section 3, it runs directly

south until it touches Reedyville, when its course is changed to the southeast, and it passes into Fulton county from the southeast corner of section 25.

No township in the county has a better record in the matter of stock raising than New Salem.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

To William Pennington belongs the honor of having made the earliest settlement in New Salem township.

He came to McDonough county in 1828, and on the 1st day of January, of that year, located at what is now called Pennington's Point, the locality having been given its name in honor of Stewart Pennington, in 1834, by Cyrus Walker. William was the first settler in that immediate vicinity, and may be justly ranked among the pioneers of the county. He was born in the state of Virginia on the 25th day of March, 1799, and, when a boy, moved with his parents to Greenbrier county, Kentucky. On reaching manhood's estate, he left home and removed to Indiana. After a few years he removed to Illinois, and finally brought up in McDonough county as stated. He engaged in farming, and subsequently purchased land in Emmet township, which is yet owned by his sons. He was married, while a resident of Indiana, to Rebecca Osborn, a native

of North Carolina. They both have passed away since coming to this county, but the names of their descendants are still familiar in some localities of the county. They were the parents of ten children, six of whom are now living. Their names are as follows—Moses, Elijah, Elisha, Nancy, Alfred, Oliver P., William R., Eli A., Joel R., and John L.

Salem Woods bought the land on which his son Edward now resides, in 1827. He came out from Pennsylvania, to look at it, in 1828, but, finding this region of country too thinly settled to suit him, he returned to Pennsylvania, and did not bring his family here to make a permanent settlement till the fall of 1831.

Salem Woods, deceased, is a native of the state of New York, and was born in Madison county, June 4, 1799. His father was Samuel Wood. He was reared in the state of New York, and removed thence to Erie county, Pennsylvania. There he followed the occupation of saddler and harness making, having learned the trade in his native state. He left Pennsylvania, and came on foot to McDonough county, in 1828. He looked over the land in this county, particularly a tract, now on section 30, of New Salem township, which he had purchased before coming here. He remained a few weeks and then returned to Erie county. But he was much pleased with the country here, and thought he saw in the rich soil great possibilities for the future, and having determined to make this his home, he came again in the fall of 1831, and took up his permanent abode on section 30, New Salem township. The following is taken

from S. J. Clarke's history, as a reminiscence of this old pioneer:

"I left Erie county, Pennsylvania, May 28, 1828, and came to Terre Haute, Indiana, intending going to Vandalia, then the capital of the state of Illinois. While in a store in Terre Haute, I met the captain of a boat who told me he would take me to Vincennes, if I would work my passage. While Vincennes was no nearer Vandalia than Terre Haute, the country was better settled, and I decided to accept his offer. Arriving at Vincennes, I at once started on foot to Vandalia, traveling one day 30 miles and passing but one house. At the capital I called upon the state auditor and told him I wanted to pay my taxes on a quarter section of land, the same I now own and on which I have lived for 47 years. He asked me if I had any state paper, when I answered that I had nothing but silver. My taxes were \$1.60. He took one-half of a \$3 bill, telling me to add 10 cents to it and it would settle the bill. This he let me have for 75 cents. I therefore paid my taxes for 85 cents. Being very anxious to reach McDonough county, I started from Vandalia late in the afternoon, thinking to stop at a house I was informed was only six miles on the road. This house I reached just before sundown, where I found the woman sick and was refused admittance. I then had to trudge on six miles to the next house, endeavoring to make it in as short a time as possible. The night was very dark, and a thunder storm came up, and in a short time I was drenched to the skin. By the lightning's flash I noticed a point of timber some distance ahead, and reaching it gave several yells, thinking

it possible some one might live there. I received no answer, and would fain have stopped there for the night, but was afraid to on account of the wolves, which were then in great numbers. I passed on, crossing a creek and coming to another open prairie, and after traveling some distance, I was met by a pack of dogs. I called loudly for some one to take off the dogs, and my call was answered by a man, who kindly took me in. I asked for some bread, but this they did not have, and for a supper I had a bowl of milk. I then lay down on the floor in my wet clothes and slept soundly during the remainder of the night. In the morning I was directed to Beard's Ferry, now Beardstown, where I intended to cross the Illinois river. There was but one house there at that time, although the town had been laid out. I came out into Schuyler county, where, on Sunday, I met several people going from church. Of them I enquired of certain lands, telling the township, range and section. One of the party spoke up and said that he had the adjoining farm. This was William Pennington, who now lives in Emmet township, and who had come down to mill and was compelled to wait several days for his grist. He directed me on to Carter's settlement, where I met for the first time, Elder John Logan, the pioneer preacher. From this settlement I passed on to hunt my land, intending to stop at William Pennington's. On arriving near where I thought the place ought to be, I could find no house, no path, or any signs of life, until after a long search I heard a rooster crow. This led me to Mr. Pennington's house, which was then the only

one in the township. I found my land beautifully located near the timber, which I thought would soon be cut away.

"There was a piece of land north of Crooked creek, that I desired to see, and I told Mr. Pennington that if he would accompany me, I would work for him as many days as he should be gone from home. He accepted my offer, and we started out, having plenty of "corn dodgers" and pork to take along. Southwest of the present town of Macomb, we came on to a number of wigwams, from which the Indians had vacated, but very recently. We crossed Crooked creek, where Bacon's mill was afterwards built. West of Macomb, after passing through the timber, which but few white men had ever trod, we came to a large prairie. Here we halted and could see nothing beyond. I told Mr. Pennington it was no use to go further, as I did not want the land thus situated. So we retraced our steps and arrived at the home of Mr. Pennington the next evening. I thought it a beautiful country, but not enough timber to fence even a small portion of the vast prairie.

"Some years after this I carried eight bushels of wheat to Bacon's mill, on Crooked creek, to get ground, but on account of low water I was unable to get my grist. I came up from home after it two or three times, and still failed to get it. Being out of flour, I took my wheat to Ellisville, in Fulton county, and finding so many teams here before me, I knew my chances were poor, so I took my eight bushels of grain on to Rushville, where, after waiting a considerable length of time, I succeeded in having it it ground. At Ellisville I met two four-

horse teams all the way from Burlington, Iowa, and, like me, they had to go on to Rushville to have their grain ground. Such experience as this would terrify the modern farmer, but they were only a specimen of what the early settler had to undergo."

Mr. Wood was married in New York state June 12, 1823, to Cornelia Grow, a native of New York state. They were the parents of six children—Morillo, who married Martha Hall, living in Clay county, Nebraska; George H., married to Nancy Jane Harlan, now deceased, and he is living in Conejos county, Colorado; Daniel D., married to Jemima Hammer and living in New Salem township; Almeda L., wife of Randolph Hall, living in Table Grove; Edward, whose personal sketch may be found elsewhere, and Jonas Platt, who died in 1844, aged aged four years and ten months. As may be seen, Mr. Salem Woods was one of the pioneers of this county, and some of his descendants are still among her representative citizens. He lived within her borders from the time of his settlement until his death, which occurred September 27, 1879, making a continuous residence of nearly half a century in McDonough county. His widow is now living with her son Daniel D., at the advanced age of 81 years.

Edward Woods is the youngest son of Salem Woods, and was born on section 30, New Salem township, July 4, 1832, and now, after three years more than half a century, is still residing on the farm which was his birth place. He was reared and received his education in New Salem township, and never called any other place home. He may there-

fore be called a McDonough county man. He was married January 8, 1857, to Sarah Adcock, a native of Washington county, Kentucky, her parents being Thomas and Ann (Hall) Adcock, who came to this county in the fall of 1837, and located in Chalmers township, where they lived one or two years and then removed to Macomb. Her mother died there July 3, 1858, and her father died in Nodaway county, Missouri, October 24, 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Woods are the parents of three children—Manford, now married to Mary E. Harlan, and living in this township; Lawrence, who died January 12, 1879, aged 16 years 6 months, and 25 days; and Orel, living at home. Mr. Woods is a live, energetic man, has been commissioner of highways three terms, and has been connected with the schools of district No. 9, as director. He has 135 acres of land, 125 of which are under cultivation, and the remainder timber land. He devotes his time to general farming, and to some extent raises stock.

Daniel D. Woods, a native of Erie county, Pennsylvania, was born April 1, 1827. In 1832, he emigrated with his parents to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 30, New Salem township. He resided in this vicinity till 1850. In March, of that year, he started with an ox team for California, crossing the plains, he arrived at his destination in September, of the same year. He remained in the land of gold about two and a half years, then returned home. March 2, 1854, he was married to Jemima H. Hammer, who was born October 12, 1832, in Monroe county, Kentucky. In

1855, Mr. Woods purchased and moved to the farm he now occupies, comprising the northeast quarter of section 8, New Salem township. His residence was destroyed by fire in the fall of 1880. The following year he erected the more commodious and comfortable dwelling, in which he now lives. He has good farm buildings, including, barn, sheds, etc. He has 700 rods of Osage hedge, in good condition, and about the same amount of drain tile. Mr. and Mrs. Woods have had five children born to them, four of whom are living—Licetna A., born December 13, 1854, and married February 15, 1872, to Whitney S. Leighty, of Kansas; James B., born March 19, 1856, and married December 19, 1878, to Luella Seaburn, and living in this township; Clara G., born October 6, 1859, and married April 19, 1877, to Austin Pontious, of this township, and Laura C., born August 1, 1861, married to W. O. Thomas November 20, 1881, and living in Kansas City. Edgar H. was born June 11, 1858, and died November 11, 1876. He is buried at Pennington's Point. Mr. Woods is an enterprising and successful farmer, and politically a republican.

T. J. Pennington came to McDonough county in February, 1831, and located at Pennington's Point, in the southwest corner of New Salem township. He died on the 27th of September, 1875. His widow now resides on section 17, Industry township.

Stewart Pennington was a settler of 1830, entering the northwest quarter of section 30. He was born in North Carolina in 1793, and was a son of Richard and Hannah (Boone) Pennington, the

latter of whom was a sister of the celebrated Daniel Boone. Mr. Pennington's death occurred September 20, 1859, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. B. Pile, in Industry township. Mr. and Mrs. Pennington were the parents of 13 children—Nicholas H., Thomas J., Nancy, Richard, Abigail, Warner, Hannah B., Elizabeth Z., Stewart M., Mary M., Leander W., Joshua J., and Wm. T.

In the spring of 1833, Major Stephen Yocum came with his family to this township, settling on section 19. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, on the 17th day of February, 1800. His parents were George and Rebecca (Powell) Yocum, natives of Virginia, who emigrated to Kentucky before the beginning of the present century, where they engaged in farming, and also, for a number of years, in the milling business. Their family consisted of 11 children, four boys and seven girls. As might be inferred, Mr. Yocum was raised on a farm, and in the occupation of tilling the soil, he labored until called to his rest. Mr. Yocum remained with his parents until after he reached his majority, when he went forth into the wide world, with nothing but a brave heart and willing hands, to labor for himself. For two years he remained in Kentucky, making his home with a married sister, when, thinking to better his condition in life, he turned his steps toward the newly opened Prairie state, and settled in Marion county, where, on the 29th of September, 1829, he was married to Mary Dorris, daughter of John Dorris, who emigrated from Smith county, Tennessee, to Marion county, Illinois, in 1827. About four years after

their marriage, the worthy couple came to make their home in McDonough county, arriving here in the spring of 1833, settling on the north side of Camp creek, where, in the edge of the timber, he erected his cabin, and commenced to improve the land he had entered. They were the first couple to settle upon the north side of the creek, and to encroach upon the broad, fertile prairie, which is now dotted over with fine farm houses and barns, being, without doubt, the wealthiest portion of the county. Mr. Yocum settled upon section 19, and there lived and labored the rest of his life, rearing a large and respected family, and improving one of the best farms in the county. While living in the southern part of the state, Mr. Yocum was elected lieutenant of the state militia, and afterwards promoted to the captaincy. When the war against the celebrated Indian chief, Black Hawk, broke out, he was by the governor, commissioned as major, and as such, served faithfully during the war. By the title bestowed upon him he was ever afterward known. Mr. Yocum was always kind to his children, and liberally provided for each. There were in all 11 children, nine girls and two boys, one of the latter dying in infancy, the other reaching his majority, and enlisting in the service of his country as a member of company C, 84th regiment, Illinois volunteers. He was made regimental color bearer, and at the battle of Stone river, December 31, 1862, he laid down his life in defense of his country. Unfortunately, that part of the field was taken by the enemy soon after he fell, and whether they buried him, or his body

was interred by others, was never known, as his body was never recovered. This was a sad loss to his loving parents, who doted on him as an only son, and would have sacrificed anything to give him a christian burial. A beautiful monument has been erected to his memory in the cemetery at Pennington's Point. Major Yocum departed this life on the 22d day of October, 1874. His funeral was preached by the Rev. W. S. Campbell, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister, and his remains were consigned to the tomb at Pennington's Point, this county. His loss was deeply felt by a large circle of friends all over the county, as well as elsewhere.

William B. Pile was a settler of the year 1833. He resided here until 1838, when he removed to Macomb, where he resided many years. His wife, Hannah Boone Pile, nee Pennington, was a daughter of Stewart Pennington.

William Moore came to Pennington's Point in November, 1835, and located on section 31, where he bought 53 acres of land, on which he now resides. He was born in Monroe county, Kentucky, in 1802, and was reared in that county, and resided there, until coming to this county.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Below is given an account of the settlement and other facts necessary to give a proper representation to those who, while they were not pioneers in this township, have been active and prominent in the affairs of their township and county:

Stephen Blackstone is a native of Wisconsin, having been born on the 17th of

January, 1838, in Lafayette county, that state. In 1840, while he was still an infant, his parents removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and having purchased a quarter section of land in New Salem, of John Greenup, for some \$300, settled down to make their improvements. Stephen is the oldest child, and only son, of Beverly and Elizabeth (Blisset) Blackstone, having two sisters now living, one in Iowa and one in Nebraska. Beverly, the father, was born and reared in the state of New York, and the mother was a native of England, coming to the United States when but nine or ten years of age. Beverly Blackstone emigrated from New York to Wisconsin, about 1836 or 1837, and to McDonough county, Illinois, as above stated, where he died, January 2, 1861. Stephen Blackstone is one of the substantial farmers of the county, having followed that occupation all his life, and giving his whole attention to it. He has a fine farm of 640 acres, all finely improved. He has put in 2,200 rods of drain tile, and otherwise brought the place into a high state of cultivation, and takes a just pride in his place. He is largely engaged in raising and feeding stock, mostly cattle and hogs, a business which he commenced about 1860. He was elected, in the spring of 1885, to represent New Salem township on the board of supervisors. March 2, 1865, Stephen Blackstone and Mahala Smith, daughter of Reuben and Mary Smith, were united in matrimony. They have five children—Beverly, Lizzie, George, Nettie and Clara. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were natives of Kentucky, who came from their native state to McDonough

county, about the year 1848, and bought a farm near Bardolph, where Mrs. Smith still resides. Mr. Blackstone is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal church, having made a profession of faith during the winter of 1857-58. He stands very high in the community in which he lives, and is truly one of the representative men of the county, one of the bone and sinew that have helped build it up until it holds the place it does in the bright galaxy of counties of the state of Illinois.

James E. D. Hammer may properly be classed among the pioneers of this county, coming here in June, 1834. He found the country in its state of natural wildness, with few exceptions. The virgin soil was yet unwearyed by the plow. The nimble deer, thoughtless of danger, lightly bounded o'er the prairie, or contentedly grazed upon the succulent grasses of the plains. Mr. Hammer has witnessed the development of this country, and contributed his full share in effecting the transformation. He is a native of Tennessee, and was born in Washington county, April 28, 1809, his parents being Richard and Anna (Fisher) Hammer. When he was 10 years old the family removed to Monroe county, Kentucky, where in 1844 his father died, and his mother in 1854. In 1834, James E. D. left Kentucky and came to this county, locating on section 24, of Scotland township, where he built a house and commenced improvements. He broke and fenced 200 acres. In addition, he had 100 acres of timber land, a part of which was located on section 19. The home of his family was on the original farm in Scotland township un-

til 1845, when he removed to Pennington's Point, in New Salem township, and located on section 30. He was married in Monroe county, Kentucky, April 15, 1821, to Nancy Pennington, a daughter of Stewart and Jeremiah (Houser) Pennington. Her parents were both born in Tennessee, and came to McDonough county in the fall of 1830, and located on section 30, at what is called Pennington's Point, on the place now occupied by James Hammer. Stewart Pennington was born June 10, 1784, and died in this county September 20, 1859. Mrs. Stewart Pennington was born February 24, 1788, and died September 22, 1852. Mr. and Mrs. Hammer are the parents of nine children: U. J., Stewart Franklin, who married Margaret Harlan, and is now living in Linn county, Oregon; Jemima H., married to D. D. Woods, living in New Salem township; Richard McKenzie, married to Susan Bowles, living in Adair; William Jefferson, married to Louisa Woolley, residents of Crawford county Kansas; James, who died at the age of 25 years, September 19, 1866; Josiah Yancey, married to Mary Hall, and living at Pennington's Point; Lianda Jane, married to William Jones, living in Scotland township; David Taylor, who died at the age of 27 years, November 29, 1876, and who was the husband of Clarissa (Woods) Hammer; and Eva Virginia, the wife of Grow Hall, residents of Table Grove. Mr. Hammer now owns 200 acres of good land, 150 of which is under cultivation. He is a prominent example of what pluck, energy and perseverance can accomplish. Upon his arrival here he had but 75 cents in money. He cut

and split rails through the day and hauled them in the night. Mrs. Hammer has often related how, while engaged herself at the spinning wheel in the middle of the night, she has heard him throwing off rails along the fence line. Thus it appears how they toiled to make a start, yet by these very sacrifices they can now the more fully appreciate comfortable surroundings, and have the satisfaction of a home honestly won, a competence fairly gained. Many incidents of interest might be related, in connection with the settlement in those days. Mr. Hammer was a fine shot with the rifle, and one of the best deer hunters known to the settlement, and unlucky it was for the deer that came within range of his rifle. On one occasion during the winter of 1837-38 he had business in Macomb, and on his way there, arriving at "Kill Jordan," he forded the stream. About two hours afterward John Greenup, who was hauling pork for him, attempted to cross the same stream with a team, on the ice. This was a sudden turn from rainy weather to extreme cold, and Mr. Greenup actually crossed on the ice, where so recently Mr. Hammer had forded the stream. But the wagon and load broke through and froze fast, and had to be abandoned.

Josiah Yancey Hammer was born November 14, 1843, in Scotland township. He was brought up and received his schooling within half a mile of where he now resides. In 1862, he enlisted in the United States army in company C, of the 84th Illinois volunteer infantry and served until the close of the war. He participated in all the battles of the

army of the Cumberland, except Stone river. He was discharged at Springfield, June 22, 1865, returning home. He was here married October 23, 1866, to Mary C. Hall, daughter of Randolph and Almeda Hall. They have one child, Della A. He has 85 acres of land all under cultivation. He is a member of the Grand Army post, at Macomb, and has been township collector one year.

Alvah Clark is a native of Massachusetts, born in Franklin county, October 29, 1804. When he was 12 years old, his father emigrated to Chautauqua county, New York, where Alvah assisted him in clearing a farm which was heavily timbered. In 1840, Alvah Clark came to McDonough county and purchased the south half of section 3, New Salem township, where he has ever since resided. He was married in 1842, to Sarah Woods, a native of Chautauqua county, New York, born June 23, 1823. Their first home was a log cabin, in which they lived for a number of years. In 1876, Mr. Clark built the house which is their present residence. It is a commodious and comfortable structure and was erected at a cost of \$1,500. His barn was built in 1867, and cost \$1,200. His other improvements, including buildings and fences, are substantial and in good repair. He has nearly 800 rods of Osage hedge upon his farm, which is in a high state of cultivation. Mr. Clark has been an enterprising and industrious farmer, and is now in prosperous circumstances and reaping the reward of his past labors. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living—Antoinette, born November 30, 1843, now the wife of Evan Brown, of Prairie

City township; Anderson A., married to Martha Moore and living in Mound township; Ambrose, married to America J. Watson, and living in Marshall county, Iowa; Hiram, living with his father; Alvah J., married to E. R. McKinzey, and living in Mound township, and Elizabeth, wife of Samuel Biggs, of this township. Marion and Jonathan died in infancy. All of their children were born in the log cabin which is still standing and in a good state of preservation. Mr. Clark, is a democrat, politically, and has held the offices of road commissioner and school director several terms. He has always been held in high esteem in the community where he has been so long a resident, and is justly deserving of the respect in which he is held by all. He has taken an active interest in public affairs and is still an influential citizen. He was one of the judges of the first election ever held in New Salem township.

Joseph M. Leighty came from Pennsylvania, to McDonough county in 1856, settling then in Eldorado township, where he resided till 1865. In that year he removed to the northeast quarter of section 20, New Salem township. Two years later he moved to section 17 of the same township, where he lived one year; then returned to the northeast quarter of section 20, which he purchased, and has since that time continued to reside upon. He owns 160 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. He has a new, two-story frame dwelling house, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$1,400; also a tenant house, which cost \$330. Mr. Leighty spends all of his time in the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He was

born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1824. His early life was spent in his native state, and he was there married, in 1846, to Rebecca Harshman. Ten children have blest their union, six of whom are living—Daniel, William, Samuel, Leroy, George and Mary. Those deceased are Isaac, Lyman, and twins, who died in infancy. Mr. Leighty is an enterprising and worthy citizen. In politics is a republican.

William G. Wilkins is a native of this county, born in New Salem township, December 21, 1838. At the age of four years he went to live in Fulton county, with a man named William Ritter, with whom he remained until 24 years old. In February, 1863, he was married to Susannah Reedy, and the same year moved on the southeast quarter of section 15, New Salem township, where he has since resided. He also owns 30 acres on the northeast quarter of the same section. His farm is a valuable one and in a high state of cultivation. He has a large two-story frame house, built in 1872, at a cost of \$3,000. His barn and other farm buildings are of the best class. Mr. Wilkins has upon his place a fish pond in which he takes especial pride, having it stocked with German carp, which are in a flourishing condition from which he expects an abundant supply of fresh fish. He is engaged in general farming and is in a prosperous condition financially. The first car load of corn ever shipped from Adair over the then, Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis railroad, was shipped by Mr. Wilkins, also the first car load of rye. Mrs. Wilkins was born in Pickaway county, Ohio, and came with her parents

to Illinois in 1856. They have three children—Mary L., Orion R. and Uriah G. Mr. Wilkins is a member and trustee of the United Brethren church, also a trustee of Methodist Episcopal church at Adair. Politically, he supports the democratic party. Mr. Wilkins' parents were natives of England.

Lafayette Williams came to this county from Ohio, in 1854. He rented a farm in Eldorado township one year, then, in company with his brother, Washington Williams, purchased 212 acres of land in Bethel township. They improved the land and continued to reside in that township until the fall of 1862, when they sold out and dissolved partnership. The following spring, Lafayette Williams bought the place on which he now lives, located on the southwest quarter of section 15, New Salem township. In 1870, he again entered into partnership with his brother, and purchased the east half of the northwest quarter of section 9, New Salem township. In 1874, Lafayette sold his interest in this land, to his brother, Washington, and the following fall, bought the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16, of the same township. The latter place is in a high state of cultivation, well improved and fenced. It is now occupied by Mr. Williams' son-in-law, James Elwell. His home farm is also a valuable one and splendidly improved. Lafayette Williams was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 30, 1824. His wife, formerly Emily S. Dailey, was born in the same county, November 24, 1833. They have had seven children, five of whom are now living—Virge, born September 23, 1857, now married to James Elwell;

Lucy E., widow of George Pile, born May 1, 1861; Hattie J., born October 11, 1863; Mary, born August 10, 1868; and Lotta A., born March 1, 1871. Those deceased are—Washington, born March 20, 1853, and Ellsworth, born April 6, 1866. All of the children were born in McDonough county, except Washington who was born in Hocking county, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the Methodist Episcopal church, of which he is a trustee. He is a republican in politics, a successful farmer and a good citizen.

Thomas Seaburn is a son of Jacob and Mary (Megrady) Seaburn. Jacob Seaburn was born in Berkeley county, Virginia, October 22, 1791, and was a soldier in the war of 1812. He was married in February 1823, in Ross county, Ohio, and had a family of seven children, five of whom reached maturity. His wife was born in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, November 29, 1793, and now lives with her son, George Seaburn, in New Salem township, McDonough county, Illinois. Jacob Seaburn, died January 29, 1878, near Table Grove, Fulton county. Thomas Seaburn was born August 24, 1830, in Ross county, Ohio. He removed with his parents, to Table Grove, Fulton county, in the fall of 1843. In 1851; he returned, in company with two others, to Ross county, Ohio, for a visit. They traveled on horseback the entire distance, and did not cross a railroad. In the spring of 1852, he was employed by a Mr. John Entrekin, an extensive cattle dealer of Pickaway county, Ohio, to drive a herd of 108 fat cattle, he having entire control of them, from that

county to Philadelphia. He was on the road 52 days, riding the same horse on which he had started from his home in Table Grove, Illinois, and delivered the cattle safely at their destination. He returned to Table Grove, in the fall of the same year, and in 1853, bought the northwest quarter of section 22, New Salem township, paying for the same, money borrowed, at 10 per cent. In September, 1854, he had a severe attack of typhoid fever, in consequence of which he was confined to his bed the entire winter following. In April, 1855, he was recovered sufficiently to get about on crutches, and growing gradually stronger, was able during the summer to walk with the aid of a cane. He has never fully recovered, however, from the effects of that illness. On the 21st day of February, 1860, he was married to Annie E. Johnston, a daughter of David and Sarah (Day) Johnston, of Pike county, Illinois, of whom, the former was born July 13, 1798, in Wythe county, Virginia, and died in September, 1879; the latter, a native of Grayson county, Kentucky, was born in 1801, and died in September 1865, in Perry, Pike county, Illinois. David Johnston was surveyor of that county for a number of years. Mr. and Mrs. Seaburn went to house-keeping March 13, 1860, upon his farm in New Salem township, where they have ever since resided. Five children have been born to them, all of whom are now living—Mary Luella, born September 22, 1861, now the wife of J. Bird Woods, of New Salem township; Johnston S., born June 3, 1864, was married to Sallie Baker, of Jacksonville, Illinois, and now living in Macomb;

Frank T., born March 24, 1867, now at home with his parents, and Jessie May and Edwin J., twins, born August 20, 1875. Mr. Seaburn's residence is a handsome and commodious structure, erected in 1884, at a cost of \$3,000. His barn and other improvements, are very good, and his farm is one of the best tiled farms in the township. He has upon his place, a large amount of Osage hedge, also a grove of cottonwood trees planted in 1868. He is engaged extensively in feeding stock, also carries on general farming, and is a thorough going farmer, everything about his place indicating thrift and comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Seaburn are members of the Christian church. Mr. Seaburn is a staunch supporter of the republican party, and a prohibitionist, and an earnest advocate of woman's rights. He is one of the leading citizens of New Salem township.

Isaac Holley, of New Salem township, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Stockwell) Holley, natives of Virginia. Isaac was born March 29, 1839, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was reared upon a farm where he remained until 18 years old. He then left home, still following farming. January 17, 1864, he started west, coming to Ottawa, LaSalle county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming one year. In the spring of 1865, he came to McDonough county, and lived for one year on a farm in New Salem township, which he rented of T. F. Randolph. He then moved to Fulton county, and remained until the spring of 1867, working by the month on the farm of J. D. Powell. At that date he returned to this county and bought 80

acres of land in Bethel township, which he sold the following year, and purchased his present farm. The latter comprises the east half of the northeast quarter of section 17, New Salem township. He has a convenient and comfortable dwelling, also, good stables, sheds, and other farm buildings. The land is highly cultivated and well fenced. He has about 100 rods of Osage orange hedge, which is in good condition and well kept. Mr. Holley was married January 14, 1869, to Lorinda Brundage, and by this union has had eight children, five of whom are living—Ellsworth E., born November 10, 1869; Nicholas T., born November 10, 1872; Mary F., born October 14, 1876; Olive M., born October 7, 1878; and Edward E., born October 11, 1883. Mrs. Holley was born November 30, 1846, and is the daughter of John and Lucy A. (McClure) Brundage, residents of this county. Mr. Holley devotes his time entirely to the cultivation and improvement of his farm. He is democratic in politics and has served six years as director of school district No. 4, New Salem township.

Lycurgus Merrell came to this county in 1854, and went to live with Henry S. Leighty. He is a native of Ohio, and at the time of coming here, was 10 years old. He remained with Mr. Leighty until 1879. He was married February 15, of that year, to Vadie J. Walker. He lived, after marriage, in Eldorado township seven months, then moved to H. S. Leighty's farm where he lived two years. He then, in 1881, purchased his present home which is located on the northwest quarter of section 9, New Salem township. He has a valuable

farm and good improvements. His business is general farming. Mr. and Mrs. Merrell have had two children born to them—Earl Preston, born January 8, 1882, and Edie, who was born January 8, 1880, and died February 22, 1881. Mr. Merrell is a republican in politics, and a good citizen.

Joseph E. Porter, one of the leading citizens of New Salem township, is of the seventh generation from John Porter, who was born in Dorsetshire, England, in the year 1596, and emigrated to America in 1635. The father of Joseph E. was Noah Porter, who was born in Wendell, Franklin county, Massachusetts, September 26, 1792. He (Noah) was married in 1815, to Nabby Comins, of Wendell. They settled upon a farm in their native town, and eleven children were born to them, nine sons and two daughters. One son and one daughter died in childhood. The others lived to reach maturity. Noah Porter, in order to give his children advantages for obtaining a good education, sold his farm in Wendell, and purchased another in New Salem, also in Franklin county. It was at the academy in that town that his eight sons and one daughter fitted themselves for teaching, in which occupation they all subsequently engaged. The eldest son, Elijah, has since held important offices in the town where he resided. Another son has been twice elected to the state senate of New Hampshire, and has occupied the position of cashier of the Cheshire National Bank, for more than 30 years. Joseph E. Porter, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wendell, Franklin county, Massachusetts, July 9, 1821. He resided

with his parents until 21 years old, and in his youth was engaged in teaching during the winter, farming in the summer, and attending school in the spring and fall seasons. September 14, 1842, he was married to Susan M. Cogswell, daughter of Jonathan and Lydia Cogswell, of New Salem, Massachusetts, natives of Lunenburg, in the same state. Jonathan Cogswell was born May 13, 1792. His wife, formerly Lydia Boynton, was born October 22, 1791. Their marriage took place October 19, 1816. In 1844 Mr. Porter moved to Framingham, twenty miles west of Boston, where he worked for \$14 per month, continuing eight months, and during the winter cut cord wood for fifty cents per cord. In 1848 he returned to New Salem, and purchased a farm on which he lived till 1856. In that year he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in New Salem township, where he now resides, purchasing then his present place, of J. H. Baker. It comprises the southwest quarter of section 4. It was then wholly unimproved. He now has a finely improved and highly cultivated farm. His residence, barn and other buildings are substantial, commodious, and models of convenience, and his place is altogether one of the most desirable in the township. Mr. Porter was formerly a whig in politics, but since the organization of the republican party, has been identified with its interests. His eldest son was attending Abingdon college when President Lincoln called for 100-day volunteers. He responded by enlisting, and was killed while in the service, at Memphis, Tennessee. Mr. Porter has been a professing christian

since 1844, when he united with the Congregational church at Framingham, Massachusetts. On coming to this county, he became a member of the Presbyterian church at Bardolph. His present church connection is with the Congregational church at Macomb. He has, since his residence here, been much of the time in office, holding the position of county supervisor three times, justice of the peace six years, and school trustee 15 years. When McDonough county was divided into township organizations, Mr. Porter's brothers gave the name to New Salem township, in honor of the town where they were brought up—New Salem, Massachusetts. Noah Porter died October 8, 1855, in this township, while on a visit to his sons. His remains were taken back to Wendell, Massachusetts, and laid to rest in the cemetery where four generations of his ancestors are sleeping side by side. His widow, Nabby Porter, survived till January 4, 1868.

• Robert G. Rutledge owns and resides upon a farm located on the northeast quarter of section 3, New Salem township. He purchased the place and settled here in 1853, and now has an excellent farm with good and comfortable improvements. Mr. Rutledge was born May 2, 1821, in Greenbrier county, West Virginia. He resided with his parents until 32 years of age. He was then married to Elizabeth A. Portlock, who was born January 30, 1833. This marriage took place November 18, 1852. Seven children have blessed their union, three of whom are living—Jasper, born July 31, 1858, living with his parents; Jane V., born January 13, 1863; married

to Charles C. Effland; and Amanda E., born July 24, 1865, living with her parents. Those deceased are—Mary M., born July 30, 1854, and died October 2, 1855; Stephen A., born February 14, 1860, and died March 11, 1862; Lillian E., born January 20, 1869, and died September 25, 1870; and Maria F., born March 3, 1856, and died May 4, 1875. Mr. and Mrs. Rutledge have, for years, been members of the United Brethren church at Pilot Grove. He has served as steward of that church for the past 10 years. In politics, he is a democrat.

Isaac Opp, an early settler of McDonough county, was born in 1822, in Milton, Northumberland county, Pennsylvania. In 1837, he emigrated with his mother and step-father, and eight brothers and sisters, to Wooster, Wayne county, Ohio. He obtained his education in the common schools of Milton and Wooster. In the spring of 1842, he removed with the family to Stephenson county, Illinois, and the same year visited this county. Two years later, (1844) he went to Fulton county, where he remained, living with his brother-in-law, Jacob Ritter, until May 3, 1846, at which time he was married to Mary Ann Crowell, a daughter of Charles and Priscilla (Fowler) Crowell. Charles Crowell was a native of Connecticut, and his wife, of Virginia. They were married in 1825, and reared a family of seven children, five of whom are now living. They moved to Fulton county, in 1844, and there Mr. Crowell soon after died, at the age of 39 years. His widow, Priscilla, survived until 1876, when she died, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Opp,

in New Salem township, McDonough county. Mr. and Mrs. Opp have had five children born to them, four of whom are living—Charles Edwin, Mary Lovina, Clara Annetta and Austin Albinus. Their eldest child, a daughter, died in infancy. Mr. Opp settled where he now resides, one and a half miles southeast of Adair, on section 23, New Salem township, about the year 1865. He has an excellent farm, containing 133 acres, but not all in a body, which is all cultivated. In religious belief, he inclines strongly to the Christian faith, and in politics, is a staunch supporter of the democratic party.

James Harris is a native of this county, and was born in Eldorado township, December 8, 1834. He lived with his parents until 21 years old, following the various occupations incident to farm life, handling stock, and also, meanwhile, teaching school a number of years. He was married January 21, 1864, to Ella E. Wall, in Missouri, where he taught school two years, then returned to Illinois, and engaged in farming in this county and New Salem township, until 1865, when he went south and raised cotton for two seasons. In 1868, he went to the state of Texas, and was there and in Kansas in the cattle business three years. He then came back to his farm in New Salem township, on section 12, and engaged in general farming and dealing in stock for six years, then removed to the farm he now occupies, the west half of the northeast quarter of section 24. This place is well improved, and its condition marks the thrift and enterprise of its owner. In addition to his home farm, he owns the west half of

section 25, 94 acres on the northwest quarter of section 24, the northwest quarter of section 12, and 250 acres on section 30, of Farmers township, Fulton county. He also has considerable timber land in different localities. The father of Mr. Harris was born in Cayuga county, New York, May 5, 1806, and died January 10, 1868, on the place now owned by the subject of this sketch. His mother was born in Madison county, New York, September 27, 1806, and is still living with her son James. They were early settlers in the state, having emigrated from the east in 1832. His wife, Ella E. Wall, was born September 26, 1841, and died January 11, 1868. They had one child born to them June 6, 1865, named Daniel O. Mr. Harris is a live, energetic farmer, and deals to a considerable extent in stock.

William Carlin, deceased, a former resident of New Salem township, was born May 12, 1807, in county Derry, Ireland, and was one of a family of eight children. At the early age of 12 years he learned the trade of linen weaver, which he followed during the winter seasons, working upon a farm in the summer, from that time until the spring of 1844. He then sailed for America, in the ship City of Berlin. After an ocean voyage of nine weeks and three days, prolonged on account of rough weather, he landed in Philadelphia, June 3d. He engaged at his trade in that city, with a brother, Thomas Carlin, who had preceded him to America. The trade of weaving was then a lucrative one, particularly the weaving of carpets and suspenders. November 2, 1847, William Carlin was

united in marriage with Eliza Dougherty, and in October, of the following year, removed to Farmers township, Fulton county, Illinois, where he resided nine years. In March, 1857, he came to McDonough county, and located on the northwest quarter of section 25. New Salem township. Here, on account of an imperfect deed, he was compelled to pay twice for his land. He lived upon section 25, until his death, August 19, 1884. All of his children were with him during his last illness. For 20 years previous to his death, Mr. Carlin had not been engaged in laborious farm work, having given his sons entire charge of the business. He devoted his time to gardening and bee culture, making a successful business of the latter, and always having from 60 to 100 colonies. Mrs. Eliza Carlin was born in Londonderry, Ireland, March 14, 1825. She was left an orphan, at an early age, and came to America in the fall of 1843, crossing the ocean in the ship *Britannia*, and landing at Philadelphia, where she resided until after her marriage. She died, after 37-years of wedded life, April 8, 1884, four months previous to the death of her husband. Both are buried in the Catholic cemetery at Macomb. They reared a family of nine children—James J., born August 12, 1848, in Philadelphia; William H., born March 25, 1850; Angeline C., born February 11, 1852; Margaret J., born August 18, 1854; Alexander, born June 27, 1856, in Farmers township, Fulton county, Illinois; Amanda J., born June 24, 1858; John E., born February 2, 1860; Stephen M., born December 13, 1863, and Eliza R., born August 2, 1867, in New Salem

township. Of these, William H. and Alexander are deceased; the former died February 8, 1873, and is buried in Barker's cemetery, Fulton county, and the latter died May 29, 1871, and is buried in the Catholic cemetery at Macomb. Angeline C., the only one married, is the wife of Robert F. Parks. They have two children, Mary and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin were zealous Catholics, and reared their family in that faith. Politically, he was a staunch democrat. His charities were equalled only by those of his wife. From the peculiar location of their residence, giving for charity was almost an every day occurrence, and of the many who asked, none ever left their door hungry. They left this earth without an enemy, their rule of action having always been, "do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

John F. Miner is a native of Indiana, and was born in Jefferson county, September 22, 1820. His home was with his parents until he was 17 years old, when he lived for three years with his brother William. He was married, December 23, 1841, to Susannah Ward, who was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Butler county, August 7, 1819. By that marriage there were 11 children, all of whom are living—Eliza J., born May 13, 1843, and married to Wilford Boyer, now living in this county; George G., born February 6, 1845, and married to Susan Bossart, now living in this county; Martha A., born September 19, 1846, now the wife of Hiram Ritter and living in Fulton county; John F., Jr., born January 25, 1849, and married to Elizabeth Ritter, now living in this

county; Charles H., born November 28, 1850, married to Florence A. Cadwallader, and now living in this county; James E., born December 19, 1852, and married to Ancieville A. Meredith, who died August 28, 1883; Mary G., born November 19, 1854, now the wife of Smith Barker, and living in this county; Susannah N., born December 16, 1856, now the wife of Charles Mullen, and residing in this county; Parkhurst W., born December 5, 1858, married to Florence L. Randolph, and living in Fulton county; Anna E., born November 27, 1860, now the wife of William R. Swango, living in this county; and William A., born April 8, 1863, now living with his parents. Mr. Miner's parents were natives of Pennsylvania, and those of Mrs. Miner came from New Jersey. Mr. Miner bought the farm he now occupies, in 1847. It is located on section 13, New Salem township. His place is well improved, and is adorned with a handsome brick residence, 37x30, two stories high, erected at a cost of \$10,000; the other buildings on the premises are also in good condition. A glance at this farm shows that its owner must be a man of thrift and enterprise. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are members of the Baptist church. Politically, Mr. Miner is a democrat.

Christopher Wetsel settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1859. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 28, New Salem township, and contains 80 acres. He has continued to reside here since that time, with the exception of three years spent in the army. Mr. Wetsel owns also 40 acres on section 27, this township. His land is in a high

state of cultivation, and his improvements of a good description, including a large and comfortable dwelling, built in 1883, stables, sheds, corn cribs, etc. He has upon his place a good orchard, containing various kinds of fruit trees. He has also a large amount of Osage hedge in fine condition. His time is devoted wholly to the care and cultivation of his farm. Christopher Wetsel was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 14, 1831. He remained there with his parents, George and Sally (Nebergall) Wetsel, until he reached the age of 14, then, with them, emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, and lived 18 months on a farm rented of W. B. Wright; then removed to another farm in the same county, owned by Hiram Harris. They remained on the latter place six years, and during that time Christopher attained his majority and went to work for himself. He began by breaking prairie with an ox team, which he followed two seasons, working during the winter at any employment that would bring him an honest dollar. On October 20, 1853, he was married to Mary E. Ellwell, and the following spring, rented a farm in Fulton county of J. McFadden, raised one crop, then rented, of John Chambers, another farm in the same township. One year later he rented and moved to the farm of John Harris, in McDonough county, where he remained until his removal to his present home, in 1859. August 7, 1862, Mr. Wetsel enlisted in company F, of the 84th Illinois infantry, and served 2 years and 10 months. He was mustered out and discharged at Camp Harker, Nashville, Tennessee. He participated in all of the engagements of his regi-

ment, except those at Perryville, Kentucky and Stone river, Tennessee. Mr. and Mrs. Wetsel have had five children, only two of whom are now living—Martha F., born May 2, 1856, now married to George Leighty, of this township, and Hettie F., born January 10, 1867. Those deceased are—Eliza J., born October 28, 1854; Mary E., born January 8, 1861; and Nora E., born December 25, 1869. Mr. Wetsel has been a consistent member of the United Brethren church for nearly 35 years, and has been parsonage trustee and class steward since 1865. Mrs. Wetsel joined that church in 1858, and still holds a membership. Mr. and Mrs. Wetsel, at the time of coming to this county, were in very limited circumstances, but are now, owing to their own energy and industry, in possession of a competency. Mr. Wetsel belongs to a long-lived family. He is one of a family of 10 children, 7 sons and 3 daughters, all of whom are living. Both of his parents are still enjoying life. His father was born in 1808, and his mother in 1810.

John W. Swango owns and occupies a farm of 120 acres, on the northeast quarter of section 21, New Salem township. The land is in a good state of cultivation and his improvements valuable. He has a neat and comfortable residence, 24x28 feet, erected at a cost of \$1,100. His stabling, sheds, etc., are ample and convenient for the accommodation of stock. He makes a business of general farming. Mr. Swango was born October 25, 1860, in New Salem township, McDonough county, Illinois. January 14, 1883, he was united in marriage with Ella Hodgen, also a native of New Salem

township, born January 14, 1863. They have one child—Clyde Ray, born January 7, 1884.

Eli Ellwell, deceased, was a native of Ohio, born February 13, 1827. He emigrated to Illinois in 1845, and March 1, 1849, was married to Mary A. McKee. She was born June 29, 1828, in Sangamon county, Illinois. They had seven children, four of whom are living, namely—Jonathan D. born May 16, 1850, and now married to Adelia Silvernail, and lives on the farm with his mother; James M., born February 1, 1852, now married to Virge Williams, and living in this county; Julia E., born February 10, 1854, now the wife of John Dickey, and living in Kansas; Malissa G., born December 11, 1861, now the wife of Willis Wetsel, and living in Beardstown, Illinois. The three deceased were—Mary E., born June 16, 1856, died August 7, 1856; Frances E., born September 7, 1859, died January 15, 1861; and Thomas, born July 23, 1857, died October 10, 1878. Mrs. Ellwell's father is James McKee, who was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, in 1803, and is now living in Missouri. Her mother was Elizabeth (Plastens) McKee and was born in Ohio in 1805, and is still living. The subject of this sketch enlisted in the army of the United States August 7, 1862, in company F, 84th Illinois volunteer infantry, and was killed on the 30th day of December, 1862. He was buried in the Foster burying ground, of Eldorado township. The farm, located on section 35, consists of 80 acres of well improved land and is now owned by Mrs. Ellwell.

David Nebergall, a prominent farmer of New Salem township, is a native of

Augusta county, Virginia, born September 12, 1805. His father was a farmer, and David was reared to that occupation, obtaining his education in the common schools. He lived with his parents until 23 years old, then, April 19, 1827, was married to Mary A. Switzer, daughter of John and Catherine (Fateley) Switzer. She was born March 4, 1804, and died April 1, 1879. Mr. Nebergall emigrated to Illinois, about the year 1846, coming with teams, and for five years lived upon a farm rented of Rev. George Rutledge. In March, 1851, he purchased and moved to the farm on which he now lives, comprising the southeast quarter of section 12, New Salem township. It is now a highly desirable place, well improved and in a good state of cultivation. He owns, also, 42 acres of timber land in Fulton county, 30 acres on section 27, Harris township, and 12 acres in Farmers' township, also in that county. Mr. Nebergall is a member of the United Brethren church, at Pilot Grove, of which he has acted as steward for a number of years. His wife was also a member of that church, and a consistent christian woman. He is in politics, a republican. Mr. and Mrs. Nebergall, had 13 children born to them, nine of whom are still living—Philip, born January 9, 1828, was married May 10, 1849, to Mary A. Hall, and living in Fulton county; Amy E., born March 20, 1830, married to Jacob Switzer, April 12, 1849, also living in Fulton county; Margaret F., born August 6, 1831, married to Andrew Pontious, April 15, 1851, living in Iowa; Mary J., born January 2, 1834, married to John Switzer, April 6, 1853; the latter was a member of company G, of the 103d Ill-

inois infantry, and died in 1863, while in the service at Vicksburg. His widow has since been married to Jacob Goff, and now lives in Fulton county. William H., born September 5, 1836, married March 20, 1861, to Martha M. Hartford, living in this township; Reuben J., born August 6, 1833, married April 9, 1870, to Etta Carter, living in Fulton county; Martha C., born August 13, 1841, married April 5, 1881, to Henry Schroder, of Fulton county; Sarah M., born November 6, 1843, living at home with her father; Rebecca E., born March 4, 1849, married to John Wilson, March 6, 1871, living in New Salem township. Joseph White, an adopted son of Mr. Nebergall, was born October 8, 1855, and married February 5, 1876, to Mary Rutledge, and is now living in this county. The deceased children of Mr. and Mrs. Nebergall, are—Sarah W., born February 20, 1829, and died July 13, 1830; John Switzer, born September 6, 1832, and died August 13, 1834; and Jacob, born February 26, 1835, and died June 11, 1850.

C. P. McDonald moved to his present residence on the southwest quarter of section 11, New Salem township, in March, 1857. He owns 160 acres of excellent land, in a good state of cultivation. His residence is a fine one, erected in 1882, costing \$2,100. His barn and other improvements are of the best class. He has upon his farm a small lake, which was made in 1880, and first stocked with catfish and suckers; these, in 1883, were seined out, and the lake was stocked with German carp, which are now in a flourishing condition, some of them weighing three and four pounds each. Mr. Mc-

Donald was born December 16, 1830, in the state of Ohio, where he remained, living with his parents, until 19 years of age. He then went to work by the month for a man named Blodgett Smith, with whom he continued one year, receiving for his services \$8 per month. He emigrated to Illinois in 1849, and worked for six months on the farm of Charles Ross, for \$12 per month. In 1851 he rented, of Charles Ross and Jacob Ritter, 60 acres of land, but on account of a wet season, failed to raise a crop. The following fall he rented a farm of Daniel Harris, and lived upon the same five years. He was married, February 12, 1852, to Lucy Ann Hollar, who was born January 19, 1835. Eleven children have blessed their union, seven of whom are living—Alexander, born December 18, 1852, married February 20, 1879, to Mary Overmiller, and living in Kansas; William H., born June 21, 1855, married to Lida Morris, March 10, 1883, also living in Kansas; Uriah, born October 14, 1860, married October 4, 1882, to Emma Burrows, living in New Salem township; Perry A., born April 3, 1865, living in Clay county, Nebraska; Anna M., born October 12, 1867, living with her parents; Orion P., born April 24, 1870, and Isaac N., born November 24, 1872, also living with their parents. Those deceased are Abner, born February 15, 1858, and died March 4, of the same year; Lydia Ann, born in October, 1862, and died in 1863; two other children died in infancy. Mrs. McDonald died February 28, 1875. Mr. McDonald was again married to Mrs. Martha Switzer, widow of John Switzer. By this union three children were born—James F., born October 26, 1876; John

Emmet, born March 22, 1880; and Manford, born August 13, 1882. Mrs. McDonald has one child by her former marriage—Chauncey Switzer, born May 27, 1867, and now living in Fulton county. The present Mrs. McDonald is a daughter of James and Jane (Livingston) Litchfield, and was born February 20, 1845. Mr. McDonald came to this county with \$5, the sum total of his worldly wealth, but is now in possession of a comfortable fortune.

James Burchett was born in Surrey, England, February 12, 1813. He remained with his parents in his native country until 1833. In that year he attained his majority, and started, on a sailing vessel, for America. He landed in New York after a nine weeks' voyage, and from there went to Upper Canada, where he lived two years. He was married there, in 1834, to Martha Mansfield, and the following year removed to Fulton county, Illinois, and for seven years lived upon a rented farm. He then purchased 53 acres of land in Farmers' township of the same county, improved and lived upon it about two years, then sold out and moved to McDonough county. He purchased, then, 40 acres of land on section 3; also the place on which he now lives, comprising the southeast quarter of section 2, New Salem township. In addition to the above he now owns another quarter adjoining it on the southeast; also 80 acres on the northeast quarter of the same section, and 40 acres on section 11. He owns in Fulton county 80 acres, partly improved and part timber, located in Farmers' township, on section 6. He has fine improvements upon the farm where he resides, includ-

ing his residence, barn and other buildings. His other farms are also well improved. He has, altogether, about seven miles of Osage hedge and 700 rods of drain tile. He is an energetic and thorough-going farmer, everything about his place indicating thrift and comfort. Mrs. Burchett died in 1842, and the following year Mr. Burchett married Lucy Woods. He had, by his first marriage, four children, all of whom are deceased. By the latter union, five children were born, four of whom are now living.

L. M. Williams came to McDonough county with his parents in 1855, since which time he has been a resident here. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 18, 1851, and resided with his parents until 25 years of age. October 25, 1876, he was united in marriage with Dora Adcock, daughter of Thomas and Ann (Hall) Adcock. After marriage, Mr. Williams rented the east half of the northwest quarter of section 9, New Salem township, and lived upon the same six years. He then purchased his father's farm, for which he paid \$4,500, and which is still his residence. He has a valuable and well cultivated farm with good improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Williams have had two children born to them—Walter, born January 24, 1878, and died in infancy, and Clarence R., born October 14, 1883. Mr. Williams is a member and steward of the Methodist Episcopal church at Adair. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Christian church. He is a man of good education and politically, a supporter of the republican party.

George W. Thomas is a native of Pickaway county, Ohio, and was born

May 25, 1834. He was married to Nancy E. (Mitchell) September 15, 1868. They have had six children, five of whom are living, and one is dead, as follows—Otis, born June 6, 1869, living at home with his parents; Lena L., born September 1, 1870; Howard and Truman, twins, born December 22, 1873; George W., born August 9, 1876, and Cora, born December 20, 1879. Truman died January 22, 1884. Mr. Thomas remained at home with his parents until 21 years old. He came to Illinois in 1857, and hired out to Justice Kinne, of Fulton county, to work on a farm by the month. In 1858, he went back to his native state, and brought thither his mother and her family. In June, 1861, he enlisted in the army of the United States, in company H, 28th Illinois volunteer infantry, and remained in the service four years and eight months. He was first corporal of the company for three years. He was always ready for duty, and participated in all the engagements of his regiment, and was not wounded, except at Spanish Fort, where he was hit by a piece of shell, but not seriously injured. He was at one time put in command of his company on detailed service, and made a successful raid, losing one man in a lively little skirmish, was out four days, and proved himself competent to fill the position to which he had been assigned. His father was a native of Maryland, and died in Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1858. The parents of Mrs. Thomas were John and Phoebe A. (Britt) Mitchell. The former was born in Greene county, Pennsylvania, January 27, 1799, and is still living. The latter was born in Virginia, May 7, 1800, and died in this

county, October 17, 1880. They emigrated from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1835, thence to Illinois, in 1858. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas are both members of the Methodist Episcopal church at Adair, and he is the class leader of that organization. Politically, he is a republican. He has held the office of collector one term, in Scotland township, and is a christian gentleman.

George Bateson, a farmer of New Salem township, was born in Perry county, Ohio, in 1849, came to this state in 1855, and here followed farming until 1864, when he enlisted in the United States army, in company A, 28th Illinois volunteer infantry. He served 18 months, and was mustered out at Brownsville, Texas. He then came back to this state and resumed farming, which business he has since continued. His father was a native of Maryland, born in 1796, and died June 20, 1878, in Fulton county. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania; was born in 1815, and died in Fulton county in 1878. Mr. Bateson has a good common school education, belongs to the republican party, and is a good citizen.

Lewis J. Bateson, a resident of New Salem township, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Perry county, January 28, 1838. He came to this state in the fall of 1855, and has always made farming a business. He was married March 29, 1866, to Lucinda Ewing, who was born June 15, 1835, and died July 8, 1881. They were the parents of two children—Carrie E., born February 2, 1869, and Croton S., born August 19, 1871. Mr. Bateson enlisted in the army of the United States for the suppression of the

rebellion, March 22, 1862, in company F, 61st Illinois volunteer infantry. He was a corporal for 11 months, and then discharged on a surgeon's certificate of disability. Recovering somewhat from his ill-health, he re-enlisted in the 151st regiment, served one year, and was then, at the close of the war, mustered out at Columbus, Georgia. He then came back to Illinois, and has since followed farming. He has been connected with the M. E. church since he was 19 years old. Politically, he belongs to the republican party.

George Seaburn, one of the farmers of New Salem township, is a native of Ohio, and was born March 14, 1828. He was brought up on a farm and lived on the old homestead with his parents, assisting in the various duties and employments incident to farm life, until 22 years old. August 11, 1850, the important event of his marriage occurred to Sarah M. Kerr. She is a native of Virginia, born in Augusta county, March 17, 1833. They have had born to them seven children, four of whom are now living—Mary J., born July 3, 1851, was married to Peter Dougherty, October 3, 1872, living in this county; Florence E., born October 8, 1855, was married to Samuel Leighty, December 19, 1875, living in Adair; Lizzie K., born October 15, 1865, living at home; Bessie B., born August 15, 1873, living at home; George A., born September 28, 1853, died December 14, 1854; John H., born May 8, 1859, died July 5, 1861; Johnston, born May 3, 1863, died May 13, 1864. His first settlement in New Salem township, bears date in 1851, and he first located on section 25. On the 28th day of March,

1853, he started across the plains for California, with an ox-team, and arrived there August 26, of that year. He remained in California until June of the following year, then started for Illinois, and was found again at home June 30, 1854, making the trip by steamer. He there bought and removed to the farm he now occupies, which is the northeast quarter of section 26. This place is well improved, well fenced and under a good state of cultivation, making a good farm and a desirable home. Mr. Seaburn enlisted in the Union army, August 7, 1862, in company F, 84th Illinois volunteer infantry, and served with that regiment until May 1, 1863, when he was run over by a mule team and crippled, in consequence of which he was taken to the field hospital. He yet suffers from the effects of the injury received at that time. On the 1st day of July, 1863, he was transferred to the veteran relief corps, and sent with a company to Louisville, Kentucky, as that place was threatened by John Morgan. They were successful in keeping him out of the city, and Mr. Seaburn was then sent to the state of New York, to assist in enforcing the draft; from there he was sent to Chicago, and thence December 3, 1863, to Rock Island, to guard prisoners. He remained at that place until June 30, 1864, when he was honorably discharged and returned home. Mrs. Seaburn came to this state in September, 1835. Her father, Amaziah Kerr, was born in Virginia, June 2, 1798, and died in this county, June 23, 1878. Her mother was likewise a native of Virginia, born February 28, 1808, and died in this state August 27, 1866. Mr. and Mrs. Seaburn are both

members of the Christian church. Mr. Seaburn, politically, affiliates with the republican party, is a man of good sound judgment, and stands well among the citizens of this county.

George T. Harlan was born December 29, 1827, in Monroe county Kentucky, and in 1834, removed with his parents, Wesley and Nancy (Greenup) Harlan, to McDonough county, Illinois. He assisted his father in improving the farm in Industry township, located on section 1. December 25, 1856, he was united in marriage with Talitha C. Yocum, who was born October 17, 1832, a daughter of Major Stephen and Mary (Dorris) Yocum, who settled near Pennington's Point in 1833. Mr. Harlan settled at the time of his marriage, upon a farm located on the south half of section 31, New Salem township, where he still resides. They are the parents of 11 children, seven of whom are now living, four having died in infancy—Leroy P., the eldest now living, was married March 31, 1881, to Emma Chadderdon, and has one child. They are living on the farm settled by his grandfather Harlan. The children living at home are—Emma, James F., Ambrose S., Inez, Julia and Alma.

Marcellus Herndon, a farmer of New Salem township, is a native of this county, having been born in Scotland township, November 1, 1858. He was brought up and received his education in his native township. His parents are residents of Adair, where his father is a prominent merchant. Marcellus was married October 31, 1878, to Lizzie Rexroat, daughter of Hasting and Patsy (Riggins) Rexroat. Her father was a prominent

farmer of Scotland township. They are the parents of two children—Archie and Willie. Mr. Herndon has 120 acres of land, 35 of which is under cultivation. He is engaged in general farming, paying some attention to stock raising.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following statistics relative to the schools of New Salem township, have been gleaned from the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the year ending June 30, 1884: New Salem has 10 schools, none of which are graded. There are 359 children of school age within her boundaries, over 300 of whom are enrolled in the schools, $8\frac{1}{2}$ being the average number of months taught during the year. There are 10 school buildings in New Salem, all of which are frame. The salaries paid teachers are very liberal, the highest monthly wages received by any male teacher being \$53, while the lowest was \$30 dollars per month. The largest monthly salary paid female teachers was \$40, \$18 being the lowest. The estimated value of school property was \$6,400, with a district tax levy of \$3,500. At the time of the last report there was a bonded indebtedness in the district township of \$500. But one district in the township had a library, and it contained 40 volumes.

The first school house in New Salem township, was a log cabin, erected in 1837, on the northeast corner of section 30. Its first teacher was Martha Campbell, a sister of James and Nelson Campbell. She afterward became the second wife of John Milton Walker.

The school house in district No. 1 was built in 1858. The first directors were:

David Nebergall, James Burchett and Jesse Carnahan. The first teacher was William Harris. The directors for 1885 are: C. P. McDonald, William Ritter and William Hefner. Elizabeth Hall is the teacher. The building in use is situated at the northeast corner of section 11. It was erected at a cost of \$400.

District No. 2—A school house was moved to the present site in 1858. A new building, one with all the modern improvements, was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,450. It is 24x36. It is located on the southeast corner of section 4. The first directors were: A. Hanson, Robert Rutledge and James Partlock. The present directors are: William E. Lance, George E. Porter and David Coyner. The first teacher was Susan Little. Mary M. Kirkpatrick is the present teacher.

District No. 3.—The first school house in this district was erected in 1855. The present building was put up in 1883, at a cost of \$1,200. It is located on the southeast corner of section 6. The first directors were: J. B. Wood, W. L. Ritter and Henry Sinnitt. The first teacher was Emma Bethel. Flora Mann is the present teacher.

District No. 5, Reedyville.—About the year 1855, a log house was moved from Fulton county and placed on the northeast corner of section 22, now owned by Emory Lowens. In this building four terms of school were taught, by the following teachers: R. C. Porter, William Hammond, Allen Yapple and Elizabeth Miller. On the districts of the township being divided, in 1857, the school was discontinued, and the log house sold at public auction for \$20.

A new school building was erected in 1884, at a cost of \$2,500, located at Reedyville. The contractor was Newton Willis, of Table Grove. The first directors were: Jonas Wissler, W. G. Wilkins, Thomas Ellwell. The present directors are—W. G. Wilkins, Thomas Ellwell and John Reedy. Minnie Russell was the first teacher here. James Vail now holds that position. Forty scholars attend this school.

District No. 6.—The school house in this district was erected in 1868. The first directors were John Miner, Sr., Charles Ross and William Ritter. The first teacher was Silas McDugan. Thos. Randolph, Edward Miner, Jr., and Tell Wilson are the present directors. The school building is situated on the northeast corner of section 20.

District No. 7.—The first board of directors in this district was composed of Joseph Lowens, William Kelly and David Harlan. The first teacher was Maria Griffin. The school house is located on the southwest corner of section 30. It was built in 1858, at a cost of \$700, and was rebuilt in 1879. H. H. Harris is the teacher at present. J. C. Hammond and J. J. Carlin are directors.

District No. 8.—The school house of this district is located on the northeast corner of section 33. It was erected in 1858. The first directors of this district were: John Wetsel, Hugh Chapman and Addison Griffin. A. B. Wetsel, M. G. Reedy and John Grim constitute the present board. The first teacher was Mrs. Gregory. J. Ross Mickey now holds that position.

District No. 9.—The first directors in this district were: S. F. Hammer, Thos.

Moore and Morillo Woods. The first teacher was Anna Gool. The school house was built in 1861, at a cost of \$350. The present board of directors is composed of the following: Thomas Moore, George F. Harlan, and J. Parker. Carrie Bussart is the teacher. The average attendance at this school is 22.

District No. 10.—The school house used by this district was built in 1881, at a cost of \$675. The directors are: E. B. Lowens, Simon Pontious and Benton Gregory. The teacher is Rebecca Lowens.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

William Pennington plowed the first land in New Salem township in the early part of 1828. This land was on the northwest quarter of section 30.

He built the first cabin on the same section, shortly after his arrival there, which was on January 1, 1828.

The first death was that of Joshua J. Pennington, son of Stewart and Jemima Pennington. He died on the 10th day of September, 1838, and is buried at the Pennington Point cemetery.

The first marriage in the township was that of Morgan Jones and Elizabeth Osborn. They were married on the 20th of February, 1834, by 'Squire Joseph Osborn, at the residence of the bride's parents, William and Coziah Osborn.

The first white child born in New Salem township, was a son of William and Rebecca (Osborn) Pennington. This child is Oliver Perry Pennington. He still resides in the county, living at Blandinsville. He was born July 29, 1831.

Stewart Pennington was the first commissioner elected in the township.

The first school was taught by Martha Campbell, in 1837.

The first sermon preached in the township, was delivered at the house of William Osborn, by the Rev. Harris, a Baptist minister, in the summer of 1834.

ORGANIC.

New Salem township was organized April 7, 1857. The judges of the first election were: Alvah Clark, Thomas Adcock and Salem Woods. Simon Pontious and Lyman Porter were elected justices of the peace.

The first clerk of New Salem township, was Joseph Lowens.

The officers elected April 7, 1885, are as follows: Stephen Blackstone, supervisor; J. G. Guffing, clerk; A. B. Wetzel, assessor; J. M. Elwell, collector; Edward Waters, highway commissioner; W. B. Wright and J. C. Hammond, justices of the peace; H. W. Miller and Aaron Kinnie, constables; Thomas Seaburn, school trustee.

PENNINGTON'S POINT.

The locality which has so long borne this name is on section 30, New Salem township. There are six dwelling houses there, one blacksmith shop, one general store, and a post-office. The blacksmith shop was started in 1858, but in 1862, it was rebuilt at its present location. It is owned by Simon Raby, and was built by him. The store building was erected in 1863. The business is carried on by Simon Raby. He is also the postmaster, and has held that position since 1858, with the exception of four years. The place has never attained any great importance.

ADAIR.

Although this place was platted under the name of Reedyville, which has never been changed, the location is better known as Adair, which is the name given the post-office. But this can not be said to be the true name of the town.

Adair is situated on the southeast corner of the northwest quarter, and the southwest corner of the northeast quarter of section 15, New Salem township. The village was laid out in August, 1870, by John Reedy and Jacob Grim.

The Rock Island & St. Louis division of the C. B. & Q., railroad, runs through the town. That part of the plat west of the railroad track, was laid out by John Reedy, and on the east side by Jacob Grim.

The first building was an old house that was moved on to the town site, in 1870. The first dwelling house erected in the place was put up by Thomas Ellwell, in 1870.

The first store was built in that year, by Strickler & Bennett. They opened out with a stock of general merchandise. Strickler sold his interest to Bennett, in 1872. The latter continued the business till 1882. He then sold to Arnold & Moran, who continued the business until the fall of 1883, when Herndon & Company purchased the business, which they still operate.

The next store building was built by A. J. Miner. He kept a general store up to 1883, when he sold to Arnold & Moran, who still continue the business.

There is one drug house, built in 1878, by Byron Pontious. He sold to Allison & Duncan, in 1880. Duncan sold his

interest to Allison, in 1884. Mr. Allison is now running the store.

A. Hanson built a grain warehouse, in 1872. He was the sole grain buyer, till 1874. In that year, he sold to S. A. Hendee, of Bushnell, who still retains the control.

In 1874, S. West, of Bushnell, built a grain warehouse. In 1879, he sold it to Jonas D. Wissler. This gentleman is now engaged in the business of buying and shipping grain.

Jonas D. Wissler, grain merchant at Adair, is a native of Ohio, and was born in Pickaway county, May 4, 1834. He resided with his parents until he reached the age of 27, then, in October, 1851, emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, where he followed farming until 1859. He then removed to McDonough county, still following the same occupation. On September 30, 1860, he was married to Nancy A. Mathewson, a native of Hancock county, Virginia, born June 27, 1837. Mr. Wissler enlisted, in the spring of 1862, in company L, of the 7th Illinois cavalry. On the 11th day of October, of the same year, he was captured by the rebels at Collierville, Tennessee, and sent to Belle Island, where he was a prisoner until March 20, 1863, when he was paroled and sent to join his regiment. He served until March 1, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Eastport, Alabama, reaching home March 16. He resumed farming, which he continued until March, 1871. At that date he removed to the village of Adair, New Salem township, and engaged in his present business. In addition to his grain trade, he deals also in stock, lumber and coal. Mr. and Mrs. Wissler

have two children—Luella B. and Homer K., both living with their parents. The former is a teacher, having taught 10 terms in different districts in this county. Her first school was at Pilot Grove. Mr. Wissler is, politically, a democrat, and has held the office of school director of district No. 5, New Salem township, two terms. He is an energetic business man, and has quite an extensive trade. He bought and shipped, in March, 1885, between the 23d and 28th days of that month, 12,420 bushels of corn and oats, shipping at one time 21 car loads. Mr. Wissler's father, George Wissler, was born in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, March 21, 1796, and moved with his parents to Pickaway county, Ohio, in 1806. His early life was spent in that county, and he was there married to Sarah Throgmorton, who died in 1834, in Pickaway county. He removed to Illinois in the fall of 1851, and followed farming here until the time of his death, April 4, 1884.

There is one harness shop, built in 1875, by George Morgan. In 1876 he sold to John Armstrong, who in turn sold to J. J. Wafer, in 1877. He now carries on the shop.

Chapman, Ellwell & Co. built a wagon and blacksmith shop in 1875. They conducted the business until 1878, when Chapman sold his interest to the Sylvester Brothers, who, in 1881, sold to E. M. Lowens. He sold, in the fall of 1884, to Chapman & Leighty. The wagon and wood-working business is now carried on by them, while Mr. Ellwell conducts the blacksmith shop.

Thomas Ellwell, blacksmith in the village of Reedyville, is a native of Knox

county, Ohio, born November 21, 1835. He emigrated to McDonough county, Illinois, and located, with his mother, on a farm in Eldorado township. In the spring of 1849 he went to Vermont, Fulton county, and there engaged with T. G. Wisdon to learn the blacksmith trade, and with whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. He then went to Quincy, Illinois, and worked three months as a journeyman blacksmith, for T. J. Weatherwax; remained with him three months, then returned to McDonough county, and worked two months at his trade for Andrew J. Donelson, after which he went to Browning, Schuyler county, and remained three years, still following his trade. While in that place he was married, in 1858, to Ellen E. Edwards, who was born in Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, August 16, 1839. They have had six children, five of whom are living—Mary E., aged 25, now married to C. M. Sylvester, of Fairfield, Clay county, Nebraska; Henry M., aged 22; Fannie M., aged 18; James H., aged 16; and Lewis G., aged 13 years. Angeline C. is deceased. Mr. Elwell built the house which he now occupies, in 1870. It cost \$500, and was the first house erected in the village of Reedyville. He is a republican in politics, and an enterprising and useful citizen.

HOTEL.

The hotel was built in 1878 by the present proprietor, R. M. Hammer. It is not a large hotel, but furnishes ample accommodations for those coming to Adair.

R. M. Hammer, the subject of this sketch, was born in McDonough county,

November 4, 1834. He remained on the home farm until 1875, when he removed to Crawford county, Kansas, and farmed until 1878, when he returned to McDonough county, and took up his residence in the village of Adair, where he built the hotel property which he now occupies, a two-story frame building in good repair. Mr. Hammer owns a fine team of horses, with which he transports passengers and baggage to different parts of the country. His place is one of the neatest in the country, and is a favorite resort. Mrs. Hammer is a daughter of Nelson Bates, and was born in Kentucky January 10, 1841. They have had four children, three of whom died in infancy. Mr. Hammer is a republican in politics.

A building for a hardware store was erected in 1878 by Leroy Pontious. He continued the business until 1882, when he took his brother Lyman into partnership. The business was conducted by the firm until 1883, when Herndon & Co. purchased the stock. The Pontious Brothers then engaged in the manufacture of hedge trimmers, putting in machinery for that purpose in the building which they had occupied as a hardware store. They have made additions to that building, and now do a general machine business, repairing and manufacturing.

Samuel Leighty carries on the agricultural implement trade. The business was started in 1880, by C. R. Sylvester. He sold out to the present proprietor in 1882.

Samuel Leighty is a native of Fayette county, Pennsylvania, and was born March 12, 1851. He was brought up on a farm, and lived at home on the old

place until 21 years old. He then started out for himself, working by the month on the farm. He was thus employed for four years, when he engaged in running a threshing machine, and continued that business for 10 seasons, working meanwhile on the farm for different persons. He then continued until 1875, when the important event occurred of his marriage to Eva Seaburn, daughter of George and Sarah (Kerr) Seaburn. They have had born to them four children—Fred, born November 26, 1876; Olive, born July 29, 1879; Bessie B., born November 20, 1881. Mr. Leighty followed farming until 1881, then removed to the village of Adair, and has since that time been engaged in the agricultural implement trade, selling machinery of all kinds. In 1879, he was elected township collector. Politically, he is a republican.

J. T. Griffing has a book and stationery stock in the postoffice building, which he carries on in connection with his duties as postmaster.

J. T. Griffing, the present postmaster at Adair, is a son of Thomas and Sarah (Moore) Griffing. Thomas Griffing died in 1859, in Jasper county, Illinois. His widow, Mrs. Sarah Griffing, is now living in Kendall county, Illinois. J. T. Griffing was born in Jasper county, on March 20, 1849. His early life was spent upon a farm, where he remained until 1866, then went to Fulton county and engaged in farming for two years, after which he went to Cumberland county, Illinois, and was there employed in teaching school, winters, and farming in summers, until the spring of 1877. At that date he came to McDonough county

and went to work on a farm, which he continued 18 months, then again engaged in teaching school. He followed that occupation until the spring of 1884, at which time he was appointed to his present position. In addition to the postoffice, he keeps a stock of stationery, tobaccos, cigars, confectionery, etc. He is, politically, a republican.

Arnold and Moran conduct the only lumber yard in the place. They handle lumber of all kinds, shingles, lath, lime, etc.

There are two billiard halls in the place, conducted, respectively, by L. W. Lybarger, and E. Hodgson.

FIRE.

There has been one fire in the town, which destroyed three store houses and their contents. The parties burned out were: N. J. Miner, dry goods and groceries; William Miner, general stock, and Pontious Brothers, drugs and hardware. All were partially insured.

William G. Wilkins shipped the first car load of corn, and the first car of rye, from Reedyville, or Adair.

PENNINGTON'S POINT CEMETERY.

The first burial on the site of this beautiful city of the dead, was that of Agnes, wife of Thomas Ausbury, in 1834. In 1845 or 1846, the land was purchased by J. E. D. Hammer, and afterwards deeded to the county, by him, and in the later year by the county to the trustees. In 1881 or 1882, it was surveyed and laid off in lots. It contains about two acres, and is nicely fenced and improved.

CHAPTER XXXVI.

SCIOTA TOWNSHIP.

This township lies in range 7 north, 3 west, and is bounded upon the north by Warren county, on the east by Walnut Grove township, with Emmet on the south and Blandinsville on the west. It is a very fine body of land, and with the exception of one-quarter of a section in the southwest corner, it is entirely prairie, and nearly all available for cultivation. The land is very fertile, and at the present time there is scarcely a foot of soil, outside of public highways, but what is under fence, and all under cultivation, with the exception of the timber land mentioned above, and a little on the brakes of the creeks. The township was not settled until 1855 or 1856, to speak of, although a few settlers came as early as 1834. There being so much prairie land within its boundaries, it seemed a perfect barrier to its settlement. Where was the timber to come from for fuel and fencing purposes, and what protection could be had from the cold blasts of Boreas during winter? The fuel and fencing question was effectually solved by the introduction of the railroad, in 1856, and, from experience, it was found that one could live about as comfortably upon the open prairie, as in the timber. The township is, mainly, well watered, the Walnut Grove branch of Crooked creek and its tributaries passing through some 10 or

12 sections. The principal products are wheat, corn and oats, the yield of which the township largely predominates over any other in the county. There are two villages in the township—Good Hope and Sciota, the latter more generally known as Clarksville, in years gone by, a name given it in honor of William B. Clarke, who established the point. A description of these villages appears further on in this chapter.

Presley Purdy, a native of Kentucky, came to Sciota, in 1834, making a settlement on section 31, where he erected a cabin, which was probably the first in the township. Some 20 years since he emigrated to Oregon, where he afterward died.

In 1834, Victor M. Hardin came, settling near Purdy, on section 31. He lived there many years, and afterward removed to Blandinsville, where he died some 10 years ago, from the effects of a cancer. He was an infidel, but stood high as a man of good morals and integrity.

John Hainline and family came in October, 1836, settling on section 31, erecting a log cabin on the southeast quarter, where he lived until his death, which occurred June 28, 1861. He was born in Montgomery county, Kentucky, March 14, 1796, and was married in March, 1826, to Mary Devary, of Clarke

county, that state. They had 10 children—David T., Susan W., Mary D., Henry C., Thomas S., John, deceased; Joseph H., Nancy E., Baxter, Sarah I. and John W. In 1840, Mr. Hainline erected the residence in which John W. now resides, on the southwest quarter of section 31.

John W. Hainline is the 10th child of John Hainline, the pioneer, mention of whom appears above. He was born May 10, 1846, and is now the oldest native resident of Sciota township, where his entire life has been spent. He owns a good farm, the same one on which his father made his first settlement in Sciota township, in October, 1836. John W. Hainline was married November 25, 1869, to Catherine James, a native of Ohio. They are the parents of seven children—Charles H., Laurence, Fred, Effie J., Ernie A., Wilmer M. and Frank. Mr. Hainline's farm contains 155 acres of land and is well cultivated and improved. He is engaged in general farming.

Benjamin Clarke came from Kentucky to Sciota, in 1838, and entered a farm on section 30, where he died about the year 1854.

In 1843, Harrison Head settled on section 32, where he lived until his death, which occurred in March, 1881. He was a native of Washington county, Kentucky, and came with his parents to this county in 1832, settling in Emmet township.

Thomas W. Head came to McDonough county in 1832, living with his parents in Emmet township until March, 1848, when he came to Sciota township, settling on section 32. He still owns the farm on the above named section, but at

present is living a retired life in the village of Sciota. His sons are in business in Good Hope.

After this the settlement was slow and the township made no special growth until about the time of the completion of the first railroad through the county, in 1856, as it was not until about that year progress was made in settling upon the prairie. Previous to this the settlers all hugged close to the wooded lands of the timbered townships. Therefore, after the advent of the railroad, the settlement was rapid.

In the spring of 1856, Zachariah Rickets settled upon section 25. He lived here until his death, in 1870, which was occasioned from the effects of being bitten by a rattlesnake.

Lewis Woolley settled on the southeast quarter of section 12, in 1856, where he resided until 1863, when he removed to McLean county, Illinois. He was a man of some education, but was possessed of little energy or business ability, and as a farmer, was a failure.

Hugh Long came from Fulton county in the spring of 1857, and entered the farm now owned by William Yeast. He did not attain a very savory reputation during his stay here. In 1861 or 1862, he escaped from jail, where he had been confined for some petty offense, going to Washington territory. He afterward returned and finally removed to Nodaway county, Missouri.

In 1857, Henry Baldwin came from Fulton county, purchasing a farm of 80 acres on section 11, which he located upon and improved. He afterward married one of the Long girls, and later sold his place and removed to Warren county,

but has since returned and is now a resident of this township.

William and Richard Jones came to section 23, in March, 1857, improving a farm on the northwest quarter. They came from Fulton county to this county. About the year 1870, they sold out and left, Richard going to Kansas and William to Keokuk, Iowa.

Lewis Shaffer located on section 12, in the spring of 1858, where he remained till 1862, when he removed to Fulton county.

Robert Bishop came to the township from Walnut Grove, in 1859, settling on section 11, on the farm now owned by Leonard Yeast. He sold out a year later and removed to Kansas. His father was one of the early settlers of Walnut Grove township.

LEADING PEOPLE.

Under this head are placed many, who, though not strictly early settlers, are still thoroughly identified with the township:

Arlington Reed came to this county in April, 1865, and settled, then, in Emmet township. Three years later he located on the farm, where he now resides, on section 23, Sciota township. He has a well-improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. Reed is a son of Smith W. Reed, who was born in Tompkins county, New York, July 16, 1806, and remained there until 1865, when he came to McDonough county. He was married to Lydia Hunt who is still living. They reared a family of six children, of whom Arlington is the fifth. Smith W. Reed died in July, 1880. Arlington Reed was born in Tompkins county, New York, in March, 1839. He was brought up and educated

in his native county, there learning the moulders's trade, which he followed until 1861. In May of that year, he enlisted in company A, of the 32d New York infantry, and served two years, having been promoted to the rank of sergeant. He re-enlisted in November, 1863, in company L, of the 21st New York cavalry, in which regiment he held the same rank, and continued in the service until February, 1865, when he was discharged on account of a wound in his hand, by which he lost two fingers. He then returned home, and the following April came to this county, as before stated. He was married March 28, 1883, to Eliza Barnhart, of this county, a daughter of George Barnhart, of Scotland township. Mr. Reed is a member of the G. A. R., of Macomb.

John L. Yeast is a son of Adam and Susan (Morley) Yeast, natives of Maryland. Adam Yeast was of Dutch descent. John L. was born in Fayette county, Pennsylvania, April 4, 1836. He lived with his parents in his native county until 1858, when he went to Fulton county, where he engaged in farming until 1863. He then settled on a farm four miles south of Bushnell, and there remained three years, after which he returned to Fulton county. In the spring of 1868, he again became a resident of this county, locating, then, on his present farm, on section 13, Sciota township. Mr. Yeast owns one of the finest farms in this township, splendidly improved, and comprising 560 acres. He devotes his attention to stock raising, and is enterprising and successful. He was married July 3, 1857, to Nancy Griffin, a native of Pennsylvania. They

have nine children living—William L., Carrie, Emma, John D., Edgar, George, Andrew, Harry and Leonard B. Mr. Yeast served, in 1882, as supervisor of Sciota township.

William E. James came with his father's family to Sciota township, in 1854, and located on section 7. He was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, May 11, 1843, and is a son of Aaron James. The family resided in Ohio until they came to this county. William grew to manhood in this township, and in August, 1863, enlisted in company C, of the 78th Illinois regiment, and served in the army of the Cumberland, participating in the march to the sea, in many engagements of that notable campaign. He was discharged June 21, 1865, at Chicago, Illinois, and mustered out at Washington. After the war he returned to Sciota township, and the following year, began farming for himself on section 18. He removed to his present place on section 15, in 1876. He has a desirable and well-improved farm of 160 acres. Mr. James was married April 2, 1867, to Susan Wright, of Ohio. They had three children born to them—Amanda, Luella and Clarence W. Mrs. James died September 12, 1873. He was again married February 3, 1876, to Martha E. Conn, a native of Ohio, and by this union has one child—George C. Mr. James is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

William H. James came to this county, in the spring of 1868, and located on section 5, Sciota township, where he has ever since resided. He has a good farm, comprising 245 acres, and carries on general farming. Mr. James is a son of

A. F. W. James, who was born in Pennsylvania, November 26, 1808. The latter came to McDonough county with his family, in 1868, and settled where his son, William, now lives. He had six children, of whom William is the second. He died April 12, 1882. The subject of this sketch was born in Baltimore county, Maryland, March 12, 1838. His early life was spent in his native county. In 1862, he went to Washington, D. C., where he worked for one year, as a blacksmith, in the employ of the government, then as clerk for the Adams Express company, for whom he worked until 1868. He was married July 4, 1858, to Mary J. Scarff, a native of Baltimore county, Maryland. They are the parents of two children—Stephen N. and Harry W. Mr. James is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He is one of the school trustees of Sciota township, and served as tax collector in the year 1882.

John C. James was born May 26, 1814, in York county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Joseph James, a native of the same state. When John was about 13 years of age, his parents moved to Baltimore county, Maryland, where he grew to man's estate, and there followed the occupation of farming, until 1838. At that date he removed to Ohio, and resided one year in Zanesville, then located on a farm in Perry county, where he remained until 1847, when he moved to Muskingum county. Seven years later, he came west and settled in Blandinsville township, McDonough county, Illinois, where he lived till 1867. In that year he became a resident of Sciota township, locating upon section 6, his present residence, where he has a well

improved farm of 287 acres. He was married April 28, 1836, to Elizabeth Price, a native of Maryland. They have had 10 children born to them—Sarah E., Mary R., John W., Caroline, Charles W., Joseph F., Abel, Eliza A., Aaron E. and Franklin. John W. James was killed on the battle field at Jonesboro, Georgia, by storming the breast works on September, 1863.

Aaron James, an esteemed citizen of Sciota township, is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth James, who were natives of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. Aaron was born in York county, of the same state, May 29, 1812. When about 20 years of age, he removed with his father's family to Baltimore county, Maryland, where he remained until 1838. He then moved to Ohio, and lived in Perry and Muskingum counties, until 1855. In that year he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled in Blandinsville township, upon rented land. In 1857, he came to Sciota township, and located on the farm where he now resides, on section 7. His farm, originally, comprised 200 acres. He now has 80 acres, having given the remainder to his sons. Mr. James has held the office of commissioner of highways of this township. He is a sincere and earnest working christian. He was for many years, a class leader in the Methodist Episcopal church, at Liberty, Ohio, and has held the same position here, also, other offices in the church, always performing the duties devolving upon him in a faithful and efficient manner. He was united in marriage, in September, 1835, with Mrs. Elizabeth Deems, nee Brown, a native of Maryland. They

have five children—Matilda, John T., William E. and Salina E., twins, and Philander. Mrs. James had by her former marriage, three children—Mary A. Deems, Margaret E. Deems, and Joseph F. Deems.

Abel James, son of John C. James, one of the early settlers of this township, was born in Muskingum county, Ohio, October 31, 1849. He came with his parents to this county in 1855, and was here reared and educated. He remained on his father's farm until 1872. In that year he began farming for himself on section 6, Sciota township. Three years later he removed to his present farm, which is located on section 19, where he has a well improved farm of 80 acres. Mr. James was married September 26, 1872, to Martha M. Sellers, a native of Perry county, Ohio. By this union there are four children—Oriella, Alda E., Essie G., deceased, Eva and Perry C. Mr. James is a member of the I. O. O. F., also, of the Methodist Episcopal church of Sciota.

John Logan is a son of Rev. John Logan, Sr., who was born in Rock Bridge county, Virginia, February 14, 1793. Samuel Logan, the father of Rev. John Logan, and grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was born in Ireland, and came to America when 20 years of age. In 1801, Samuel Logan removed with his family from Virginia, to Logan, now Simpson county, Kentucky, where John, Sr., was reared. In 1817, he was there married to Nancy Newell, a daughter of Peter and Susana (Durham) Newell, of England. She was born in North Carolina, January 13, 1802. Six years after marriage, Rev. John Logan

went to Indiana, where he remained till 1828, then migrated still farther west, and located in Industry township, McDonough county, there living in the old fort until 1829, when he moved to Schuyler county, Illinois. In October, 1835, he returned to this county, and took up his permanent abode on section 8, Hire township, where he died in January, 1851. Rev. John Logan was ordained a minister of the Baptist church, in Indiana, and had preached for some time previously. He was truly a self-made man, having become convinced of his duty to preach the gospel, he prepared himself for his high calling unaided. He possessed much ability and talent of a high order, which, combined with untiring zeal and energy, made him successful in bringing many souls to a knowledge of salvation. He was the first minister who ever preached in McDonough county, and preached the first sermon ever delivered in Macomb. John, the fourth child of this illustrious man, was born in Dubois county, Indiana, October 13, 1824, and came with the family to this county in 1828. He was reared in this county, with the exception of six years spent in Schuyler county. He lived on his father's farm in Hire township, until 1847, then went to Warren county and remained three years, working upon a farm, and at the cooper's trade. He then returned to Hire township, and there followed his trade until the spring of 1858, when he located on his present farm on section 16, Sciota township. He has 164 acres of good land. He was township clerk, in 1858, and has served many years as school director. He is a member of the

Baptist church in Sciota. Mr. Logan was married May 20, 1852, to Jane Botts, a native of Kentucky. Two children have been born to them—Mary A. C. and Joseph W.

George D. Breiner, a prominent citizen of Sciota township, was born August 28, 1844, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He is a son of Francis J. Breiner, of Prairie City township. The family came to McDonough county in the spring of 1855, locating on section 5, Prairie City township, where his father now lives. Here George spent his early life, and obtained his education. He was employed upon his father's farm until 1868, when he settled on his present place, on section 3, Sciota township. He owns 90 acres of land in this county, and 160 acres in Warren county, Illinois. He was married October 29, 1868, to Mary F. Alexander, a native of Brown county, Illinois, but brought up in McDonough county. She is a daughter of Elihu Alexander, of Bushnell. Mr. and Mrs. Breiner are the parents of two children—Austin F. and George M. They are members of the M. E. church.

Lewis Breiner, a prominent citizen of Sciota township, is a son of Francis J. Breiner, of Prairie City township, and was born, October 18, 1842, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. In 1852, the family removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where they resided three years, then came to McDonough county, and settled in Prairie City township, where Lewis was reared and educated. He remained upon the farm until the spring of 1862. In August of that year, he enlisted in company C, of the 1st Missouri Engineers, and served till Novem-

ber, 1864, when he was honorably discharged. He then returned home and engaged in farming upon his father's farm. In 1870, he went to Champaign county, Illinois, where he followed farming five years, after which he returned to McDonough county, and located on the place where he now lives, on section 16, Sciota township. He owns 165 acres of well improved land. He was united in marriage, December 27, 1866, with Mary King, a native of this county, and daughter of John W. King, of Prairie City township. Five children have been born to them—Edward, Charles, John F., Emma L., and Anna O. Mr. Breiner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and was assessor of this township during 1884.

John Huff, deceased, was an early settler of Sciota township. He was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, September 27, 1833, and reared in the town of Rushville. About the year 1849, his father, Andrew Huff, removed with his family to Blandinsville township, McDonough county, and there remained until the spring of 1853. At that date, John Huff went to California, and remained three years, returning then to this county. In 1857, he located on section 28, in Sciota township, where his family now reside. He was married to Rebecca Anderson, daughter of Preston Anderson, and old settler of Blandinsville township. Their marriage took place January 15, 1857. They had five children—Joseph F., Berry L., Lewis G., Oliver N., and Parley J. Joseph F. Huff, was born on the farm where he now lives, May 1, 1860, and has spent his entire life in this township. He is

a good and worthy young man, and a member of the I. O. O. F., of Sciota. Berry L. Huff, was born April 10, 1863, on the home place. They have a finely improved farm of 160 acres which they successfully manage, and are engaged in general farming.

James R. Wallingford resides upon section 34, Sciota township, where he owns a finely improved farm of 100 acres. He located here, January 1, 1871. Mr. Wallingford was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, October 25, 1820. He is a son of James and Sarah (Reed) Wallingford, the former a native of Virginia, and the latter of Pennsylvania. James remained in his native county, until 1843, then removed to Mason county, Kentucky, where he resided for more than 20 years. He followed farming there, and was a prominent citizen, being at one time, the county judge. In October, 1864, he removed to Illinois, and located in Emmet township, McDonough county. He remained in Emmet township until the date at which he came here. He served in 1881, as a member of the board of supervisors of McDonough county, and is a much esteemed citizen. He was married September 6, 1843, to Corlinda Farrow, of Kentucky, and by this union had six children—Mary E., Alice B., James W., Kenaz A., Sarah L., and Charles H. His wife died in September, 1867. January 1, 1871, he was married to Emily (Cook) Murphy, widow of Andrew Murphy. Mr. Wallingford is a member of the Baptist church.

George F. Hauser was born April 17 1826, in Germany, and grew to manhood in his native country. He was reared

upon a farm, and at the age of 15 years was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and followed the same till 1850. In that year he emigrated to America, and settled in the state of Connecticut, where he remained till 1854. He then came west and located in McDonough county, two and a-half miles west of Blandinsville, on "Goose Neck," where he built a cabin and lived two years, engaged in farming and shoemaking. He then rented land in different places in that township until 1864, when he purchased his present farm. He has 160 acres of good and well improved land, and is a thrifty farmer. October 14, 1854, he was united in marriage with Dora Winch, who was born in Germany, June 14, 1826, and came to this country in 1851. They are the parents of three children, living, and four dead. Those living are—Mary C., Hermenia, and Dora N.

Captain Benjamin A. Griffith is a son of James D. Griffith, of Emmet township, and was born in Highland county, Ohio, July 16, 1836. His early life was spent in Ohio, where he remained until 1853. In that year he removed with his father's family to Emmet township, McDonough county, Illinois. He resided in Emmet township until August, 1862, when he enlisted, receiving a commission as second lieutenant of company I of the 124th Illinois infantry. July 8, 1863, he was promoted to the rank of captain. He served under General John A. Logan in the McPherson corps. At the assault on Vicksburg, May 22, 1863, he was wounded in the shoulder, and had his thumb shot off at the engagement at Champion Hills, May 16, of the same

year. He served until the 17th of August, 1865. After being mustered out, he returned home and engaged in farming in Hire township. He located upon his present farm in 1870. It is a portion of section 31, Sciota township, and contains 80 acres of good land. Captain Griffith was a member of the state board of equalization from 1869 to 1873. September 29, 1867, he was married to Belle Hainline, daughter of John D. Hainline, of Emmet township. They have three children—Edna, Effie and Ethel. He is a member of the G. A. R.

Martin W. Cozard, of Sciota township, is a son of Benjamin Cozard, a native of Ohio. Benjamin Cozard was born January 23, 1818, and in 1832 emigrated to Fulton county, Illinois, where he was an early settler. He was there married to Martha Webster, and by this union had nine children, five of whom are dead. Martin was the eldest. Benjamin died April 12, p. m., 1861, the hour and day that Fort Sumpter was fired on. Martin W. was brought up in Fulton county. His education was obtained in that county, with the exception of one year at Dayton, Ohio, where, for six months, he studied law at the Dayton law school. After finishing his education he devoted his time to agricultural pursuits in Fulton county, until March 17, 1874, when he came to McDonough county, and settled on section 22, Sciota township, where he now lives, and owns a farm of 80 acres. He was married July 4, 1863, to Sarah Wagner, who was born near Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, December 13, 1839. She died September 24, 1878, leaving him five children—Edward W., William O., Lizzie B., Albert

L., and Anna M. Mr. Cozard, in 1876, held the office of assessor of Sciota township. On May 16, 1885, his eldest son, Edward W. Cozard, died at the residence of his uncle, Edward Wagner, near Prairie City, where he went, under Doctor William Randall's directions, so he could receive professional visits.

Francis Hallenbeck, an old and respected citizen of Sciota township, is a native of Tompkins county, New York, born April 5, 1814. His parents, Samuel and Tamar (Lawson) Hallenbeck, were of Dutch descent, but natives of New York. Francis was reared and educated in his native county, there following farming until 1837, when he came to Illinois, and stopped for six months in Chicago, which was then a mere hamlet. He then returned to New York, and remained until 1852. In that year he came back to this state, and located at Beardstown, Cass county, where he lived two years, then, in the spring of 1854, came to McDonough county, and purchased the land upon which he now lives. In 1857, he took up his permanent abode here, where he has since resided. In August, 1862, he enlisted in company F, of the 88th Illinois infantry, the Chicago Board of Trade regiment, and served until mustered out, July 27, 1865. He was a part of the time under command of Phil. Sheridan. Among the engagements in which he participated were those of Perryville and Stone river. He returned from the army, and engaged in farming. September 30, 1844, he was united in marriage with Rebecca W. Jackson, a native of New York, who died July 24, 1851. He was married to his present wife, February 21, 1866. She

was formerly Clara S. Smith, a native of Seneca county, New York. They have no children. Mr. Hallenbeck owns a nicely improved farm of 160 acres, all desirable land, also 10 acres in Emmet township. He is a member of the Baptist church, of Sciota. Mr. and Mrs. Hallenbeck are visiting in New York.

Charles A. Warren, manager of the firm of C. D. Elting & Co., of Sciota, is a native of LaHarpe, Illinois, born August 30, 1856, and a son of Hon. Benjamin Warren, an early settler of Hancock county. Charles spent his early life in his native city, partially obtaining his education there. In 1871 and '72, he attended Macomb college, at Macomb, Illinois. In 1879 he engaged in the agricultural implement trade at La Harpe, where he continued in the same business until January, 1884. At that date he came to Sciota and engaged in his present business. Mr. Warren is possessed of good business talent, is upright and honest in his dealings, and a genial, accommodating gentleman. He was married October 19, 1882, to Miss Emma Bunker, a native of McDonough county. They have one child—Cora M.

Uriah T. Douglass, manager of the Sciota elevator company, is a native of Columbus county, Ohio, born July 29, 1830. He remained in his native state until 1856. He there learned the machinist's and also the carpenter's trade. He followed the latter there as a contractor, until he came to McDonough county, in 1856. Here he engaged in the same business two years, then, in 1858, went to Missouri, where he lived till 1861, when he returned to this county. In August, 1864, he enlisted in St.

Louis, Missouri, in company A, of the 8th Tennessee regiment, and the following November, was discharged for disability, and returned home to McDonough county. He then engaged in carpentering, which he followed till 1877, when he engaged in the lumber trade at Sciota, continuing the same four years. He then assumed his present position. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, chapter and commandery. Mr. Douglass was married in April, 1867, to Julia McKamy, and by this union has four children—Jessie, Octavia, William B. and Roy.

David A. Robbins is of New England stock born June 24, 1810, in Cheshire county, New Hampshire, and was reared there upon the farm settled by his grandfather, William Robbins. His father, Samuel Robbins, was born upon the same place, January 19, 1776. The farm was situated on the southern boundary of the state, adjoining Massachusetts. In 1865, David came to McDonough county, and purchased land on section 11, Sciota township, to which he removed his family in 1868, and which has since been their residence. He was married January 21, 1841, to Betsey Coolidge, by whom he has had one daughter—Mary S. His wife died April 22, 1843, and he was again married, June 30, 1844, to Louisa Stone, a native of Winchendon, Massachusetts. By this union there are three children—Ostrum A., Harlan S., and Warren A. Harlan S. Robbins came to McDonough county in 1867. He was born in Worcester county, Massachusetts, March 28, 1848. He returned east in the fall of 1867, and in the following February came again to the county, where he has since resided. The family

are members of the Methodist church. The following genealogy of the Robbins family is herewith given as furnished by the gentleman above:

The family of Robbins are of English origin. The families now in McDonough county bearing the name, are descendents of Richard, who lived in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1640. His son, Nathaniel, died in 1719. Among his children was Joseph, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1689, whose son William, born in 1712, was the father of William, born in Anatomy, (now West Cambridge,) Massachusetts, August 20, 1741. He went to Rindge, New Hampshire, in 1764, going some three miles from any settlement, into the wilderness, cutting his road as he went, through the dense forest. He was the first settler in that part of the township. Here he lived until his removal to Winchendon, Massachusetts, in 1807, where he died in 1824. His youngest son, Samuel, born in Rindge, New Hampshire, January 19, 1776, married January 1, 1807, Sally Steele, of Rindge, New Hampshire, resided upon the same farm as his father, until his death, in 1857; his widow died in 1861. They had eight children, three of whom now live in McDonough county. David A., born in Rindge, New Hampshire, January 24, 1810, married June 21, 1841, Betsy Coolidge, of Gardner, Massachusetts; she died April 22, 1843. He married June 30, 1844, Louisa Stone, of Winchendon, Massachusetts. He lived upon the same farm as his father until his removal to Illinois, in 1865, when he bought of Benjamin Robinson, the northeast of section 11, an unimproved quarter. He built the house in

summer of 1866. In 1867, he bought the southeast of 13, of William Leper, Farmington, Illinois, also unimproved. He built the house in 1870, his son, Ostrum A. Robbins, living there until 1876. In 1868 he bought an unimproved quarter, southeast of 2, of Olcutt, of Fairview, Illinois. His wife and three sons coming here in 1867-68. They had to encounter all the hardships and privations incident to the new settler in breaking sod, digging wells, setting fences and hedges. In 1874 he bought the southwest and northwest of 11, of Charles Chandler, of Macomb, selling the northwest quarter to his son, Harland S. Robbins, in 1876. In 1882 he bought the northwest quarter of southwest of 1, of James Ryan.

Mary S. Robbins was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, November 15, 1841; married November 3, 1864, to Horace E. Lovejoy, of Rindge, New Hampshire, and came to Sciota township, January, 1876; occupy southwest of 11. They have six children—Elsie A., born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, July 13, 1865; Fred W., born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, November 7, 1871; Carrie G., born in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, June 10, 1875; Mary E., born in Sciota, Illinois, January 22, 1879; Charles T., born in Sciota, Illinois, April 21, 1881; Samuel A., born in Sciota, Illinois, July 17, 1884. Betsy C., the second, was born in Rindge, New Hampshire, April 16, 1843, died May 6, 1864. Ostrum A., the third, born in Rindge, July 30, 1845; came to Sciota township, in October, 1867; married to Francis Spurgin, of Greenbush township, September 15, 1870. They have four children—Delbert G. and

Della M., born in Sciota, November 18, 1871; Charles Sidney, born in Sciota, July 29, 1874; Alvin Edson, born in Sciota, June 13, 1880. Harlan S., the fourth, born in Winchendon, Massachusetts, March 28, 1848. Warren A., the fifth, born in Rindge, New Hampshire, April 18, 1850; came to Sciota township February, 1868; married Anna M. Hamilton, of Sciota township, lives on northeast of 11, has one child—Mary Louisa, born August 21, 1883. Abigail S., daughter of Samuel, born in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 29, 1814; married September 29, 1859, to Uri Day, of Royalston, Massachusetts; she came to Illinois, December, 1865, now lives in Good Hope. Samuel William, son of Samuel, born in Rindge, New Hampshire, August 16, 1820; married December 30, 1847, to Mary Page, of Rindge, New Hampshire; came to Illinois in 1855, lives in Prairie City.

Thomas R. Wright, a prominent and respected citizen of Sciota township, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, and was born July 18, 1842. He is a son of Isaac Wright, now a resident of Blandinsville township. When Thomas was five years old, his parents removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where they resided until 1858. In October, of that year, they came to McDonough county, and settled in Blandinsville township, where Thomas began farming in 1864. He continued in that township until the spring of 1868. He then located on his present farm, which, at that time, he rented, purchasing the same, three years later. He had 160 acres, to which he has added, until he now owns 622 acres, all improved, and is the largest land

owner in Sciota township. He deals quite extensively in stock, and has some fine thoroughbred short horn cattle, also Clydesdale horses. He has held a number of local offices in this township. February 4, 1869, he was married to Frances A. Conwell, a native of Ohio. They have four children living—Willis P., Carl E., Angie R. and Sadie B. Their eldest son, Charles O., is deceased.

Henry S. Baldwin was born in Richland county, Ohio, April 8, 1833. He is a son of Charles Baldwin, formerly a resident of this county, but now deceased. The latter came here in 1854, and located two miles south of Macomb, where he died in 1856. Henry S., the subject of this sketch, resided with his parents, coming with them to this county in 1854. In 1857, he located on section 16, Sciota township, where he followed farming eight years, then moved to the edge of Warren county, there remaining till 1867. In that year he settled on section 3, Sciota township, his present home. He owns 720 acres of land, lying in McDonough and Warren counties, all in a high state of cultivation and well improved. It is worked by tenants, Mr. Baldwin not being, himself, engaged in farming. He was married in August, 1857, to Margaret Long, a daughter of William Long, an early settler of Fulton county. They have seven children—Callista A., Matie I., Ulysses G., Emma M., Willis D., Minnie E. and an infant. One son, John S., is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are members of the Baptist church.

James M. Wallin, an old and prominent citizen of Sciota township, was born in Lee county, Virginia, March 27,

1813. Much of his early life was spent in Tennessee, where he was for several years a merchant, in the city of Calhoun. He left that state in 1852, coming then to this county, where he has since been a resident. He lived three years on a farm in Macomb township, then located on section 25, of Sciota, where he now lives. He has held many offices in this township, having been justice of the peace for 23 years, also assessor and supervisor, several terms. He has been school treasurer of this township for the past 10 years. He is a member of the Masonic order, also of the Baptist church, with which he united in 1843. He was married in 1837, to Sarah B. Rose, by whom he had two sons—James H. and Isaac S. His wife died October 1, 1869, and on September 15, 1870, he was again married, to Mrs. Sarah B. Forrest, a native of the state of Tennessee.

EDUCATIONAL.

Sciota township, according to the annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year, ending June 30, 1884, has 452 children of school age, 420 of whom are enrolled in the schools. There are 11 frame buildings in the township, in which an average of eight and four-elevenths months of school are taught. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$50, and the lowest is \$21.50, while the highest wages paid female teachers is \$45, and the lowest \$25 per month. The estimated value of school property amounts to \$7,525 and the tax levy for the support of the schools is \$3,850. There is no bonded indebtedness.

An early school in the history of the township, was taught by James M. Yapple, at the house of Zachariah Ricketts, on section 25.

Previous to the organization of district No. 1, school was held in a building located about one mile south of the present school-house site of this district, and was then known as district No. 5. In 1871, district No. 5, was divided, forming the present districts of 1 and 6. The present building of district No. 1, is located on the northeast corner of section 11.

School district No. 2, has a house situated on the southeast corner of section 4, which was erected in 1868, the same year the district was organized. The size of the building is 20x28, and was erected at a cost of \$450.

In 1868, school district No. 2, was divided, forming the present districts of 3 and 4. The house was removed to the northwest corner of section 8, this district (No. 3,) during the same year. It was 22x26 feet in size, and was valued at \$150.

District No. 4, was organized in 1867, and a school house, 18x24 feet in size, erected during the same year, at a cost of \$450. The district is also familiarly known as Muddy Lane.

Center district No. 5, was organized as district No. 3, in 1858, and a building erected on section 22, during the same year. It was a frame structure, 20x24 feet in size, and was completed at a cost of \$450. During the winter of 1884-5, Meredith Davis taught the school.

The school building in district No. 6, was erected on the northeast corner of section 14, in 1872. It is a good frame

structure, and was completed at a cost of \$1,500.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.

The first marriage was that of V. M. Hardin and Nancy Purdy, on the 16th day of April, 1840. Rev. Jesse Chapman, a Baptist divine, performed the marriage ceremony. On June 20, 1841, Mary E. was born to them; hers was probably the second birth in the township.

The pioneer school house was built in 1846. It was 18x20, constructed of native lumber. Louis Goddard taught the first term of school therein.

Rev. Cyrus Haines preached the first sermon, at the house of John Hainline, in the summer of 1837. Mr. Haines was of the Cumberland Presbyterian church.

William Heath was the first supervisor, and James M. Wallin was the second.

The first death was that of Samuel Purdy, which occurred in September, 1841.

The first justice of the peace was V. M. Hardin, who was elected in August, 1839.

The first child born in the township was John H. Hainline, the date of whose birth was January 2, 1837. He lived on section 31 until his death, January 12, 1882.

The second death in the township was that of John Hainline, who died October 15, 1840, at the age of five years. The remains were interred in Spring Grove cemetery.

A man by the name of Townsend, who entered land on section 31, in the spring of 1836, broke out the first land during

the following summer — some seven acres. He did not put in a crop, but left the township in the fall.

In the spring of 1837, John Hainline sowed the first wheat and planted the first corn.

ORGANIZATION.

The organization of the township dates back to 1856, when the division of the county into townships took place. The first township election occurred on the 7th day of April, in 1857, at which time J. M. Seamans was elected constable; William Heath, supervisor; Simeon Clarke, clerk and collector; Stephen Gillihan, assessor; William B. Clarke and Mortimore Waterus, justices. The latter named gentleman failed to qualify, and at the next election, James M. Wallin was elected, serving in that capacity for 23 years. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, J. A. Allison; clerk, S. B. Norton; assessor, Lewis Breiner; collector, J. M. James; highway commissioner, H. Tuttle; justices of the peace, J. L. Hardin and W. B. Clarke; constables, William Furgie and Henry Arbogast; school trustee, E. Dice.

GOOD HOPE VILLAGE.

Scarcely had the line of the T., P. & W. railroad been surveyed, before J. E. Morris had platted a town on the northeast quarter of section 31, in Walnut Grove township, to which was given the name of Sheridan. In July, 1867, W. F. Blandin laid off a few blocks a little west of the proposed town of Sheridan, on the southeast quarter of section 25, and the northeast quarter of section 36, Sciota township, and christened the same

Milan. Here there were two rival towns. A postoffice named Good Hope had been in the neighborhood for some years, and the different names by which the town or towns were called were a little amusing. The railroad company issued its first tickets to Sheridan, and train men called out Milan as the cars stopped, but all letters had to be addressed to Good Hope. This state of affairs continued for some time, until finally both names of the town were dropped, and the name of the postoffice chosen as the one by which it should be known. Since that time two or three additions have been made to the original surveys. The railroad runs due east and west through the town. The place grew quite rapidly for the first two years, after which no material improvement was made until the year 1875, when new life was infused into every department of industry, new business blocks, dwelling houses and other buildings were erected, and at present Good Hope is one of the neatest young towns in the Military Tract, with good churches, schools, etc., and a people that are generally enterprising, moral and religious. Probably no more pleasant and agreeable little place can be found, to make a home, than here. Surrounding the town is an excellent farming community, with some of the best farms in the county.

The first building was erected on the town site in the fall of 1866, previous to the time the town was laid out, by David Jacobus. It was used for dwelling purposes, and at present is occupied as a residence by James Statler.

Robert Morrison, it is said, built the first store room, on the old Monmouth

road, and kept a small stock of confectioneries, etc.

The first business house was erected by Samuel Lock, in the fall of 1866, and was used as a store building and residence combined. He put in a general stock of goods, between Christmas and New Years. The building was located just across the line, in Walnut Grove township. He did business there until the summer of 1868, when he removed the building, after the town was platted, one block north, still on the east side of the township line. He remained in business there until the fall of 1870, when the building was removed to the northeast corner of the square. In 1873, Mr. Lock disposed of the stock to David Campbell & Son. At present the building is occupied as a wagon shop, and is situated on the south side of the square.

Samuel Lock & Sons are engaged in the sale of general merchandise, entering into their present business in September, 1883, at the southeast corner of the square. They carry a full stock of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps, etc.

Samuel Lock was born near Columbus, Indiana, November 10, 1821. He is one of a family of 10 children, all of whom are still living. When he was nine years old his parents moved to Adams county, Illinois. Here his father, March 22, 1877, died. His mother had died in May, 1863. Samuel was brought up on a farm and received a limited education. March 28, 1843, he was united in marriage with Susan Wallace, who was born in July, 1824. He then engaged in farming in Pike county, Illinois, where Mrs. Lock died in April,

1863, leaving five children—Mary E., Sarah E., James A., Lewis O. and Ira A. December 29, 1863, Mr. Lock was married to Annie Potter, a native of Adams county, born in 1836. By this union there were three sons—Arthur G., Edwin P. and Clarence M. (deceased). The second Mrs. Lock died July 12, 1874, and September 21, 1875, Mr. Lock was married to Mary N. Creel, who was born in McDonough county, March 20, 1840. In the year 1866, Mr. Lock removed to Good Hope and engaged in mercantile trade. He is still a resident of that place, and carries on the same business in company with his sons, Arthur G. and Edwin P. He is politically a democrat, and has held local office. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Although not possessed of a liberal education, he has much natural ability, and is one of the substantial business men of Good Hope.

The present merchandise business of Brown & Company was first established by J. E. Morris, of Bushnell, in 1868. He erected a frame building, 22x54, two stories high, the second story of which is used as a hall by the Masonic fraternity. He continued business here until 1872, when he sold to Rowley & Company, who, in turn, were succeeded a year later by Allison & Doughty. They operated the business until the spring of 1875, when J. H. Allison purchased the interest of Mr. Doughty, and the firm became Allison Brothers. In January, 1881, Frank L. Brown purchased an interest, and the firm was changed to Allison & Brown. They continued to do business until August, 1884, when Mr. Brown, in company with John M. Monninger, pur-

chased the business, which is now operated under the firm name of Brown & Company. They do an annual business of about \$20,000, and carry a complete stock of dry goods, notions, hats, caps, boots and shoes, etc.

Frank L. Brown was born in Missouri, October 19, 1860. The family moved to Macomb in the spring of 1862, and after residing there a few months moved on a farm in Walnut Grove township, where they still reside. The father of the subject of this sketch is James A. Brown, Sr., a large and influential farmer, at one time one of the most extensive live stock dealers in the county. Frank resided on the farm with his parents until 13 years of age, when he went to Macomb, where he attended the public schools for two years, spending his vacations at home on the farm. At the age of 15 he entered the Illinois Industrial university at Champaign, Illinois, where he remained two years. Returning from the university he entered the law office of C. F. Wheat, in Macomb, where he remained one year, but on account of failing health he was compelled to relinquish his studies and return home. In the fall of 1878 he went west and traveled through Iowa, Minnesota, Dakota and Nebraska, returning in the spring of 1879, much improved in health. Immediately on his return from the west he commenced teaching a very successful term of school at the Tanks school house, one mile west of Good Hope, and boarded with his brother-in-law, J. H. Allison, who ran a general store at that place. Frank worked in the store mornings and evenings for his board. In the fall of 1879, Mr. A.'s business had so in-

creased as to require a clerk and book-keeper. Frank hired to him and worked in this capacity until January 1, 1881, when, with the assistance of friends, he was enabled to buy an interest in the business. The new firm increased their stock and did a thriving business, under the firm name of J. H. Allison & Co., which on January 1, 1883, was changed to Allison & Brown, the latter becoming a full partner, and a year later, he bought Mr. Allison's interest in the business, which, in connection with Mr. J. M. Monninger, whom he took in partnership in August, 1884, he still runs, under the firm name of Frank L. Brown & Co. Mr. Brown is an ardent republican, has been a member of the village council, and is the present treasurer. He has received the nomination of his party for a township office, but although he ran ahead of his ticket he failed of election on account of the large majority of the opposition party. During the summer of 1884, Mr. Brown, at the age of 24 years, was induced by friends to enter the field as a candidate for the office of circuit clerk, subject to the decision of the republican county convention. There were five candidates in the field, and the canvass for the nomination waxed hot, and the county convention, which met in August, will long be remembered as one of intense interest and excitement. After 10 ballots, Mr. Brown received the nomination but was defeated at the polls, in November, on account of the opposition of the friends of one of Mr. Brown's opponents for nomination in the convention. Other unavoidable circumstances, for which Frank was in no way responsible, worked

to his detriment in the canvass, but the above reason alone was sufficient to accomplish his defeat. Mr. Brown is a member of Good Hope lodge, No. 670, I. O. O. F. He was married January 17, 1883, to Addie Clark, of Macomb.

John M. Monninger, a member of the firm of F. L. Brown & Co., is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, where he was born August 6, 1860. He is a son of John Monninger, with whom he came to this county in 1869, having thus spent the greater portion of his life here. He received a good education, and in August, 1881, engaged as clerk with Allison & Brown, in whose employ he continued until October 14, 1882, when he became a partner in the firm of Monninger & Sapp. This partnership was dissolved, he selling his interest to Sapp in November, 1883. He then returned to the employ of F. L. Brown, and in the following July became a partner of that gentleman. Mr. Monninger is a young man of ability, and possessed of good business talent. He belongs to the I. O. O. F., of which he is at present P. G., and is a member of the encampment.

In 1882, James Statler engaged in the general merchandise business. He carries a stock of about \$4,000, and owns the building occupied by him. He is also engaged in the grain business, as noted elsewhere. His entire business represents an invested capital of about \$20,000.

James Statler, one of the leading business men of Good Hope, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, August 28, 1830. His parents, Samuel and Mary (Harris) Statler, were natives of Virginia, who,

in an early day, emigrated to Ohio. James grew to manhood and acquired his education in his native county, where he followed agricultural pursuits until 1853. He then settled in Knox county, Illinois, and two years later came to this county and located in Scioto township, where he remained one year, after which he moved to section 1, Emmet township, which was his residence until the fall of 1865. At that date he removed to Macomb and engaged in merchandising, which he continued three years, then returned to his farm. In 1877, he engaged in the grain trade at Good Hope, where he now carries on an extensive business, dealing also in groceries, hardware, agricultural implements and machinery, etc. Mr. Statler was one of the township supervisors during 1884, and is at present, a member of the city council. He is a member of the Masonic order. He was married in 1851, to Huldah J. Murphy, a native of Ohio. They have five children living—Samuel, Maria A., Charles, Emma and William T.

Allison & Heath entered into business at Good Hope, in the fall of 1883. They are retail dealers of groceries, provisions, etc., and are also shippers of live stock. They carry a stock of groceries, etc., averaging about \$2,000.

H. Austin Allison, of the firm of Allison & Heath, is a native of Ross county, Ohio, born February 2, 1849. His father, William Allison, was an early settler and prominent citizen of this county, having settled in Tennessee township in 1852. William Allison was born in Virginia, July 25, 1805. When young, he went to Ohio, where he was married in 1829, to Margaret Eakle, a native of Virginia.

She died in 1857. He survived until 1878. The subject of this sketch grew to manhood in this county receiving a good education. In 1866, he engaged in the live stock business in Tennessee township. Two years later, he located in Good Hope, and continued the same business. In 1871, he was a member of the Allison Bro's. general merchants, which in 1880, sold out. He then engaged in the grain trade, and in 1883, became a member of the firm of Allison & Heath. Mr. Allison was married September 2, 1875, to Jennie Campbell, a native of Good Hope. They have two children—Alvah and Charlie M. He has been a member of the city council and one of the school board. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity of Good Hope, and is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He has been superintendent of that Sunday school for a number of years.

Newton B. Mitchell is engaged in the sale of groceries, crockery, boots and shoes, etc., succeeding the firm of Mitchell Bros., in June, 1884, who purchased the business of Skean Bros., February 1, 1882. Mr. Mitchell carries a stock of about \$2,000 and owns the building occupied him.

Newton B. Mitchell, a well known merchant of Good Hope, is a native of East Tennessee, born November 20, 1853. His parents, Lewis and Adelpia Mitchell, were also natives of Tennessee. Newton B., was reared and educated in his native state, and there followed the occupation of farming until 1882. In that year he removed to McDonough county, Illinois, and located at Good Hope, where he has since been engaged in his present busi-

ness. He is the present mayor of the city, and has been a member of the council. He was married April 5, 1883, to Mrs. Agnes Long, daughter of William Hastie, of this county. Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell have one child—Carrie.

The first stock of drugs was brought to the town by Jesse McDowell, in the winter of 1867. He also carried a small stock of groceries. He continued business but a short time when he was succeeded by B. Brewster, who afterward sold out to Hill and Wallin. Mr. Wallin afterward became sole proprietor and in May, 1884, disposed of the business to John E. James, the present proprietor.

John E. James is a native of Knox county, Illinois, born December 25, 1859. His father, A. J. James, a native of Virginia, was born in 1830, and grew to manhood in his native state. In 1853, he was married to Eliza Ash, who was born in Virginia in the year 1829. The following year, 1854, they emigrated to Illinois, and settled in Knox county. In 1860, they removed to Fulton county, where they lived five years, then came to McDonough county, and located in Sciota township. In the fall of 1870, they moved to Lucas county, Iowa; thence, in 1880, to Clarke county. In the fall of 1882, they returned to McDonough county, and settled at Good Hope, where they now live. Mr. A. J. James is by trade a carpenter and joiner, which occupation he has principally followed through life. John E. James was educated in the common schools. In 1876, he entered the drug store of Mr. Wallin, as a partner in the business. He continued with him until May, 1884, when he purchased Mr. Wallin's interest, and

become sole proprietor of the business, which he still follows. Mr. James was married December 11, 1884, to Minnie E. Sapp, who was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, October 19, 1864. Mr. James is a member of the I. O. O. F., No. 670, of Good Hope.

G. W. Kenworthy, of Bushnell, established the first hardware store at Good Hope, in the fall of 1869, Charles Carrier, a nephew of Mr. Kenworthy, taking charge of the business. It was disposed of a short time afterward to other parties.

In 1878, Collins & Hannaford opened a hardware establishment, and are still representatives in that line. They are also engaged in the sale of lumber, and have a capital of about \$7,000 invested.

John Collins was born February 6, 1820, in Cumberland county, Maine. At the age of 15 years he went to Thomaston, Maine, where he learned the carpenter's trade. He remained there three years, then shipped on board a schooner named the Moscow, bound for Apalachicola, serving as cook. He returned in the fall of 1840, having been absent six months, and shipped as a sailor on another schooner, bound for Alexandria, Virginia. He continued to follow a seafaring life until the fall of 1845, and during that period, was two years on the lakes. He then abandoned a sailor's life, and went to Boston, living in that vicinity four years, after which he came to Peoria county, Illinois, and there followed carpentering one year, then returned to Boston. One year later he came back to Peoria, and in the spring of 1852, located at Galesburg, where he worked at his trade till 1860, then went to Tivoli, Illinois, where he

was engaged in wagon and plow making two years. He then returned to Galesburg, and there remained until he came to Good Hope, in 1869, at which time he engaged in his present business, in partnership with E. K. Hannaford. Mr. Collins was married May 13, 1851, to Sarah C. Cole, a native of Maine.

Edward K. Hannaford, of the firm of Collins & Hannaford, is a native of Peoria county, and was born November 22, 1839. His father, Levi A. Hannaford, was born in Maine, and came to Peoria county, in 1837. He was married to Caroline W. Collins, also a native of Maine. Edward K. was brought up and educated partially, in Peoria county. His education was supplemented by a few months' course at Westbrook seminary, near Portland, Maine, and also by attendance, during the seasons of 1860 and '61, at Lombard college, Galesburg, Illinois. He then spent his time in farming upon his father's place until 1869, when he came to Good Hope, and engaged in his present business. He has been mayor of the city, and also a member of the council. Mr. Hannaford was married to Eva M. Billings, of Galesburg, Illinois, October 9, 1883.

The first lumber yard was opened in 1868, by Dr. Dungan and a son-in-law. Lyford and Lawson succeeded this firm, and later disposed of the business to Collins & Hannaford, the present representatives.

Harden, Wagner & Co., are also dealers in lumber, lath, building material, etc., at present. They commenced business in November, 1882, and own the ground on which the yard is situated.

Joseph Long opened the first livery in the place in 1868. He carried on the business about a year, when he sold out to A. Monger, and removed to Sciota, where he still resides. Mr. Monger was succeeded by the present owner, Benjamin Murphy, July 1, 1884. He keeps six head of horses and necessary buggies, etc. He is also interested in farming, owning 280 acres of land in this and Walnut Grove townships.

Benjamin Murphy, proprietor of the livery stable at Good Hope, was born in Clinton county, Ohio, November 15, 1828. He was reared in his native county, and obtained his education in the common schools. He followed farming there, from the time he reached a suitable age, until 1856. In that year he came to McDonough county and located in Sciota township, where he has since been a resident. In 1865 he located on section 25, where he has a fine farm. He also owns the stable and ground where he carries on the livery business. Mr. Murphy was married March 18, 1858, to Louisa Monger, a daughter of Adam Monger, an early settler in this county. They have five children—James, John W., Cynthia A., Ellsworth and Thomas. Mr. Murphy is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

James W. Albertson opened the first wagon shop in the fall of 1867, but remained only a short time.

The first shoemaker was a man by the name of Young, assisted by his son. They did not remain long.

In the spring of 1884, Harden, Wagner & Co., lumber dealers, engaged in the furniture trade, and sale of agricultural implements. They own the building in

which the stock is situated, and have about \$5,000 invested in the business.

The first work at blacksmithing, at Good Hope, was done by William B. Milhone, in the summer of 1867. He still carries on the business at this place.

POST OFFICE.

Established several years prior to the time Good Hope was laid out, at the house of William F. Blandin, near the present site of the village, and was known as Hawthorne post office, with Mr. Blandin as postmaster. In 1867 it was removed to the village, after which the name was changed to Good Hope. Those who have served as postmasters since its organization are: Jessie McDowell, N. A. Goodfellow, Samuel Lock, E. N. Campbell and David Campbell. The present incumbent, Peter Van Pelt, received the appointment in the spring of 1882. Good Hope was created a money order office in October, 1878.

TILE WORKS.

The Good Hope tile works were established in the spring of 1883 by George N. Grigsby, Joseph Quick and J. A. Brown. Before the completion of the works, however, the interest of Grigsby & Quick was purchased by J. H. Allison, and in 1884, Mr. Brown sold to J. L. Yeast. The business is now carried on by Allison & Yeast, who manufacture about 600,000 tile annually. They also manufacture fire, paving and cellar floor brick, all from the celebrated McDonough county clay.

John H. Allison was born in Ross county, Ohio, December 27, 1851. He is the son of William Allison, who was

born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 25, 1805. William married Margaret Eakel, a native of the same state, and soon after emigrated to Ross county, where J. H. was born. In 1852, the family removed to Illinois, settling in Tennessee township, McDonough county, where, in 1856, Mrs. Allison died. In 1860, Mr. Allison married Rebecca Latimer. By the first marriage there were nine children, J. H. being the youngest. The elder Allison married his second wife in Knox county, where he was then living, and where he died in August, 1878. John H., was brought up on the farm, and received a common school education. After becoming of age he went to Kansas, where he remained until 1874, when he returned to McDonough county and engaged in the mercantile business with his brother, which he followed until 1882, when he sold out and then engaged in the manufacture of brick and tile, which is now his present business. Mr. A. is a member of Milan lodge No. 617, A. F. & A. M. at Good Hope. He was married to Arta B. Brown, a native of Missouri, April 25, 1878. She was born May 4, 1859, and is a sister of Frank L. Brown, of whom mention is made elsewhere. By this union two children have been born—James B., born July 3, 1879; William J., born October 18, 1883. Mr. A. is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and Mrs. A., of the of the Presbyterian church.

William H. Parkin, contractor and builder, came to Good Hope in the spring of 1870, and remained one year, then went to Nebraska, where he remained also one year, after which he returned to Good Hope, where he has

since resided. He was born in Webster, Hancock county, Illinois, October 16, 1842, and when a child, removed with his parents to Fulton county, where he grew to manhood and obtained his education. In the spring of 1864, he enlisted in the service of his country, in company C, of the 28th regiment, 100 day men, and served five months. In March, 1865, he re-enlisted in company H, of the 83d Illinois regiment. He also served in the 61st Illinois infantry. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and returned to Fulton county, where he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1870 he came, as before stated, to this county. Mr. Parkin has built many of the principal buildings of the village of Good Hope, and has gained the reputation of being an honest and reliable contractor, and a skilled workman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of the G. A. R. On January 25, 1872, Mr. Parkin was united in marriage with Jennie Hollister, a native of Avon, Illinois.

CREAMERY.

The creamery at Good Hope was established in the spring of 1882, by Turner and Epps, who operated it until September, 1883, when they disposed of the enterprise to A. Allison & Son, the present owners. The building is a one story frame structure, 40x80 feet in ground area, with double walls and floors, and was completed at a cost of \$1,755. It is operated by steam, and is supplied with all modern improvements, having a capacity of 6,000 pounds of butter per week. They generally have 30 head of milch cows, but increase that number during the spring and summer seasons,

only, during which time, the creamery is in operation.

Andrew Allison, proprietor of the Good Hope creamery, is a son of William Allison, formerly once a resident of Tennessee township, and later of Abingdon, this state, but now deceased. The latter was born in Augusta county, Virginia, July 25, 1805. He was married to Margaret Eakle, by whom he had nine children, Andrew, of this sketch, being the fifth. Andrew was born in Augusta county, Virginia, November 16, 1837. In 1840, his parents moved to Ross county, Ohio, where they remained till 1851. In that year they came to McDonough county, and settled in Tennessee township. Andrew remained on the homestead farm till 1868, when he located on section 36, Sciota township, where he has a very fine farm of 200 acres. In 1869, Mr. Allison became a partner in the firm of Morris & Allison, dealers in grain and stock. This partnership continued eight years, the firm then becoming Allison Bros., which was dissolved in 1883. In September of that year, Mr. Allison engaged in his present business. He is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and of the A. O. U. W. December 24, 1861, he was married to Lou Russell, daughter of T. A. Russell, of Henderson county. They have three children living—William R., who is now attending his second term at Rush medical college, in Chicago, Illinois, preparing himself for a medical career; Lawrence, who is attending commercial college at Burlington, Iowa; daughter Louie died in her third year; and John R. They have one little niece, who is the same to them as a daughter, Jessie Paul. Wil-

liam Allison died at the residence of his son Andrew, in the 74th year of his age.

ELEVATOR.

In 1876, James Statler engaged in the grain business in Good Hope, using an elevator which was owned and erected by L. Negley. In 1879, this building was consumed by fire, when the present elevator was erected by Mr. Statler. It is 20x60 feet in ground area, and has a capacity of 15,000 bushels of grain, operated by steam. There are also two or three other buildings in connection, used for storage purposes, etc. There is a corn meal mill in connection with the elevator and a steam sheller attached. Mr. Statler is also buying grain at Sciota.

GRIST MILL.

Shortly after the advent of the T. P. & W. railroad, William F. Blandin erected an elevator at Good Hope, but as it did not prove a success, financially, the necessary machinery was added, and it was converted into a flouring mill. Mr. Blandin operated the mill a year or two, but as it did not pay, the machinery was taken out and removed to Fort Worth, Texas, where it is serving its usefulness in a mill there. The building here is now used by James Statler as an elevator and grain house.

William F. Blandin, one of the founders of Good Hope, is a relative of the Blandins, at Blandinsville. He came to the county at an early day from the east, was enterprising and full of business, but was a poor financier. He remained here until about 1872 or 1873, when he removed to Texas, where he still resides, at an advanced age of about 70 years.

SOCIETIES OF GOOD HOPE.

Milan lodge, No. 617, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized under dispensation in the fall of 1868, receiving their charter October 5, 1869. The charter members of the organization were: David Adams, William F. Blandin, William T. Brooking, T. J. Camp, J. P. Higgins, H. T. Hunt, F. M. Hensley, Samuel Lock, A. H. Reagan, J. M. Wallin, J. E. Morris, J. B. Borden, Ira Hunter, I. S. Wallin, J. H. Raney, N. A. Goodfellow, J. C. Buchanan, Thomas Spencer, J. M. Lane and F. F. Lane. The first officers of the society were J. T. Higgins, W. M.; William F. Blandin, S. W.; N. A. Goodfellow, J. W.; A. H. Reagan, treasurer; J. M. Wallin, secretary; I. S. Wallin, S. D.; H. T. Hunt, J. D.; Ira Hunter, tyler. The present officers are: J. L. Harden, W. M.; E. N. Campbell, S. W.; Q. P. Manning, J. W.; J. W. Arnold, treasurer; S. F. Saunders, secretary; I. S. Wallin, S. D.; J. H. Allison, J. D.; J. N. James, S. S.; Daniel Williams, J. S.; W. B. Melhone, tyler. At present there is a membership of 36, and the lodge is in good running order. They are entirely out of debt, and also own the hall, in which regular meetings are held once a month. Of the charter members of the lodge, but four are left to represent the number who constituted the same nearly 20 years ago. These gentlemen are Samuel Lock, J. M. Wallin, William T. Brooking and I. S. Wallin.

MUNICIPAL.

Good Hope was organized in May, 1869, and on the 12th day of that month the following officers were elected; J. E. Morris, Joseph H. Whaler, H. B.

Baker, and C. H. Creel, trustees; J. E. Morris, president; J. R. Doughty, clerk. H. Rainey was appointed constable, and D. Jacobus, street commissioner. J. R. Higgins, was the first police magistrate. Again, in 1875, it was incorporated under the general law creating villages, and on the 1st day of June, of that year, the following officers were chosen: N. A. Walker, president; H. A. Allison, Alexander Monger, E. K. Hannaford, D. Jacobus, trustees; C. Elliott, clerk. Those serving the town in an official position at present, are as follows: N. B. Mitchell, president; J. L. Brown, treasurer; James Statler, P. Van Pelt, John Barry and J. H. Allison, trustees; E. K. Hannaford, clerk; George Dewey, constable; Marcus Clarke, street commissioner; C. H. Creel, police magistrate.

The history of Good Hope can be closed in no better manner, than by giving a sketch of the old pioneer, David Campbell, the fourth child of Alexander Campbell. He was born June 15, 1819, in Greene county, East Tennessee, and came to this county with his parents, and remaining with them on the farm until he was 22 years of age. At which time he was married to Winnefred W. Bridges, a native of Jackson county, West Tennessee. She was born October 31, 1819. By this union there were six children—Elizabeth C., John A., Ebenezer N., Margaret L., Mary J., and Ira B., all of whom are now living. Mr. Campbell lived on his farm in Walnut Grove township, until the year 1872, when he sold out and moved to Good Hope, and engaged in the mercantile business. After following this line of trade for three years, he sold out, and was ap-

pointed post-master of Good Hope, which office he held for five years. He then resigned this position and retired from public life. His wife died January 31, 1882. Mr. Campbell has been a member of the Presbyterian church 47 years. His first vote was cast for William Henry Harrison, and he has been a republican since that party was organized. Mr. Campbell is in good health, and so situated as to enjoy his declining years.

VILLAGE OF SCIOTA.

This town was laid out in September, 1867, by William B. Clarke, and, in honor of its founder, was named Clarkesville; but there being another town in the state, by the same name, the post-office established there was called Amicus. Having the town known by one name, and the post-office by another, was not satisfactory to the people, and both were changed to the name given the township—Sciota—so named by settlers from Ohio, who in that state lived near a stream known as the Sciota river. Notwithstanding it has now been some years since the name Sciota was adopted the town is familiarly known and often called by its former name—Clarkesville. It is a bustling little town, situated on the T. P. & W., railroad, about 10 miles north of Macomb, and six miles east of Blandinsville, having a population of not less than 300 souls. It is entirely surrounded by prairie, which extends north for a distance of 30 miles, and south about one mile to a small body of timber land. The first plat of the town, made by Mr. Clarke, contained but 24 lots, 60x170 feet, but since, other addi-

tions have been made. Lots first sold at from \$50 to \$75 each. J. R. Seybolds purchased the first lot and erected a small residence thereon. Before the town was laid out, Mr. Clarke was farming upon the site, and a few years previous to this purchased the quarter section upon which it lies, for the sum of \$800. During the first few years of the existence of the town, it made but little progress, but has since prospered and developed into a lively little place. It is noted for being one of the largest grain markets in McDonough county. The mercantile trade is better than is usually enjoyed by towns of its size, and her business men, as a class, are live, enterprising, and work for the prosperity of the place.

THE BEGINNING.

The first store building erected in Sciota, was by L. King. William H. Franklin, agent for George W. Smith, of Macomb, put in a stock of groceries, which was the first store opened in the place. He operated the business about six months, when Mr. Smith sold out to William Clarke. Three years later Mr. Clarke sold to R. L. Shouse, who ran the business about four years, and then went to Kentucky.

Kline & Painter started a lumber yard in 1869, and a year later disposed of the same to L. L. King. Several different parties afterward owned the business, and it finally was closed out, leaving Sciota without a lumber yard.

The first blacksmith shop was opened by Milton Russell, in 1867. He remained about five years, and now resides in Oregon.

The first shoemaker was N. J. Sheron, who came in 1873. He still resides here.

John Jones opened the first hotel, in 1871, which he called the Sciota house. The building is now used as a private dwelling.

The first livery stable was opened in 1881, by Al. Tipton. The business is now carried on by William Clarke, the founder of Sciota.

Jacob Obermeyer engaged in the general merchandise trade, in the Kline building, in October, 1868, being the second merchant in the place. A year later he removed the stock to the Henderson building, and in 1875, he erected a building of his own. It was a two-story, frame structure, 24x60 feet in ground area, and cost \$2,000. In 1876, his brother, Herman, became a member of the firm, which is now known as Obermeyer Brothers. They carry a stock of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc., which is valued at \$10,000.

J. Obermeyer was born in Germany, December 11, 1837. His childhood and youth were spent in his native land, where he received a good education. He engaged in keeping books and clerking, until 1853, when he came to America, and located in Rockbridge county, Virginia, where he engaged in clerking two years. He then went to Rochester, New Hampshire, where he remained also two years, thence to Fincastle, Virginia, thence, three years later, 1860, to Bristol, Tennessee. In 1861, he entered the confederate army, and served two and a half years, then returned to Bristol, where he resided until 1868. At that date he located in Sciota, McDon-

ough county, and engaged in business. He has for the past eight years held some local office, and is at present city clerk. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the chapter.

Silas A. Webb, dealer in drugs, groceries, etc., commenced business in Sciota, in August, 1876. He carries a stock of \$2,500, and is one of the leading citizens and business men of the place. He occupies a store building of his own, which is 24x60 feet, two-stories.

Silas A. Webb is a native of Warren county, Illinois, and was born November 7, 1845. He resided in that county until 1862, when he removed, with his father's family, to Blandinsville, Illinois, where he learned the millers' trade, which business he followed for seven years. He came to Sciota in 1876, and engaged in his present business. He is the present township clerk of Sciota, and the first republican ever elected to office in this township. He is a member of the Masonic order of Blandinsville, and of the G. A. R. During the late war he joined the 83d Illinois regiment, being too young to enlist, and served as groom for Colonel A. C. Harding, afterward, General Harding. After six months, he enlisted in company H., of the 2d Illinois cavalry, and served until he was mustered out at San Antonio, Texas, at the close of the war. He was married February 13, 1867, to Mary Filson, a native of Illinois. They have six children—Quinton A., Nellie E., Ella G., Silas A., Aura and Cora.

Head Brothers established business here in April, 1882, the firm being composed of Albert and Joseph M. Head. They carry a stock of groceries, crock-

ery, queensware, etc., valued at \$2,500, and are doing a thriving business.

Albert Head, the senior member of the firm of Head Bros., was born January 14, 1849, in McDonough county. His father, Thomas W. Head, was one of the pioneers of the county. Albert has spent his life in this township. He received a good education in the public schools, and engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1882, when he embarked with his brother, in their present business. He is a member of the Masonic order, and of the I. O. O. F. of this city. He acted as township collector, in 1874. He was married May 10, 1876, to Maggie Perrine, a native of Henderson county, Illinois. They have one child—Ora A.

J. M. Head, of the firm of Head Bros., was born here, August 18, 1855. He was reared and educated in this county, and followed farming until 1882, when, as before stated, he engaged in his present business. He was married December 23, 1880, to Jessie Gutick, a native of Beardstown, Illinois. They have one child—Della K. Mr. Head is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and of the I. O. O. F. The Head Bros., are live, active business men, and have already built up a thriving trade.

C. D. Elting & Company, dealers in groceries, hardware and agricultural implements, commenced business in January, 1884. The firm was composed of C. D. Elting and Warren & Co., of Peoria, C. A. Warren being the manager of the firm's interests at this place. In June, 1884, they completed the store building now occupied by them, which is 48x70 feet in dimensions. They are also engaged in buying and shipping grain.

The boot and shoe establishment of John W. Tipton, was established October 21, 1881, by his son, Albert, who operated the business until his death, in December, 1882, at which time John W. took the stock. He carries a stock which will invoice about \$1,000, and owns the building in which he is doing business.

Harness and saddlery are represented at Sciota, by G. A. McCartney, successor to McCartney Brothers. The latter firm were successors to W. L. Platt, who established the business in 1873. The present proprietor assumed sole charge, March 9, 1885.

G. A. McCartney, harness maker at Sciota, was born July 13, 1857, in Warren county, Illinois, where he remained until 14 years of age. His parents then removed to Prairie City, McDonough county, where he worked at his trade. In July, 1879, he came to Good Hope and purchased his present business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., of Sciota, of which he is at present N. G. His father, George M. McCartney, is a native of Blount county, Tennessee, where he was born April 24, 1811. In 1839 he removed to the state of Illinois, locating in Warren county, and has, since that time, lived in Warren, Henderson and McDonough counties. He was married June 19, 1834, to Elizabeth Hoge, of Tennessee. They have five children—John W., Samuel H., Mary L., Edward C., and Gustavus A., the subject of this sketch, who is a skilled workman at his trade, a worthy young man, and well deserving of the patronage which he receives.

William B. Clarke, livery stable keeper at Sciota, is a son of James Clarke, a na-

ive of Kentucky, who was born September 26, 1877, and there married, in May, 1818, to Polly Lewis, a native of North Carolina, but reared in Kentucky. In 1829 the family emigrated to what is now known as Cass county, Illinois, where they remained one year; then, in 1830, moved to McDonough county, and located in Chalmers township, two miles south of where Macomb now stands. Two years later they removed to Macomb, where James Clarke died in 1877, his widow surviving until 1881. William was the eldest of a family of 10 children. He was born in Washington county, Kentucky, March 31, 1819, and was ten years of age when he came with his parents to Illinois. He grew to manhood in this county, and in 1850 located in Emmet township, where he operated a saw mill four years. In 1854 he located on section 29, Sciota township, and here opened a farm, a part of which is now the town of Sciota, and upon which he still lives. He engaged in his present business in 1883. He has been a justice of the peace of Emmet and Sciota townships for 32 years. He served for a short time in the Mormon war. Mr. Clarke was married, November 15, 1848, to Emma Jacoby, a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union has seven children—Henry, Alice, Jeremiah, John, William F., Samuel and Eva. Mrs. Clarke died July 15, 1857. March 7, 1878, Mr. Clarke was married to Mrs. Rebecca E. Hainline, nee Bugg. Mr. Clarke is one of the earliest settlers of McDonough county, and a highly esteemed citizen.

Ephraim Dice is engaged in the manufacture of wind mills, pumps, etc., establishing the business in March, 1881. He

is the inventor and manufacturer of the Economy wind mill, and is also the inventor of a tile ditcher. He has a capital of \$2,500 invested.

Ephraim Dice was born July 10, 1836, in Seneca county, Ohio. His early life was spent in his native county, where, in his youth, he learned the carpenter's trade. In 1857 he came to McDonough county, Illinois, and located upon a farm in Walnut Grove township. Four years later he moved to Sciota township, and settled on section 5, where he still owns a farm of 160 acres, upon which he resided till 1881. He then removed to the village of Sciota, and engaged in his present business. He has been for two terms a member of the board of supervisors, and has held the offices of collector, commissioner of highways, and township clerk. He was married November 8, 1860, to Caroline Wilson, a native of Ohio. They have three children—Maria J., Charles J. and Susan A.

MUNICIPAL.

At an election held March 15, 1870, a vote was taken for or against incorporation, which resulted in the adoption of the measure, and on the 1st Monday in April of the same year, the following trustees were elected: John W. Tipton, R. N. Henderson, John Walsh, J. R. Hunt and George B. Painter. This board met on the 1st of May and elected John W. Tipton, president and R. N. Henderson, clerk. From want of interest and the opposition against incorporation no further election was held until the spring of 1874, when the following named gentlemen were elected members of the board of trustees: William B. Clarke,

M. E. Lavens, John R. Seybold, William Trower, and J. Obermeyer. After this, elections were held regularly every year. The present officers of the village are J. H. Shryack, president; Dr. H. Knappenberger, J. B. Duncan, Ira Bonwell, William McKinley, Albert Head trustees; J. Obermeyer, clerk.

ELEVATOR.

One of the largest elevators in McDonough county was built at Sciota, during the summer of 1883, at a cost of \$8,000. It is 40x110 feet in ground area, 28 feet high and has a capacity of 40,000 bushels. It was erected by U. T. Douglass, but is at present owned and operated by Douglass and Elting, who engaged in handling grain in 1883, as successors to C. D. Elting. They also handle and store the grain purchased by C. D. Elting & Co.

HISTORICAL.

J. C. Clarke, son of William, was the first child born. The event occurred February 22, 1855, before the town was laid out, but was on the present site.

The first death occurred in 1873, being H. J. Kline. The body was buried in the Spring creek cemetery.

Emma Atkinson taught the first school ever held in the town.

Rev. John McGinnis preached the first sermon in the town. He was a preacher of the M. E. church.

The first postmaster was William H. Franklin.

SOCIETIES.

Sciota lodge, No. 552, I. O. O. F., was organized October 4, 1874, with the following officers: J. M. Harrington, N. G.; T. S. Hainline, V. G.; A. V. Ramsey, secretary; Albert Head, treasurer. Including the above officers, the following are the balance of the charter members: W. W. Ragon, J. H. Head, William Perrine, M. M. Head, A. Gist, J. Roberts. The present officers of the lodge are R. E. Wilson, N. G.; Ira Bonwell, V. G.; Henry Arbogast, secretary; Ira Bonwell, treasurer. At present the lodge is in a flourishing condition with a membership of 34. They own the hall in which they meet, which is 28x58 feet in dimensions.

EDUCATIONAL.

In 1872, a good school building 24x36 feet in size, was erected at a cost of \$1,200. In 1875, an addition 17x22 feet, was built, at an additional cost of \$600. The building has now two large, comfortable rooms and two teachers are employed regularly eight months in the year. The school has a large average attendance and is known as district No. 10. It is two miles in length, north and south, and one mile in breadth, east and west. The first term of school in the present building was taught by H. G. Boles.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

MOUND TOWNSHIP.

This is considered one of the best townships in the county, and consists of beautiful, gently undulating prairie, in a good state of cultivation, there being only one quarter section of timber land on the west and another in the south-east corner. On section 14, is the summit of a very high mound, perhaps the highest point in the county; the ascent is very gradual, and scarcely perceptible. When the summit is reached a grand view of the surrounding country presents itself. From this mound the township derives its name. The mound is known as Dyer's mound. Kepple creek, in a semicircle, enters Mound from near the centre of the west side, then easterly to the center of the township, and turning gently north and west, flows by the C. B. & Q. water tank to its junction. just below, with Drowning fork from the north, and thence to near the west line where it unites with the north fork of Crooked creek, which enters the township at its northwest corner. The head waters of Shaw fork pass eastwardly from a little north of the center of the township, and the very head waters of Camp creek, start in the south edge. The township is well watered and adapted to stock raising as well as the production of corn, oats, wheat, rye, clover, grass, etc. The soil is a dark loam, chocolate color, but when wet, very black.

There is a fine bed of fire and potter's clay on John Booth's farm, north of Bardolph; also an extensive bed of white fire clay on Park Hillister's place, on Shaw fork, which supplies both of the Bushnell tile works. Good coal is mined quite extensively at the Hood and Clark mines, in the northeast part of the township, where, also, good sandstone is quarried for building purposes. There is a rich deposit of iron ore, one-half mile south of Epperson, on D. C. Flinty's farm; so says Mr. Worthen, the state geologist. It is probable that coal underlies most of the surface of the township.

Mound lies adjoining Fulton county and the fourth principal meridian on the east, with the thriving young city of Bushnell on its northern boundary, New Salem on the south, and the village of Bardolph on the west line. The C. B. & Q. railroad, traverses the northwestern portion a distance of five miles. The St. L. division of the same passes through the township from north to south near the center, where it effects a junction with the Wabash railroad, which enters about the middle of the east side, and running nearly west, passes the important shipping point of New Philadelphia to the above junction, and thence north, parallel with the former to Bushnell, thus giving the township three railroads. The station of Epperson is lo-

cated on the St. L. division of the C. B. & Q. railroad, five miles south of Bushnell. New Philadelphia is the only village within the limits of the township. No township in the county has as good railroad facilities, with Bushnell on the north, Bardolph west, New Philadelphia the east part, and Epperson the center. Excellent farms with many fine, large dwellings, and good barns, and beautiful planted groves of maple, walnut and box elder, with fine and well trimmed hedges, and orchards, give a beautiful appearance to the eye. Some farms have from eight to ten acres, planted to small fruit, such as blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries.

The dairy is receiving considerable attention here. L. B. Sperry usually milks from 30 to 40 cows, and furnishes milk for the city of Bushnell; and W. H. Greene has kept from 20 to 30 cows and made cheese for a number of years, and has acquired a reputation for a good article equal to New York or Western Reserve. The fine stock business has and is receiving much attention by such enterprising citizens as J. Kepple, J. Shannon, J. Langford, John Work, and others, especially in rearing Clydesdale horses and Short Horn cattle.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The pioneer settlement of Mound was made by Joseph Smith, in 1830, who settled at Wolf Grove, on the northwest quarter of section 18, coming from Kentucky. He erected a cabin of round logs, but did not remain long, as he was of a restless disposition, and did not enjoy living in the county after it began to settle up. He was a great hunter, quite

poor, and removed to Missouri, or some other state further west.

A son-in-law of Smith by the name of Osborne, came shortly afterward and located near Smith. He left about the same time as did his father-in-law.

Abner Cox, a bachelor, was the next settler, coming from Louisiana. He located on the northwest quarter of section 20. He improved the place, and in 1833, sold the same to Jacob Kepple. About a year afterward he removed to Fulton county, since which time he has not been heard of.

John Snapp, a son-in-law of Jacob Kepple, came in 1833, locating on the southwest quarter of section 30, where he built a cabin. He came to the county from Washington county, Tennessee. He remained in the township until about 1840, when he removed to Macomb township. In 1856, he went to Mercer county, Missouri, where he afterward died.

Durham Creel came to McDonough county in the spring of 1833, and located on section 18, Mound township, where he improved a farm. He was born in Kentucky, and came to this county from that state. He died in 1867, and his wife followed him on the long journey, in 1873.

Jacob Kepple came from East Tennessee in 1833, settling on the northwest quarter of section 30, on the farm improved by Abner Cox, who had built a double cabin and broke out several acres of land. Mr. Kepple lived on the homestead several years and afterward removed to Bardolph, where he died. Some of the family are still residents of this county.

Silas Creel came to the county in 1833, with his parents, and located near Bardolph, in Mound township. At that time he was but 15 years of age. He is at the present time a resident of Macomb township.

James Chandler came in the spring of 1838, settling on section 7, on the farm now owned by Bigger Head, where he built a small house and made some improvements, and afterwards moved away.

Thompson Chandler came in the spring of 1834, locating on the northwest quarter of section 6. He soon afterward removed to the city of Macomb, where he still resides. A sketch of this gentleman appears in the Representative chapter of this volume.

The southwest quarter of section 6, was settled about the same time by a brother-in-law of Thompson Chandler, Jacob Chase. He built a house, made some improvements and afterward removed to Rushville, Schuyler county.

Elias Culp came in 1834, settling on the north half of the southwest quarter of section 19. He built a hewed log cabin and improved the place. He sold his farm and removed to Macomb township about the year 1841, where he resided some time and then removed to Iowa. He was a man of family, having a wife, two daughters and a son. He was given to hunting considerably, but was a good neighbor and citizen. He was a native of Pennsylvania.

Rev. William Howard Jackson, the father of the Jackson brothers in the village of Bardolph, and vicinity, landed in the county November 11, 1836. The northwest quarter of section 19 was previously purchased by George Miller for

Mr. Jackson, before he came, also the timber land on the northwest quarter of section 13, Macomb township. He worked Mr. Miller's place in Macomb township the first season after arriving in the county, and in the fall of 1837, removed to his own land in this township, upon which he erected a log cabin and worked at his trade, that of blacksmithing. A couple of years after settling in Mound, he erected a hewed log cabin, in which his widow still resides. Mr. Jackson was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, March 1, 1804, being a son of Jacob Jackson. When a small boy the family removed to Orange county, Virginia, where he was married December 24, 1824, to Ann Miller, who was born in Rockingham county, that state, April 25, 1803, and was a daughter of John and Margaret Miller. Her people removed to Madison county, Kentucky, about the year 1805, and two years later, removed to Boone county, that state. Her father served in the war, 1812, and shortly after his return to Boone county, at the close of the war, his death occurred. In the fall of 1823, she returned to Virginia for a visit, and while there met Mr. Jackson, to whom she was afterward married, as stated above. Jacob Jackson and wife, the father and mother of William, died in Orange county, Virginia. After the marriage of William H., they resided in Orange county until 1834, when they removed to Fauquier county, from which place they came to this county. Mr. Jackson joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1828, and in 1831, was licensed to preach by John Hersey, which he followed until his death, September 2, 1866. He was one of the pioneer minis-

ters of this and Fulton county, and was one of the leading advocates in the establishment of the Methodist church at Bardolph. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were the parents of 10 children—John M., William J., Mary Frances, James W., Albert L., Nathaniel H., Hester A., Margaret E., Joseph, George and Thomas A.

James W. Jackson, the third son of William H. and Ann (Miller) Jackson, was born in Virginia December 6, 1830. He remained at home until 1852, and on January 28, of that year, he was married to Margaret Kepple, a daughter of Jacob Kepple. She was born in Tennessee January 22, 1831. He lived with Mr. Kepple, and helped to build a small cabin, in 1854, on the place where he now resides. In 1873, he erected his present home. They have had 12 children, as follows—Franklin P., died in infancy; Tamzin Ann, wife of Eli Holler, of Macomb township; Charles W., living in Macomb township; Laura J., deceased; Margaret A., wife of Conwell Fleming, living in Nebraska; Lewis A., living in Mound township; Harriet Eva, at home; Ida May, deceased; Minnie C., at home; John M., deceased; Mary Lizzie, living at home; James Elba L., at home. Mr. Jackson joined the M. E. church when but 15 years of age, and has been an officer in that body for many years. He has also been school director of his district, more or less, for 25 years.

William J. Jackson, the second son of William Jackson, was born in Orange county, Virginia, on the 15th of April, 1827. He remained at home with his father until August 23, 1848, at which date he was united in marriage with Hannah Crabb, a sister of Daniel Crabb.

He then removed to the farm of Michael Vincent, in Macomb township, and one year later rented another farm. In the spring of 1852, he removed to section 19, where he had bought 40 acres in 1848. Here he resided until the summer of 1865, when he built his present residence on the west half of the southwest quarter of section 20, Mound township. His land is well improved, and paid for, he now being one of the most substantial farmers of the township. Mrs. Jackson departed this life on the 14th of January, 1868, leaving a husband and five children to mourn her loss. She was the mother of seven children, two of whom preceded her. The children were named, respectively—John H.; Anna E., wife of James Easton, of Bardolph; Frances, deceased; William W.; Emma, wife of A. W. Fluke; Minnie, wife of William Mason, of Bardolph. Mr. Jackson was again married in February, 1869, Mrs. Rachel A. Bates becoming his wife. By this marriage there are four children living—James M., Jeremiah, Henry Tilden, and Joseph E. Two of their children died in infancy—Temperance and Jennie. Mr. Jackson has been a church member since his boyhood days, and at present is a member of the Bardolph M. E. church. He has held the office of justice of the peace four years in Mound township. The Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges claim him as an honored member.

William McCandless located upon the southwest quarter of section 30, in 1837, coming from the state of Pennsylvania. There was a cabin already constructed upon the place by John Snapp. He had a family of two sons and two daughters,

and at the time of his death, some 30 years ago, divided the farm with the sons, Samuel and William, Jr. The old gentleman was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was highly respected by his many friends and neighbors.

David Noel and family came in the spring of 1837, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 7, where he resided until his death. His wife also died there.

LEADING CITIZENS.

Under this caption are given the sketches of representative people not mentioned under the head of early settlement:

Levinus Sperry, born in Waterbury, Connecticut, July 7, 1814, is one of a family of 14 children, of whom seven are now living, scattered through five states, from Ohio to Colorado. When he was five years old his parents moved to Ohio, which was his home until the fall of 1838. It was during the latter part of this period that he made some flat boat expeditions down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. Spending the winter on the lower Mississippi, he gained some knowledge of the workings of negro slavery, which in after years made him a stern and uncompromising abolitionist. Late in 1830, he migrated to Fulton county, Illinois, first to a place near Fairview, and two years later to Bernadotte. Here it was that he became a member of that courageous band, since famous as the conductors of the mysterious "underground railroad"; men who chose rather to risk the penalty of an infamous law than to violate the dictates of conscience and become partners in crime and oppres-

sion, by aiding to drive the slave back to bondage; men who chose to obey God rather than man, no matter what the consequences to themselves; and he entered into it with that same zeal and inflexible obedience to his convictions of right, which form so marked a trait of his whole life; made his word as good as his bond, and caused it to be said of him, that, "were all men as upright as he there would be small need of laws." It was at Bernadotte, in 1847, that he was married to Charlotte Churchill, who proved a helpmeet for him through the "heat and burden of the day," until some 10 years later, when she succumbed to the privations and hardships incident to frontier life, leaving four small children to be brought up without a mother's love. In 1849, he moved to what is now known as Seville Mills, in Fulton county, and four years later, in 1853, began improvements on his present farm, near where Bushnell now stands. No town was there then, nor were there any other settlers within sight. In 1855, he moved his family to his prairie home. This farm he gradually improved and enlarged until it was one of the largest and best in this vicinity. February 11, 1857, he was married to Joan Swayze, his present wife, and by this union there was one son, who is now deceased. She was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born in Catawissa, Columbia county, in 1834. The following is clipped from the *Western Times*, as showing the character of work in which she is engaged, and the estimation in which she is held in the country where she lives: "Mrs. Sperry, of Pueblo, Colorado, president of the Ladies' Benevolent Union, which

she herself has established and which is doing a blessed work for God's suffering and poor, is president of the board of charities of the state, and accomplishes more active charitable work, in a "broad guage" sense than any one man or woman we have ever known. She is like the sunshine of heaven all over, visiting the sick, relieving suffering everywhere; taking home the poor, deserted, dying wives, and folding to her motherly heart the motherless little ones. All Pueblo helps and blesses her. The Santa Fe, and Denver & Rio Grande railroads honor her request to carry the sick and maimed home. How glad these green places in the deserts of human selfishness makes our soul." In 1861, Mr. Sperry found his usually robust health so impaired by overwork that he was forced to abandon farming, and determined to cross the plains to the "far west," hoping thus to regain his health. He accordingly started with teams, accompanied by his sons, Mentor and Lewis. After traveling six months they reached the territory of Idaho, where they spent a year, engaged in mining and ranching, passing through the rigorous six months winter, with seven to ten feet of snow. Singularly enough, during the time spent in this wild region, and while on the journey thither, he endured the hardships and dangers incident to that manner of life, and enjoyed, meanwhile, almost uninterrupted good health. They returned by way of Salt Lake City, and the old California trail, breaking through the mountains northwest of Denver, and reached home in the fall of 1864. He then resumed charge of his farm, which he continued until he emigrated to Col-

orado, in 1876. Ever just, ever upright, ever true to his convictions of right, with a broad, deep and liberal judgment, he sifted every question, and having once decided it by its moral rights, no power on earth could induce him to change. Neither the open threats of mob law by the owners of fugitive slaves, nor the offer of bribes, could persuade him to desist helping the slave to his freedom. So in every important question, he took a bold and fearless stand. It is truly said of him, that you could sooner turn back the mighty Mississippi in its course, than prevail on him to do or sanction anything that was morally wrong; a pure, noble, christian gentleman, and no meed of praise or position of honor bestowed can be greater than such a name. Mr. Sperry has found his health much improved by the climate of Colorado, but since his removal there has made periodical visits to the old home place in Bushnell township. His son, L. B. Sperry, now resides upon the place, which, under his care, has been not only kept up, but still further beautified and improved.

Henry F. Rogers was born in the province of Hanover, Germany, in 1835, on the 20th day of December. His father's name was Deitrich, and he was born at the same place. His mother's native place was near that of his father. When 17 or 18 years old, Henry F. decided to try his fortune in the new world, and accordingly, after bidding good-bye to home, friends and relatives, he set sail for the United States. Arriving on America's shores, his first experiences were the same as fell to the lot of the average new immigrant. He finally

brought up at Staunton, Macoupin county, near which place he hired out by the month. He was then engaged until he had reached the age of 26 years. He was married on the 3d day of April, 1861, to Christina Miller. She was born in Quincy, Illinois, and is a daughter of Rev. Jacob Miller. After their marriage they lived in Montgomery county, until 1865. He then removed to his present home on section 6, Mound township, where he had bought 123 acres of land. He set to work improving this farm, and now has a very creditable appearing place. Besides the above mentioned, he has added another parcel, containing 50 acres. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are the parents of seven children—Jacob H., Mary M., Adelaide M., Katie E., John M., deceased, Benjamin M., Edward J., and Bertha L. Mr. and Mrs. Rogers are members of the German M. E. church. He is a school director of district No. 1, and has held that position for nine years. The family are intelligent and highly respected.

John M. Wilcox was born in Carroll county, Kentucky, formerly Gallatin county, March 19, 1826. His father, Benjamin Wilcox, was born and reared in Shelby county, Kentucky, but afterwards removed to Carroll county, where he died in February, 1836. The maiden name of Benjamin's wife was Flora McCormick. She was born and reared in Lexington, Kentucky. After her husband's death, Mrs. Wilcox removed to McDonough county, locating in Chalmers township, two miles northeast of Middletown. She brought with her, her family of seven children. There they lived two years, then removed to Bethel

township. In 1845, Mrs. Wilcox removed to Scotland township, where she was again married. She died in Bardolph. In 1879, John went to California, where he was engaged in the mines for three years. At the end of that time he returned home, having been quite successful in the west. In 1853, he bought the southwest quarter of section 31, which was then raw prairie. This land has since been brought into a high state of cultivation. He also owns 52 acres on the northwest quarter of the same section, besides 80 acres in Macomb township. He was married on the 13th day of March, 1855, to Mary Z. V. Yocum, daughter of Major Yocum, and then removed to his present location. Mr. and Mrs. John M. Wilcox have had six children born to them—George T., Elvira J., William F., Mary A., Robert C., John R., George T., married to Hetty Dorr, they live in Macomb township. Elvira J., died March 12, 1869; William F., died April 8, 1884; Mary A., married Eugene L. Lindsay, they live in Kearney county, Nebraska. Mrs. J. M. Wilcox died March 23, 1883. His niece, Luella Wilcox, is keeping house for him. R. C. and J. R., live with him and work the farm. He has been director of schools in district No. 5.

William Stephens, one of Mound township's substantial citizens, was born in Campbell county, Kentucky, on the 24th day of July, 1828. His parents were James and Margaret (Peck) Stephens. Both of his parents were of old Virginia families, his mother's ancestors, however, having been of German descent. James Stephens, father of William, was born in Kentucky, in 1801, and his wife was born

in 1808. James settled with his family in the township of Industry, McDonough county, in the early part of 1836, and in March, 1838, removed to Fulton county, settling in the southern part. Here James and his wife lived until their death. William went to Oregon in 1853, and staid one year. He then went to California, where he was engaged in the mines for four and a half years. He came back to Fulton county in the fall of 1859, and in the spring of 1860, went to Colorado, but returned in the winter. He was married there on the 21st day of February, 1864, to Mary Markley, nee Welker. They came to McDonough county in 1873, and located on the northwest quarter of section 9. At this place the family have made their home ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Stephens are the parents of six children—Margaret, Etta, James W., Helena, Olney and Joseph. By her first marriage, Mrs. Stephens was the mother of one child—Mary L., who is now the wife of Charles Combs. Besides his possessions here, Mr. Stephens has 680 acres of land in the southern part of Fulton county. He has large numbers of both cattle and hogs. Mr. Stephens is a democrat, in politics, and has been quite prominent in township affairs, having been assessor, supervisor of Mound township two terms, and commissioner of highways three years. He is highly respected by all who know him.

Garret Ackerson Cadwalader, one of the prominent citizens of Mound township, has his residence on section 11, where he owns 336 acres of excellent land, and some 40 acres on section 2. He came to McDonough county in February, 1865, and for the following four years

lived north of Bushnell, one mile. In 1869, he removed to his present location. In 1877, his residence was destroyed by fire, when he commenced the erection of his present dwelling. His farm, which is all under a high state of cultivation, is situated on the mound from which the township derives its name. Mr. Cadwalader is a native of Fulton county, Illinois, born July 8th, 1835, and is the son of Isaac Cadwalader, one of the earliest settlers of that county, and now among the wealthiest of her citizens, and of Elizabeth (Ackerson) Cadwalader, who were married in 1831, in Fulton county. Garret resided at home until his marriage on September 21, 1859, to Elizabeth Kost. This estimable lady died July 24, 1872, leaving four children—Henry L., now in Fulton county; Isaac L., a resident of Mound township; Laura E., wife of John Crawford, also a resident of this locality, and Ollie M., at home. On the 22d of October, 1874, Mr. Cadwalader was again united in matrimony, this time with Mrs. Nancy Cashman, nee Crawford. This union has been blest by one child—Willie H. Mrs. Cadwalader, by her former marriage, has two children—George W. and John H. In politics, Mr. Cadwalader is, and has always been since the organization of the party, a republican, and has held the office of assessor since 1881. He is also, one of the school board of the township, and takes a great interest in educational and church matters. In the latter he is a church trustee, class leader, and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath school. He is, also, a member of the time honored fraternity of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, belonging to Bushnell

lodge No. 307. A truly upright man, he squares his life with the teaching of both church and society, and enjoys the respect and esteem of all his neighbors.

George W. Hutchins was born in Cumberland county, Kentucky, January 24, 1836, and is the son of William and Jane (Pace) Hutchins. His father died in the above mentioned state, but his mother is still living in the old home. In 1853, George W. came to McDonough county with his brother to visit an uncle, William Pace, but decided to remain. He, at once, entered upon his work here, first driving the stage from Macomb to Carthage, but soon afterward went to work for Isaac Grantham, then a resident of Macomb. He then came to Mound township, and was in the employ of Edward Dyer, for a time. In the winter of 1854-5, he went to Missouri, but being taken sick, he returned to Macomb, and was employed in the slaughter house during the winter. For several years he was engaged in farming, renting farms for that purpose. In 1860, he was in Texas, farming, but soon came back, locating in the township of Mound. On the breaking out of the great rebellion in 1861, he enlisted in company F, 55th Illinois infantry regiment, at Bushnell, and was mustered into the service of the government, at Chicago. In the sanguinary battle of Shiloh, he was wounded, and shortly afterwards was transferred to Quincy, Illinois, where he acted in the hospital corps. He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, and returning to this locality was, on the 2d of December, 1864, united in marriage with Phebe Beaver, with whom he lived until July 12, 1877, when she died, leav-

ing five children—Sarah J., Fannie B., William L., Mary C., and Charles F. In July, 1878 he again entered upon the married state with Mrs. Sarah E. Hellyer, nee Welch, who at the time had three children—Frederick A., David H. and Minnie B. The result of this union has been three children—Clarence E., Herman C. and Goldie G. When Mr. Hutchins was first married he resided in Fulton county for about three years when he came back to this township and purchased land on section 13, but in 1875, moved to his present location on 14, owning 130 acres of fine land. He made most of the improvements. He is now director of school affairs in district No. 3, and has been road commissioner since 1870.

John W. Booth, the eldest son, was born March 16, 1827, in Berks county, Pennsylvania. He was married at Bardolph, Illinois, to Mary F. Jackson, daughter of Rev. Wm. H. Jackson, January 15, 1851. They settled on a farm in Mound township, on section 18, where they still reside. Their farm, of 320 acres, is one of the best improved in this part of the state. Their family consists of seven children, of whom only three are living—John F., Henry L. and Clarence J. Those deceased are—Alta V., Albert D., Herbert L., and Gracie May. Alta V. Booth was born November 27, 1851, died July 25, 1874; Albert D. was born August 23, 1858, died October 22, 1880; Herbert L. died in infancy; Gracie May was born June 14, 1868, died November 25, 1871.

John F. Booth was married to Florencè B. Archer, on December 30, 1875, and resides in Macomb, this county,

where he is engaged in the grocery business, with his brother Henry L. Clarence J. is engaged in farming on the home place.

Geo. Booth, Sr., was born in county of Tyrone, Ireland, in the year 1796, and at the age of 27, was married to Isabel Orr, of the same county; they immediately sailed for America, landing at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he engaged in the manufacture of woollen goods, continuing the business for seven years. He next removed to Trumbull county, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, and remained there until the year 1843, when he, with his family, removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where he continued farming the balance of his life. Unto George and Isabel Booth were born 11 children, five of whom are now living—John W., George J., Robert, Mary A., Sarah J. and James O. George J. Booth died at the age of 47 years, at his residence, in Bardolph, this county. The three oldest children died in infancy.

Lewis Smick came from Boyle county, Kentucky, in 1851, and lived in the city of Macomb, and worked at the carpenter's trade two years. In 1853 he bought 240 acres of land in Mound township, where he has continued to reside. He was born April 2, 1809. His father was from Pennsylvania, and a hatter by trade; his mother was also from Pennsylvania; they both died in Kentucky. Lewis was married in that state, on the 17th of October, 1839, to Martha Bard Adams, a native of that state. They have raised five children—William A. was educated at Ashland and Louisiana, Missouri, and at the theological school

in Princeton, New Jersey. After graduating, he went to Rosebury, Oregon, as a preacher in the Presbyterian church, where he now is; John W., married Lydia Woody, and now lives in part of the house with his parents; Priscilla Jane, married Ornan Sperry, and lives on a farm adjoining her father's; James C., married Lois Fleming, and lives on an adjoining farm; Nancy D., married P. W. Moor, and is deceased. Mr. Smick and wife are members of the Reform church. Mr. Smick has frequently been honored with public office, and has filled the position of justice of the peace; he is now school trustee. He has always been an earnest republican.

A. J. Fleming was born in Fauquier county, Virginia, on the 27th day of February, 1831. His grandparents on his father's side were from Ireland, and on his mother's side from Scotland. Both of his grandfathers were in the battle of Bunker Hill. His parents were born in Fauquier county, Virginia. In the fall of 1832, when A. J. was yet a mere child, his parents removed from Virginia to Ohio, locating near London, in Madison county. The family consisted of the parents and seven children, six of whom were girls and one a boy. A. J. lived with his parents until the spring of 1851. He then came west, and located in McDonough county, choosing a home on section 16, Mound township, and has ever since been a resident of this township. He was married, March 11, 1852, to E. C. Melvin. They have five children, four girls and one boy. Four of the children are married—Lois Ida was married to James Smick; Cornelia was married to Wesley Postlock; Conwell, to

Alice Jackson; Francie, to Joshua Lindsey. Mr. Fleming has spent his life in farm work, and by good management has accumulated a goodly share of this world's goods. His mother died June 26, 1866, and his father, August 6, 1876.

John Slater is a native of England, having been born near the city of Manchester, in Lancashire, June 24, 1826. He is a son of Jonathan and Anna (Taylor) Slater, the latter a relative of Zachary Taylor, "old rough and ready," as he is familiarly called. Mr. Slater came to America in 1851, and on the 23d of December of that year, located in Newark, New Jersey, where he worked in a machine shop, having followed that line of trade in the cotton mills of his native place. Here he remained about two years, when he removed to Whitneyville, Massachusetts, where he labored in a cotton mill. In 1865, he came to this locality settling in Canton, Fulton county, where he lived for four years, when he removed to this county, locating at New Philadelphia. He bought the 80 acre lot where the depot now stands, but soon sold it, and purchased the place he now owns and resides upon. This farm consists of 120 acres of land on the northwest quarter of section 24, 85 acres on section 17, and 52 acres on section 23. Mr. Slater was married in England June 14, 1851, to Esther Butterworth, a native of "white cliffed Albion." Six children have been sent to bless their hearth, four of whom are living—Edmund T., Mary H. T., Sarah E., and Adaline. The two deceased were Victoria and John. Mr. Slater has always been interested in educational matters, and has been director of the school board

from district No. 10, for the past nine years. When he came to America he was poor, like so many others who cross the ocean to better their condition, but now, with a comfortable competency, and surrounded by all the conveniences of life, he looks back with pleasure at the road he has traveled.

Henry H. Nance, M. D., was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, March 4, 1841. He is a son of William and Susan Nance. The Nance family are of French descent, but William was born in Indiana. After the birth of Henry, the subject of this sketch, the family remained but three weeks in Schuyler county, and then removed to Vermont, Fulton county. As an illustration of the difference between those times and the present, it may be related that they traveled to their new home in a two-wheeled cart, drawn by calves. Arriving at Vermont, William, the father, immediately set up in the practice of his profession, which was that of medicine. While thus engaged, his son, Henry, learned to like the healing art, and was accustomed to assist his father, while yet a boy, in the handling of medicine. He also went with his father on his professional calls, often being of assistance to him, and was thus enabled to acquire a practical insight into the mysteries of the science, in his daily life. He was educated at Vermont, and upon finishing his schooling, became a teacher, in which occupation, though quite young, he was successful. He continued in this employment until after he had reached his 20th year. The dark war cloud was then hanging like a pall over the country. The young and ardent patriotism

of our subject could only be satisfied with actual service in defense of his country's flag, and accordingly, the 2d day of August, 1862, found his name enrolled on the roster of company B, 84th Illinois infantry. He was mustered in at Quincy, and soon was at the front in the gallant army of the Cumberland. This enlistment also gave him splendid opportunities for advancement in his profession, as he went in as a hospital attendant. For a time, he served as nurse in the hospital at Quincy. He was then assigned to Bowling Green, Kentucky, where he was made hospital steward. By order of General Rosecrans, he was detailed to division headquarters, and then to department headquarters, on the staff of General Sherman, with whom he started on the celebrated march to the sea. After the capture of Atlanta, he was put in charge of the dispensary at headquarters in that city. After the evacuation of Atlanta, he was transferred to Lookout Mountain, and was made assistant surgeon. There he remained, serving in that capacity till the close of the war. At the cessation of hostilities he came home, and after three months, went to Ann Arbor university, in September, 1865. He graduated there in the medical department, on March 10, 1866. He then went to Wheeling, West Virginia. In the meantime he was married, on the 27th day of February, 1866, to Susan E. Rinkes, a native of Ohio, and daughter of Samuel Rinkes. Both of her parents had died previous to her marriage. Shortly after his marriage, the doctor returned again to Illinois, and practiced during the summer and fall of 1866 at

Vermont. He soon came to McDonough county, and purchased the southwest quarter of section 4, Mound township, one and a half miles south of Bushnell. He practiced here two or three years, but on account of kidney complaint, was compelled to give up riding at the call of patients. He has devoted considerable time and means to making his farm a model, and it may be truly said that he has one of the best tile drained farms in the county, he being a strong advocate of tiling for farm purposes. He is at present engaged in the life insurance business, and is a director in the Western Mutual, of Bushnell. He was a charter member of the G. A. R. post, at Bushnell, and was its quartermaster for two years. Five children live to bless the union of Mr. and Mrs. Nance. Their names are—Charles M., William C., Mary E., Kate L., and Susie R.

The Jacobs family, Seth, and two sisters, reside on the west half of the northwest quarter of section 16. Their parents were Amasa and Lois (Moore) Jacobs. The father was a native of Connecticut, the mother of Vermont, but they subsequently removed to Onandaga county, New York, where they were married. The names of their children were—Luther; Peter; Zerviah, died in New York; Francis M., deceased; Amasa, living in Cass county, Iowa; Lois C.; Sylvia, deceased; Clark, deceased; Lucina; Clarissa, wife of Robert Adcock, now living in California; Elmina, deceased; and James G., deceased. In the fall of 1844, Luther, Peter, and Lois came west, traveling by wagon, and settled at Table Grove, Fulton county, this state, where Luther taught school. In

1846, the parents came also, with the remainder of the family, except Zerviah, who died in New York. In the spring of 1848, they removed to New Salem township, McDonough county. Here Mrs. Jacobs died, October 10, 1855; Mr. Jacobs died, October 4, 1857; they were buried at Table Grove. The children were married, with the exception of Lois, Lucina, Elmina and Seth. They located four and one-half miles south of Bardolph, in New Salem township. There they remained four years, then sold the farm and went to Bardolph, where they bought the hotel property. They conducted the hotel for three years, then came to their present location, on section 16, Mound township. On the 22d of September, 1869, Elmina died, leaving Seth and two sisters on the farm. The latter are members of the United Brethren church, at Mound. Their parents were also members of the same church.

Rufus T. Allen is a native of Pulaski county, Kentucky, born August 29, 1819. His parents were David and Patsey (Harris) Allen, the former a native of South Carolina, and the latter of Virginia. Rufus T. grew to manhood in Pulaski county, Kentucky, and was married there, November 19, 1840, to Rhoda Adams, a native of Pulaski county, who was born December 15, 1819. She was the daughter of James and Elizabeth Adams, who were of Irish descent. In 1863, our subject came to McDonough county, and located about one-half mile north of what is now Good Hope. There he remained but a short time before he bought the northeast quarter of section 33, Mound township, to which he re-

moved. The improvements on this farm have all been put on by Mr. Allen. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are the parents of three children—John, James, and Elizabeth, who is the wife of William Ingram. Mr. and Mrs. Allen are both members of the Free Will Baptist church. The family is much respected by their friends.

James K. Kepple is the oldest child of David Kepple. He was born July 31, 1838, on section 19, Mound township, and has ever since been identified with McDonough county. He was reared on the home place, and on the 24th day of March, 1859, he was married to Jane A. Greene, a sister of W. H. Greene. In October, 1861, he removed to the farm which his father had given him, on the east half of the northwest quarter of section 20. He soon bought the remainder of that quarter, and now owns the north half of the southwest quarter of section 17. He has made all the improvements on his place, and now has a splendid farm. Mr. and Mrs. Kepple are the parents of six children—Clara E., teaching; Lucy Ann, Etta M., Richard F., married Della M. Young, and lives in this township; Ollie J. and Bessie. Mr. Kepple has been making the raising of shorthorn cattle a specialty, which he raises and sells for breeding purposes. He also brought the first full-blood Clydesdale horse into the township, going to Canada for him, in 1875. He has handled this line of horses ever since, and now has some fine brood mares. He also has fine stock of other kinds, and is known as a leading competitor at the state fairs of Iowa and Missouri. Among his recol-

lections of early life in McDonough county, Mr. Kepple remembers how, when a boy, he had to go three or four miles to school, and, if returning after dark, it was no uncommon thing to hear the wolves, which then abounded, yelping around him. He has served the township as collector, assessor and supervisor, and has been school director for 10 years. He is a popular man, and enjoys the esteem of his fellow citizens.

David Beale was born in Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on the 7th day of November, 1828. His parents were Benjamin and Hannah (Wykoff) Beale. His mother was of German descent. David, Sr., grandfather of our subject, died in Beaver county, and Benjamin removed to Virginia, where he and his wife both died. Our subject was married, on the 11th day of May, 1847, in Hancock county, Virginia, to Elizabeth A. Allison. In 1857 they removed to Illinois, locating in Mound township, this county. When they first came to this township, they located on section 21, but in the spring of 1860, they removed to their present location. Mr. Beale owns the east half of the northeast quarter, and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19. There he has made all the improvements, and made a fine farm. His wife died on the 9th day of May, 1868. By their marriage there were nine children—Hannah Mary, deceased; Lynna, Sarah J., John S., Agnes B., Benjamin F., Edward M., Luella F. and William A. He was again married in February, 1871, to Mrs. Layander C. McHenry, nee Robertson. By this marriage there have been two children—Elizabeth May

and Nannie G. He is an honored member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Golden Rule.

John M. Work, was born in Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of November, 1834. His parents were John and Margaret (McCluskey) Work. She was a native of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. When our subject was yet a boy, his parents removed to southern Ohio, where the family was reared. In 1866, they removed to this county, and purchased the east half of the southeast quarter of section 16, Mound township. There the parents lived until their death, Mr. Work dying in 1872, and his wife in 1869. Both were Presbyterians. They were the parents of eight children. Of these, seven grew to manhood and womanhood, and six are now living—four sons and two daughters. John M., was married in Ohio, in 1860, to Jane Gibbony. After his marriage, Mr. Work removed with his wife to Illinois, and located in this county and township. In 1864, he lost his wife by death. There were three children by this marriage, of whom one, Alice M., is living. He was married again, on the 28th of June, 1865, to Martha J. Hervey, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania. She is a daughter of Henry and Mary (Yates) Hervey. She came to this county from Peoria county. Mr. Work has some thoroughbred horses, than which no finer are to be found in the country. He has them for breeding purposes. He is a man with sufficient of the love of sport in his composition to be fond of the chase, and owns a fine pack of fox-hounds, with which he often indulges in his fav-

orite amusement. Mr. and Mrs. Work are genial people, and are known for their hospitality, on any and all occasions. J. M., and S. Work were the first importers of Berkshire hogs in this vicinity. They first imported from M. H. Cochrane, Compton, Quebec, Canada, and then from William Edward Tombs, Oxfordshire, England. In 1869, all their importing was done from Canada. Since 1865, they have paid much attention to this business, and they shipped and showed their stock together, until within a recent date. Their hogs were kept on land lying in sections 17 and 15. They did a large and lucrative business. John M., still follows the business on his farm.

William H. Greene was born in Chenango county, New York, January 25, 1837. His parents were Jonathan and Lucy P. (Breed) Greene, both of whom were natives of New London county, Connecticut. The family is of English descent. General Greene, of revolutionary fame, and the grandfather of William were own cousins. In 1851, William came to Farmington, Fulton county, and there started a dairy, which was the first in this part of the country. In 1856, he came to McDonough county, and located on the northeast quarter of section 17, Mound township. Here they have made all the improvements. Jonathan died December 19, 1873, on this farm. His wife died November 9, 1877. They are buried at Bushnell. Both were members of the Baptist church at Bushnell, and Jonathan was a life member of the Baptist theological seminary, at Chicago. Four children were born to them—William H., with

whom this sketch was commenced; Jane A., wife of James Kepple; Angeline R., wife of John M. Fleming; Mary E., wife of A. C. Fleming, now living in Quincy. William H., yet retains the old homestead. He was married to Mary C. McLean, on March 23, 1861. She died October 15, 1864. By their marriage there were three children—Julia, Annette, who died September 20, 1864, and one who died in infancy. He was again married to Hattie W. Bemis, of Elyria, Ohio, on the 22d of March, 1866. By this marriage there were seven children—the first died in infancy—Willie W., Mary T., George H., deceased; Hattie M., Charles E., and Carrie E. William H. Greene, the subject of this sketch, is a member of the A. O. U. W., and also of the Golden Rule. When the grange movement was popular throughout the country, he was master of the lodge here four years. In his early years he took an interest in landscape crayon drawing, and has in his house, some fine specimens of his work. His sons also, have a taste in the same direction. The family are members of the Baptist church at Bushnell. Mr. Greene is the only remaining one of the organizers of that church.

Bigger Head, was born in Highland county, Ohio, on the 12th day of October, 1812. His father was William Head, a native of Pennsylvania. William's father was Bigger Head, who was born in Wales, but removed to America, locating in Pennsylvania. William, the father of the subject of this sketch, went to Kentucky, where he was married to Mary McLaughlin, a native of that state. A short time after the mar-

riage he removed to Ohio, where his family of 14 children, 11 sons and three daughters, were born. Four of them came to Illinois and located in McDonough county. Two of them died, and are buried in Macomb, while one returned to Ohio, so that Bigger, the subject of this sketch, is the only one of the family now living in McDonough county. Bigger's first settlement in McDonough county, was in the year 1852, on sections 26 and 23, Macomb township, where he owned three quarter sections. He still retains 340 acres of the original tract. In 1876, he removed to section 7, Mound township, where he bought 80 acres on the northwest quarter, and 80 acres adjoining in Macomb township. Mr. and Mrs. Head have had 11 children, whose names are as follows:—Harriet, deceased; Ellen, deceased; James, deceased; Catharine; Maria; Rennick R. S.; Jennie; Alta, deceased; Newton; Johnnie, deceased; and Hettie. All are living near the home place, except Jennie, Catharine and Newton. Jennie is in Nebraska; Catharine is in Missouri, and Newton is a salesman for a Peoria grocery house. Mr. Head now has 504 acres of land. He has been a member of the M. E. church, for 45 years, and is now connected with the Bushnell congregation. He has held some official position for 40 years. He has never been on a jury, and never was in a court room two hours in his life. Mr. Head has assisted largely in building six churches. He is always a liberal subscriber to things of that character. He hewed the timber for three churches, while a resident of Ohio. He has always been ready to extend a help-

ing hand to those in need, and when any one has the misfortune to lose his home by fire or other similar accident, Mr. Head always gives liberally.

James C. Updegraff was born October 16, 1813, in Jefferson county, Ohio, and was the son of Joseph and Susan (Kinsey) Updegraff. He left Ohio, in 1841, and settled near Lewiston, Fulton county, where he worked in a grist mill, he being a miller by trade. In 1856, he moved to McDonough county, and settled on the northeast quarter of section 27. He turned the first furrow on his farm. In 1859, he made a profession of religion and united with the Presbyterian church of Lewiston, under the pastorate of Rev. William McCandish. He transferred his membership, in 1858, to the Bardolph church, where he remained a consistent member until his death. He was married May 20, 1847, to Miss Humphrey. She is a member of the Presbyterian church at Bardolph. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Updegraff—John C., Mary A., Frank K., Elmer J. and Carrie B. Carrie is a teacher, having taught several schools in the county, and John C., takes care of the home farm. Mr. Updegraff died October 27, 1883, and is interred in the M. E. cemetery, in Mound township. He served as supervisor several terms, and was an active republican in politics. He was deeply interested in educational matters, and for several terms served as town clerk, the town meetings being held at his house before the erection of the town hall at Bardolph.

Delas Shannon, the youngest son of Joseph and Delilah (Milner) Shannon, was born October 2, 1850, while his par-

ents were en-route from Ohio to Illinois. He spent his early life in McDonough county, and when 16 years of age, left home to go to Henderson county. He remained there a short time and returned home. In 1871-2, he traveled in Kansas and Missouri, returning to McDonough county in the spring of 1873. He was married December 23, 1877, to Martha Phillips, daughter of David Phillips. He has four children—Fred, Austin, Mary and Charles. He resides on the southeast quarter of section 25.

James C. Smick, the youngest son of Lewis and Martha Smick, was born May 11, 1855, on the old homestead, on section 10, where his father yet resides. He worked on the farm until 1875, when he commenced a course of study at Knox college, Galesburg. He remained in school until he had acquired a fair education, and January 18, 1879, was married to Lois J. Flemming, a daughter of A. J. Flemming. He now resides on the east half of northeast quarter of section 15, where he has a beautiful home; his residence cost about \$1,800. They have three children—Conwell H., Zella Zoe and Clara F.

Ornan Sperry was a native of Portage county, Ohio, and was born January 1, 1833, and when quite young, removed to Summit county. From this point he removed to Lee county, Iowa, and in 1860, returned to Fulton county, Illinois, and in 1861, took up his residence in McDonough county. He was married January 1, 1862, to Priscilla Smick, and for four years after his marriage, farmed on Mr. Smick's land. He then purchased a farm, which he afterward traded for the northeast quarter of section 15.

Here the father died in 1882, and is buried in the Bushnell cemetery. He left six children—William S., Albert W., Robert T., Lucy J., Martha E. and Winnie M. William S., carries on the farm.

EDUCATIONAL.

At the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the year ending, June 30, 1884, there were in the district township of Mound 423 children of school age, 334 of whom were enrolled in the 10 schools of the township, none of which were graded. Seven and a half is the average number of months of school taught annually. Mound has 10 school buildings, which are all frame structures. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$50, and the lowest \$33, while the highest wages paid female teachers is \$37.50, and the lowest \$20. The estimated value of school property in Mound is \$5,200, while the tax levy for the support of schools is \$3-124. The township is entirely free from any bonded indebtedness.

An early school was taught by Durham Creel, on section 20, near James Kepple's place, in 1839, or 1840. It was held in a frame school house, which was probably the second frame building erected in the township. The building was also used for church purposes and place of amusement.

In making a resurvey of school section 16, in 1849, the trustees were William McCandless, Joseph Crawford and David Kepple. It was surveyed by James Brattle who did most of that work in the county at that time. The consideration was \$1.25, to \$1.30 per acre, all selling at this price.

The first school house in district No. 2, was built in 1862, at about the center of the district and was removed in 1868, about a half mile south to its present location on the southeast quarter of section 19. The building is 20x22, and was erected by H. A. White of Macomb, at a cost of about \$450, the building committee being composed of John W. Booth and James Jackson. Theodore Kendrick, of Macomb, taught the first term of school therein. John W. Booth, David Kepple and James Jackson were the first directors of the district. The present directors are James Jackson, James Kepple and James Logan, and Emma Bethel teaches the school at present. This was the highest grade school at one time in the county, outside the city of Macomb.

The first school house in district No. 3, also known as Whitehall, was a small affair erected about the year 1852, on the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of section 14, where the Mound cemetery is now located. In 1864, the present building was erected on the northwest corner of the southwest quarter of section 13, at a cost of \$481.95.

District No. 4.—Previous to 1855, school was held in Edward Dyer's house. In that year a frame house 22x30 feet was erected at a cost of \$325. The present building, a good frame, was built in 1869, at a cost of \$1,200, and is 22x36 feet in size. It is located on section 22.

Pleasant View, district No. 5.—The first school house in this district was erected in 1858, on the southwest quarter of section 30, about 80 rods from the corner. The building was 18x26 feet in size and served the district until the pres-

ent house was erected in 1869. In the meantime the old building was removed to the center of the district in 1862, and the new house was constructed on the same site at the time above stated. The directors at present are S. V. Portlock, Peter Dougherty, and J. T. Kirkpatrick. Orie Beam is the teacher.

Cottonwood, district No. 6.—Building located on the northeast corner of section 33. It was erected in 1865, and enlarged in 1877. The first teacher of the district was Mary Hipsley. Mrs. Clara Kepple teaches the school at present.

Langsford, district No. 7.—The school house was moved from the New Philadelphia district to its present location, the southwest corner of section 25, in 1863. The size of the building is 20x24 feet.

District No. 8.—The building is located on section 2. The district was organized in 1860, and the house erected the same year at a cost of \$600, its size being 20x26 feet. The first directors were John Crowel, Moses Wilson, and William Cox. Mary Harper was one of the first teachers of the school.

District No. 9.—The building is situated on section 10, and was erected in 1864, at a cost of \$800; size 22x32 feet. The year previous school was taught in a dwelling near the present house.

The school house in district No. 10, which is attended by children from New Philadelphia, was erected in the fall of 1877, by W. B. Jellison and Perry Clark, on the northwest quarter of section 24. The contract for the erection was let for \$800, and after completion was furnished by the district. The first term of school in this buiding was taught by James

Ross. Previous to the erection of this building a school house was built on the same site several years ago, which was used by the district until the new structure was completed.

STONE QUARRIES.

A good sand stone is found on sections 1 and 12, which is used for all purposes. Quarries are developed on the farms of Millington, Clark, Prindle and Hood, and large quantities of the stone are hauled to Bushnell and other points.

CLAY BANK.

There is a clay bank situated on the northwest quarter of section 12, and is owned and operated by Munson and Parker Hollister. Most of the clay used by the Bushnell tile works is taken from this bank. It is also a fine potter's clay, and is about six feet in thickness.

ORGANIZATION.

Mound township was organized at the time of the division of the county in 1857. The first township election was held on April 7th, of that year, at which time Lloyd Thomas and William Jackson were elected justices of the peace, and Samuel H. McCandless was chosen to represent the township on the board of supervisors. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, Joseph Shannon; clerk, W. C. Swayze; assessor, G. A. Cadwallader; collector, E. K. Richards.

CEMETERY.

Mound Chapel M. E. church cemetery was laid out August 15, 1874, on the land of A. J. Fleming, on the northwest quar-

ter of section 22; one acre was sold to the society for \$50. The first burial was that of Peter Crownover. Besides he, Mrs. Atherton, Mrs. Vinson and George Greene were buried before the grounds were laid out by the society.

HISTORIC ITEMS.

David Carter preached the first sermon in the township at the house of Jacob Kepple, in 1835, the appointment here being in what was known as the Pulaski circuit.

Joseph Smith built the first cabin in 1832, on section 18.

The first marriage was that of James Osborne and Ruth Smith, May 14, 1834.

The second marriage was Edward Dyer and Jane Kepple. The ceremony was performed by Rev. John P. Richmond, April 17, 1838.

Josephine Kulp was the first birth, about the year 1834.

The first justice of the peace was S. H. McCandless, who was also the first supervisor.

The first church was organized by Rev. John P. Richmond, a Methodist divine, at the house of Jacob Kepple.

The first death in the township was that of an infant child of James and Ruth Osborne, in 1835.

NEW PHILADELPHIA.

The first plat was made by Lloyd Thomas, in August and September, 1858, when the railroad was first surveyed. When the railroad was constructed, it ran about half a mile to the north of the first survey, and J. H. and B. B. Wilson platted a town, in 1868, on the railroad, and called it Grant. The post office at

New Philadelphia was soon afterward removed thither, sustaining its original name, and the station was also called New Philadelphia, so that the present village is more generally known by this name, although its present plat was made and appears upon the records as Grant. There is nothing upon the old site to indicate a town at present. All the business which was ever transacted there was by Lloyd Thomas and his son John. The former built the first store, in 1859, and put in a stock of dry goods, groceries, etc. He operated the same until 1877, when he closed out the stock. In 1860, John Thomas put up a store building on the plat, putting in a stock of groceries, which he closed out in 1878. The post office was established in 1856, and Lloyd Thomas appointed postmaster.

THE NEW TOWN.

New Philadelphia, or Grant, is located on the east half of section 23, on a rather flat plain, or low land. It is situated on the line of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw railroad, four miles south of Bushnell, and in a valuable farming district, capable of supporting a town of considerable size. The first lots were purchased by Samuel Kost, in 1868, who put up two store buildings. In the fall of 1876, W. B. Jellison bought 14 acres from the main street, running west, and Martin Robinson purchased 18 acres running east from the main street. Each gentleman laid off 16 lots, and, through competition, induced buyers to purchase, and succeeded in disposing of them. A great deal of the building improvements of New Philadelphia were made by Mr.

Jellison. About 1,500 cars of grain and 600 car loads of stock are shipped from the place annually.

Jacob Walters, of Bushnell, opened the first store in one of the Kost buildings. He put in a general stock, and operated the same about a year, when he was succeeded by Samuel Kost, the owner of the building.

Plecker & Hunt, of Bushnell, put in the second stock in the remaining store building erected by Samuel Kost. They carried on the business about a year, when they sold out to LeMaster and Swayze, and returned to Bushnell. In 1879 this firm was succeeded by James F. LeMaster, who carries a stock of groceries, hardware, etc.

James F. LeMaster was born in Sangamon county, near Springfield, December 17, 1848. His parents were Joseph and Sarah (Yocum) LeMaster. They came to McDonough county in 1863, but in the spring of the next year, the father, with his son James, went across the plains to Oregon, where they remained three years engaged in farming. After returning to this county, he remained one year on a farm, and then removed to Marshall county, Iowa, and from there to Indiana, where he staid one season, and then returned to this county, and in 1872, went into business in New Philadelphia, keeping a general country store. He died in the spring of 1876, his wife having died several years previous. James was the only surviving child. In 1869, he started out for himself, and was engaged in farming until his father's death, when he came and took the store. He has been married twice, the first time to Jane A. Sheets,

September 8, 1870. She lived until March 15, 1875, when she died leaving two children—Ellis, born September 9, 1871, who is now living; and John, who died shortly after his mother's death. His next marriage occurred September 26, 1877, to Elizabeth Cullumbia, daughter of John Cullumbia, in Mound township. She died October 28, 1882, leaving no children. Mr. LeMaster is well known as the present postmaster of New Philadelphia, having succeeded to that position on the death of his father.

In the fall of 1877, Martin Robinson erected a building, 20x50 feet, two stories high, in which he put a stock of groceries. He ran it about a year, with a very small trade, after which the building laid idle until occupied by W. H. Miner, in the fall of 1878, who put in a stock of general merchandise. In July, 1884, Mr. Miner removed his stock to the building made vacant by the assignment of Porter & Cowperthwaite, where he is still carrying on business. The building is 20x50 feet in ground area and two stories high.

J. H. Nebergall engaged in the sale of groceries, etc., in 1877, which he operated about a year in the edifice also used by him as a residence, and for the accommodation of the traveling public, when he disposed of the stock to H. C. Swayze. He again embarked in this line in August, 1882, in the building he removed to its present location, adjoining the hotel and residence, in 1881. He does a fair business and carries a stock of about \$600.

John Henry Nebergall was born March 5, 1838, in Augusta county, Virginia, and was reared a farm. When he was

seven years of age, his parents removed to Astoria, Fulton county, reaching that village some time in 1848. His father traded for 80 acres of land near Astoria, and remained there until 1854. In 1855, he sold out and purchased 40 acres of land in Fulton county. The parents died while living in this section. When our subject was quite young he "worked out" for neighboring farmers, and received the princely stipend of \$4 per month for his first month's labor. He was married June 24, 1860, to Arminia W. St. Clair. For some years after their marriage they lived in Lewiston, and then moved to Canton, where Mr. Nebergall engaged in the pump business. The family settled on a farm in Mound township in 1865, but soon after returned to Bushnell. After several changes, our subject settled on the farm where he now resides, in 1877, and is classed among the successful and enterprising farmers. They have two children—Della and George.

H. W. Sheets engaged in the sale of general merchandise in the fall of 1879, being a successor to Samuel Kost. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods as is usually found in a store of this kind. The main building is 20x40 feet in dimensions, with an addition 20x20 feet in size. Mr. Sheets commands a good trade and is the principal merchant in the place.

Henry W. Sheets is a native of Clarion county, Pennsylvania. He was born on March 17, 1836, and is the son of George W. and Ellen Sheets. In 1840, Mr. Sheets removed to Illinois, and settled in Mound township, McDonough county, where he took up 80 acres of land, which

he has added to from time to time, until he now owns a fine farm of 200 acres. Our subject was married, in 1857, to Mary Dimkle. The result of this union was seven children, of whom five are living. He is now a justice of the peace in Mound township, and at different times has held various township offices. He is an active, earnest citizen, deeply interested in all that pertains to his county and township.

R. B. Butler erected a building in 1877, 12x18 feet in ground area, and engaged in the sale of groceries and feed. He is still a representative of that line of trade.

In the fall of 1881, Porter & Cowperthwaite, of Bardolph, engaged in business at this point. They put in a stock of hardware and drugs, which they operated about three years, when they failed, and the stock was closed out.

Swayze & Gordon are engaged in the manufacture of wagons, buggies, etc., and also do a general repairing business. The business was established in September, 1877, by Thomas Royal, as a wagon shop. He ran it until November 20, of that year, when he was succeeded by Samuel Gustin. While the business was being operated by Gustin, a blacksmith shop was added by Martin Robinson. J. Hageman afterward succeeded Robinson. On the 1st day of April, 1880, W. C. Swayze took charge of the wagon shop, and in October, 1882, W. B. Gordon succeeded Hageman in the blacksmith department, since which time the business has been operated jointly, and under the firm name of Swayze & Gordon, the former having exclusive charge of the wagon shop, and the latter

of the blacksmith department. The wagon making department is 16x44 feet in size, while the other is 16x24 feet in dimensions. This firm have all the business they can attend to, their patronage extending over a radius of 15 miles.

William B. Gordon was born June 11, 1839, in Macomb, and lived in that city until 1849, when he removed to Augusta, Hancock county, and resided there until 1856, when he came back to Macomb. He lived with his parents until 1858, when he commenced with his uncle, Robert Broaddus, to learn the blacksmith trade. He worked for him about 18 months, and left Macomb in 1880, and was at different places in the state. In 1865 he settled in Bardolph, and ran a wagon and blacksmith shop, part of the time alone, part of the time in partnership with Lewis Wilson. In 1880 he sold out, and moved his family to Vermont, Fulton county, where he left his family and went to the mining districts of Colorado, and was gone about 10 months. He came home, and moved to Bushnell, where he opened a blacksmith shop, in July, 1881; sold out and went to Macomb, to work in the wagon shop of Price & Son. In October, 1882, he established himself in the blacksmith business in New Philadelphia, where he still continues. He was married, November 7, 1865, to Mary Durell, of Vermont. They have four children living and three deceased. The eldest, Hattie, was 10 months old; Charles, died at the age of 3 years and 2 months; Terry, 22 months; Margaret, Walter, George and Ralph are all at home. Mr. Gordon is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge of Bardolph, being one of the organizers of the lodge.

Wellington Clernan Swayze is a native of Columbia county, Pennsylvania, born the 21st of April, 1855. His parents are Jacob and Elizabeth (Yetter) Swayze, the father a native of New Jersey and the mother, of Pennsylvania. The elder Swayze died in Pennsylvania, leaving a widow, who still resides at the old home, Wellington learned the carpenter's trade, and in 1878 he came to New Philadelphia, and worked for his brother in the grain business. The next year he hired out on a farm, but in the winter worked for his brother in the grain business. In the spring of 1880, he opened out in the wagon-making business on his own account, and is now doing a good business, starting with nothing, comparatively speaking. In the spring of 1885, he was duly elected clerk of the town of Mound. He was married, March 12, 1884, to Della Nebergall, daughter of John Nebergall, and has a home in the north part of the village.

The grain business now carried on by Henry C. Swayze was established by George Fritz, of Bushnell, at the time the railroad was completed to the place. William Steele carried on the business for Fritz until 1868, when the latter gentleman sold out to S. A. Hendee & Co., of Bushnell. They let it lay idle for about a year, when the present proprietor came into possession of the business. The building is 28x50 feet in ground area, and contains bins with a capacity of 5,000 bushels. On account of competition and cutting up of territory, business has considerably decreased during the past two years. From Aug. 9, 1882, until April 1, 1885, Mr. Swayze has shipped 174 cars of grain, mostly to Peoria.

The grain business is also represented by William H. Miner, who established the same in 1879, building an office on the main street near the railroad. He erected a warehouse 24x40 feet in dimensions, and with a capacity of 4,000 bushels. There are also corn cribs, with a capacity of 12,000 bushels. He ships principally to Peoria.

G. W. Solomon & Co. engaged in the stock business in 1880, the firm being composed of G. W. Solomon, J. A. Cowperthwaite and W. N. Porter. This firm continued in the purchase and shipment of stock until November, 1883, when they were succeeded by S. A. D. Farr and J. A. Cowperthwaite. This firm are among the present representatives in this line, and do a business of about \$40,000 annually. They ship to Chicago and Peoria, principally the former place. Mr. Farr is the principal buyer.

S. A. D. Farr, the subject of this sketch is a native of Fulton county, and was born near Ipava, October 29, 1854. He farmed for several years and then removed to Nebraska, where he engaged in agriculture. He returned in 1880, and went into the lumber business, and sold out to Mr. Cowperthwaite in 1883, and engaged in the stock trade as noted below. He was married December 23, 1873, to Phrania Lindsey and has four children. In 1883, Mr. Farr entered into partnership with Mr. Cowperthwaite in the stock business and the firm now does a business amounting to \$40,000, annually. They buy principally in Fulton and McDonough counties, and ship from various points. They handle all grades of fat cattle, and their principal markets are Chicago and Peoria. Mr.

Farr is the manager for the firm, and attends to the business details.

The stock business is also represented by Henry C. Swayze. He commenced buying stock in 1877, shipping to Chicago during the winter and to Peoria during the summer seasons. For the year ending March 1, 1855, he did a business of nearly \$17,000. He is also engaged in the sale of the Leman tile, commencing the sale of the same in 1884. In 1882, he handled the Bushnell tile.

HOTEL.

J. H. Nebergall operates the only hotel in the place. It is not considered a regular hotel, as it is more of a private residence, although the traveling public are accommodated here. The house was built in 1877. Mr. Nebergall is also engaged in the sale of groceries in a building adjoining.

George W. Makinson is a native of Belmont county, Ohio, and was born February 25, 1843. He passed his early life on a farm in Ohio. He enlisted early in 1861, as a private in an Ohio regiment, and served for three months, when he was discharged on account of failing health. He recovered, and in July, 1862, enlisted in company B, 98th regiment, Ohio volunteer infantry, under Capt. J. B. Mitchell, as a private, and was afterwards promoted to corporal, and served as such until the Atlanta campaign, when he was made orderly sergeant, and discharged as such, with a commission as 2d lieutenant. He took part in the battles of Chickamauga, Graysville, Mission Ridge, Knoxville and a number of minor engagements. He was in the famous march to the sea, and was in the

battle of Bentonville, where Col. Reaves was killed, and finally wound up his career as a soldier in the grand review at Washington. He was discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, and began studying for the ministry. After a course of study, and some time spent in teaching, he went to Tennessee, where he was connected with the Freedmen's bureau, in 1867-68. After some years of varied experience, he entered the railroad service, and during the strike of 1877, filled two mens places, at different points. He was married, April 10, 1869, to Alice Baughman. They have three children. He is a member of lodge 71, I. O. O. F., Warsaw, Hancock county.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first marriage in the town, was Isom B. Shaw and Mary J., daughter of J. H. Wilson, in 1873.

The first death was Mrs. J. A. LeMaster, a daughter of George Sheets, and a sister of H. W. Sheets. Her death occurred March 15, 1875.

OTHER PROMINENT PEOPLE.

James Harvey Langsford, one of the most prominent citizens of Mound township, was born June 20, 1817, near Bardstown, in Nelson county, Kentucky. His father, Nicholas Langsford, was a native of Plymouth, England, and came to this county when a boy, of some 16 years, and learned the trade of a tailor in one of the eastern states. Upon coming to Nelson county, he was soon after married to Sallie Tichinor, and never moved from that county. He died in 1838, and his wife followed a few years later. When 21 years of age, James H.,

settled in Adams county, in this state, where for some 20 years he cultivated a farm. He was married April 20, 1843, to Narcissa Dunlap, daughter of Andrew and Rachel (Malone) Dunlap, both natives of Kentucky, who came to Adams county, Illinois, in 1841, and both died there. From Adams county, Mr. and Mrs. Langsford came to McDonough county in August, 1859, and settled on section 26, in Mound township, where he purchased 160 acres, upon which he now lives. He has since purchased more land and sold some. He occupies all the land that he owns, and has the reputation of being one of the best farmers in the township. Mr. Langsford's mother was a descendant of John Oldham, who came over in the Mayflower. Although Mr. Langsford and his wife were childless, yet there are several young men and women now living, who, as children, have been the objects of their love and kindness. Samuel Ramage, now in California, grew to manhood under their care and protection. Mary Carnes, Narcissa Messick, and several others, have lived in the family for years. Mr. Langsford is an active christian, and has frequently served as superintendent in a neighboring Sabbath school. Mrs. Langsford has two younger sisters, who were reared by Mr. and Mrs. Langsford from infancy. The younger one, Lizzie E., is still with them; the elder, Louisa J., is in Kansas.

James H. Wilson, son of Samuel and Ann Wilson (formerly Boyle) was born June 11, 1826. Samuel Wilson, his father, was born in February, 1785, and died September 14, 1841. Ann Wilson, his mother, was born August 15, 1798,

and died September 5, 1884. When James H. was but 18 months old, or in the fall of 1827, his parents emigrated to the northern part of Putnam county, Indiana, then a very new country, heavy timber, plenty of wild game, such as bears, deer, wolves, etc. They bought land and improved a large farm in that place. James remained on the old homestead till 1849. In 1843 he joined the Christian church at what was called the Hebron church, under the preaching of P. M. Harris, his cousin by marriage. He still lived on the same farm till May, 1849, when, in company with P. M. Harris, he took a little tour west, crossing the Wabash river near Terre Haute, Indiana, thence to Paris, Decatur, Sugar Grove, crossing the Illinois river at Havana, thence to Table Grove, Macomb, Blandinsville, crossing the Mississippi at Fort Madison Iowa, thence to Ottumwa, Iowa, all a very new country at that time, and considered a long ways in the west. There were no railroads at that time, so they had to make the trip in a buggy. Thence they returned home by about the same route that they went out, arriving home about the 1st of June, 1849. On October 4, he was married to Rebecca James, the daughter of William and Nancy James. Rebecca James, now Wilson, was born in Crawfordville, Montgomery county, Indiana, December 13, 1832. Her father, William James, died at the age of 77; her mother died in Bushnell, Illinois, at the age of 63 years, in 1847. Rebecca James joined the Christian church at what was called the Hebron church, in Putnam county, Indiana, July 10, 1850. Their first son was born in October of

the same year. They emigrated to Illinois, landing at Table Grove, Fulton county, that state. There he stayed till 1853, when he bought a piece of land one and a half miles east of what is now the city of Bushnell, land being only worth about three to four hundred dollars per quarter. May 4, 1853, their daughter Mary Jane was born. Joseph A. was born July 10, 1855. He sold that land in 1855 and bought half a mile north of Bushnell. While living in Bushnell, their son, Lewis L., was born January 10, 1858; sold out there and bought southeast of Bushnell six miles, adjoining New Philadelphia. Their daughter Peneta J., was born February 8, 1860; their daughter, Mariam J., was born July 26, 1862; their son, Judge D., was born January 16, 1865; their son, Delana E., was born January 30, 1867; their son, Louie E. Wilson, was born July 19, 1870. In the year of 1867, he and his brother, B. B. Wilson, laid out and platted what is called Wilson's addition to the town of Grant or New Philadelphia, where they resided till this time. Mary J. Wilson was married to I. B. Shaw, February 12, 1873, and now lives with her husband at Greenup, Illinois, and has one daughter. I. B. Shaw is railroad agent at that place. William P. Wilson was married to Fannie Hiett, August 27, 1873, and has six children. He lives in York, Nebraska, where he is running the engine in an elevator. Joseph A. Wilson was married to Emma Walters, August 30, 1877, and has three children, and lives in York, Nebraska; he follows teaming. Levi S. Wilson, was married to Martha M. Logan, July 4, 1883, and has one daughter; lives in

York, Nebraska, and is running an engine in an elevator. Peneta J. Wilson was married to William Solomon, December 29, 1881, and has one daughter, and lives in New Philadelphia, Illinois. The remainder of the children, Mariam L., Judge D., Delana E. and Louie are at home. The family are all republicans, except only son-in-law. He and his wife have not at any time since they joined the Christian church been disconnected from it. They have nine children, two sons-in-law, three daughters-in-law, eleven grandchildren—all alive up to June 1, 1885. He is 59 years old, lacking 11 days. His hair is white. His wife, Rebecca, is 52, since December, 1884. Her hair is as black as when she was 25 years of age.

Henry Havens is a native of Warren county, New Jersey, and was born January 3, 1828. The family in 1854, removed to McDonough county. He was married June 26, 1859, to Ann Jackson. In 1868, he sold his farm, and purchased the southeast quarter of section 12. The farm had been improved by William Oglesby, but Mr. Haven has added to it largely. He has a good house, and his barns and outbuildings are of a substantial character. In addition to the home farm, he owns valuable tracts of land in Fulton county, and may be classed among the solid, progressive farmers of his county. Mr. and Mrs. Mrs. Havens have had seven children born to them. He also owns stone quarries and a fine clay bank.

David M. Myers, one of the substantial farmers of this township, owns 280 acres, all in a high state of cultivation. His buildings are first-class, and his new

barn, 42x42, is the envy of his neighbors. He makes stock raising a specialty, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Myers was born August 2, 1846, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is a son of Henry Myers, Esq., now a resident of Fulton county. Mr. Myers enlisted in September, 1863, in company G, 103d Illinois volunteer infantry, and served until he was transferred to the 40th regiment, July, 1865. He was mustered out in 1865, at Springfield. He took part in the siege and capture of Atlanta, and followed the fortunes of his regiment until the close. In 1870, he went to California, and remained in that state 8 months. September 26, 1877, he was married to Kate Burress, and went to housekeeping on the farm where he now resides. They have three children—Frank A., William H. and Lulu Belle. Mr. Myers has made nearly all the improvements on his farm.

George W. Solomon is a native of Illinois, and was born March 12, 1839. He was a descendant of a good North Carolina family of German extraction. When George was 10 years of age he came to McDonough county, and remained one winter in the county, and moved to Fulton county in the spring of 1850. During the summer of 1860, he worked for George Reed, who owned his present farm. He was married in 1859, to Nancy Anderson, and in 1867 moved to the farm where he now resides. He has made stock dealing his principal business, buying large numbers of hogs and cattle, which after feeding, he ships to various markets. He now owns 480 acres of land, all in cultivation, he has a large herd of cattle in the Indian Nation, and is a thorough cattle man. He is a Master Mason and member of lodge No. 316. He was supervisor two years, the board which refunded the railroad bonds. He has five children.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MACOMB TOWNSHIP.

The township of Macomb embraces all of congressional township 6 north, range 2 west, and is one of the best townships for agricultural purposes in McDonough county. It is bounded on the north by Walnut Grove township, on the east by

Mound, on the south by Scotland, and on the west by Emmet.

Crooked creek passes through the entire township, coming in at section 13, and passing out at section 30. Drowning Fork, of this stream, derived its

name from the circumstance of a man being drowned there about the year 1827. Three soldiers were returning from the northern part of this state, or Wisconsin, where they had been fighting Indians, going south. When they arrived at this branch of Crooked creek they found it swollen by recent rains. In attempting to cross, two of them were drowned. Their companion buried them beside the stream, and made his way to the block house, in Industry township, where he narrated the circumstances to the few settlers surrounding it, who returned with him to the creek and found it as he described. They gave it the name which it has since borne—Drowning Fork. These streams, with other smaller tributaries, afford excellent drainage facilities, while furnishing abundant supplies of water for agricultural and stock purposes. The only timbered land in the township lies along the bank of Crooked creek, though nearly every one of the many substantial farm-houses has its neat artificial grove surrounding. The land, outside of the wooded district, is diversified, being composed in part of level prairie, and again of rolling surface, the whole, with the numerous handsome houses and painted barns thickly studding the country, presenting a picturesque and pleasing landscape to the eye of the observer.

The major part of the city of Macomb lies within the borders of this township, while Bardolph is situated wholly within its limits. The Quincy branch of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad passes through the township, thus affording, with the easy accessibility of the two towns mentioned, the best of

market facilities for the products of its citizens.

The soil is a dark, unctuous loam in general, but in some sections it is composed of light clay and vegetable mold. The very best of potters and fire-clay is to be found in some portions, affording an inexhaustible supply of these useful materials, as well as being a source of revenue to the fortunate owners of the lands on which these clay banks are situated.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this township of which there is any record was made by James Fulton, in the year 1830. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, in 1804, and came to this county from that state. He remained in this locality for many years, and then removed to Macomb, where he died a few years ago.

Silas Hamilton came to McDonough county in 1831, with his parents, who settled on section 4, Macomb township. They came from Adair county, Kentucky. Levi, his father, afterward removed to Iowa, where he died in 1882. He was a staunch, generous Kentuckian and a member of the Presbyterian church, but not a very progressive citizen.

Alexander Harris located in Macomb township in 1831, about the center of section 22. He resided here until his death. The homestead is still occupied by this family.

In 1831, George Miller located on the south half of section 24, building his first house on the southwest quarter of that section. He came from Virginia, but was a native of Kentucky. He improved the farm and afterward erected the house now owned and occupied by

Joseph Work. He had a wife, two sons and a daughter, and in 1843, joined the Mormons going to Nauvoo. He afterward went to Indian territory, where he built a school house for the Indians, at Cherokee, and later removed to Texas.

In 1831 or 1832, Abner Walker came from Kentucky and located on the southeast quarter of section 16. He afterward removed to the city of Macomb, where he subsequently died.

James Harris settled on the northeast quarter of section 22, where David Holter now lives, in 1832 or 1833. He improved the place and resided there until his death. His wife also died there and both were buried on the place upon which they settled at that early day. Mr. Harris was a member of the Presbyterian church and materially assisted William H. Jackson in organizing the first Sunday school in the township, in 1837, at the house of George Miller.

James Creel, now a resident of Blandinsville, built a small cabin on the site of the present village of Bardolph about the year 1833, but did not own it. The cabin was afterward used for a school house.

Robert Grant, J. P. Updegraff and Ephraim Palmer were settlers previous to 1834.

Thomas A. Brooking came to Macomb township in the fall of 1834, where he spent the winter, and in the spring of 1835, built a double cabin on section 30, where the cemetery now is. He afterward removed to section 7, where he accumulated a large amount of land, some 600 acres in all. In 1856, he removed to the city of Macomb, where he afterward died.

John H. Snapp came to Macomb in 1834, settling about two miles north of Bardolph. He lived here until 1854, when he removed to Missouri, where he died in 1872. He was born in East Tennessee, in 1809, where he resided until he came to this county. A son of Mr. Snapp, Alexander, still resides in the county, living in Walnut Grove township.

David M. Crabb located on section 17, Macomb township, in 1836, where he still resides.

John M. Crabb, was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, September 1, 1792, and was the son of Daniel and Frances (Middleton) Crabb, who were both natives of England, but who came to this country prior to the Revolutionary war. Mrs. Crabb was a sister of Arthur Middleton, one of the signers of the immortal Declaration of Independence, an instrument which brought freedom to 3,000,000 of people then living. John M. was left an orphan at a very early age, his mother dying when he was but two years old, and his father some four years after. On the death of his father, he was taken by an uncle, Samuel Crabb, with whom he lived until the breaking out of the war of 1812. This uncle endeavored to do his whole duty by his lonely nephew, and doubtless succeeded as well as any but a parent could succeed. In that early day the school facilities of the country were very limited, and unless possessed of great wealth, few could obtain an education such is now required of the youth of our land. Mr. Crabb, therefore, was only instructed in those branches taught in the common schools of his native state, but the will power and determination to

do of the man availed him much instead. When war with Great Britain was proclaimed in 1812, Mr. Crabb, then in his 20th year, was among the first to enlist. He served his country faithfully as a private soldier, for two years, proving that he came from good old revolutionary stock. For that service he received \$8 per month, and a land warrant at the close of the war. John M. Crabb and Ann Fleming were united in marriage, and they were the parents of 10 children—Frances Ann, now living on the old homestead; Elizabeth, deceased, wife of Samuel McCray; Mary M., wife of Robert Kepple, of Mound township; Parmelia L., deceased wife of R. N. Chatterton; Daniel M., a resident of Macomb township; Hannah L., deceased wife of William Jackson, of Mound township; John A., living in Macomb; William E., a resident of Page county, Iowa; Robert F., living in Macomb, and Samuel M., deceased. In April, 1851, Mrs. John M. Crabb, was called on to pay the last debt of nature, and cross the dark and sullen river of death, leaving a large circle of mourning friends, and a sorrowing family circle. In 1828, Mr. Crabb, with his family, then consisting of a wife and six children, moved from Virginia to Montgomery county, Ohio, thinking to better his fortunes in a newer country. Here they only remained one year, when a change was made to Clinton county, in the same state, where they continued to reside until the fall of 1836, when another change was made, this time to the regions of McDonough county, where they arrived on the 14th of November, 1836. For a few weeks they lived in

the village of Macomb, when, leasing the east half of section 16, Macomb township, the family moved on this as soon as a house could be provided. The following spring, buying 80 acres of the same section, Mr. Crabb, with his boys, began to till the soil, which, for 49 years, has continued to yield bountiful harvests. No other business did he ever follow than that of tiller of the soil, an occupation suited to his nature. Although he did not amass wealth, as did many, he added to his possessions from time to time, until he had acquired sufficient means to render him comfortable while life should last. Up to his 54th year he continued to labor hard, after which he surrendered the laborious part of the work to his sons, who had grown up around him, and who physically were able to endure the burdens and hardships of a farmer's life. When he first settled on his place, Abner Walker was the only neighbor he had, he living then about one mile east. The fever and ague was very common in the country at that time, and the family all enjoyed a touch of it. We have remarked that Abner Walker was the only neighbor. We might qualify it by saying human neighbor, for all around him were prairie wolves in great numbers, so bold they would come to his very doors, and from the yard kill the fowls which he had provided. The annual prairie fires were then very destructive, and great care had to be exercised to prevent their crops, and even buildings, from being destroyed. Mr. Crabb, long before the grass would begin to dry, would have his entire fields plowed around to prevent the spread of the fire

when it should come. In this way he saved himself from loss by prairie fires. He was possessed of great firmness of character, and with his children his word was law; when he commanded, obey they must. He was very fond of amusements, especially out door kind, yet never carried his love of the ridiculous to excess. He believed there was a time and place for everything, and nothing approaching levity should be permitted where sobriety should be the rule. For many years he was a consistent member of the M. E. church, with which body his wife was likewise connected, having united while a citizen of Montgomery county, Ohio. The last congregation with which he was connected, was the one in Bardolph, this county. Mr. Crabb departed this life on the 10th day of November, 1865, being at the time 73 years, 2 months and 9 days old. He died at the old homestead, surrounded by his children, all of whom had reached man and woman's estate; all of whom were married, save one.

Daniel M. Crabb, the eldest son of John M. and Ann Crabb, was born in Frederick county, Virginia, on the 14th day of November, 1823, and when five years old, removed with his parents to Ohio, from which place they came to McDonough county, where they arrived on the 13th birth day of the subject of our present sketch. From that time to the present, he has been a citizen of this county, living in the well known Crabb settlement, in Macomb township. His entire life has been that a farmer, having never engaged in any other occupation. Previous to his arrival in Ma-

comb, he attended the common schools of Ohio, and after his arrival in this country, went for a short time to the old Prairie school, near the present residence of Patrick Laughlin, Esq., three miles north of Macomb, and about the same distance from his father's residence. On the 6th day of March, 1850, Mr. Crabb was married to Rebecca E. Hampton, with whom he lived ten years, she dying in 1860. By this union there were three children—Anna E., wife of Abner Niely, living in Blue Earth county, Minnesota; Laura, wife of William H. King, of Macomb township, and James M., a resident of the same township. After his first marriage, Daniel made a settlement, where he now lives on section 17, where he owns 154 acres. He also owns 25 acres on section 23. Mr. Crabb was again married on the 6th day of March, 1862, to Mary E. Bardo, with whom he yet happily lives. By this union there was one child—Robert Emmet, living at home. About the year 1841, Mr. Crabb made a profession of religion, and united with the M. E. church. In 1871, he changed his church relations, by uniting with the Evangelical Lutheran church, at present located in the city of Macomb, his wife also uniting with that congregation, though she had for several years been a devoted member of that zealous body of christian people. Mr. Crabb now occupies the position of trustee in that church.

A man by the name of Lovell settled on the northeast quarter of section 26, in 1836, where he erected a brick house, the first in the township. He improved the farm, and lived there until 1841 or

'42, when he removed to Bernadotte, Fulton county, where he afterward died.

Michael Vincent settled on the north-west quarter of section 25, in 1837.

O. M. Hoagland, a native of Kentucky, came with his family from Rushville, Schuyler county, in 1840, locating on section 24. He died at Bardolph, August 18, 1875.

MENTION OF OTHER RESIDENTS.

In order that those who have labored to advance the interests of the township, may be represented, the following mention of the more prominent citizens is given:

Aaron R. McKee is a son of William R. McKee, who was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, April 14, 1783. He removed to Cincinnati, when a boy, that city being then a small town. There he grew to manhood, and was married to Elizabeth Mills. He then removed to the Dry Fork of Whitewater, and attached himself to the Quakers. He next went to Miami county, Ohio, where he resided from 1827, till 1845. In the latter year he emigrated to Indiana, and, 15 years later, came to McDonough county, to reside with his son, A. P. McKee. He died October 12, 1880, and is buried at Oakwood cemetery. He was a pleasant, social man and highly esteemed by all. Aaron P. McKee was born July 16, 1821, in Miami county, Ohio, where his youth was spent. He was engaged for a time in steamboating on the lower Mississippi, as second mate. He then returned to the farm, and in addition to farm work, made brick. In 1850, he emigrated to Indiana, and on the 29th day of April, of the following year,

was married to Hannah Hayhurst, who was a native of Miami county, Ohio. Mr. McKee came to this county in 1852. His wife died in 1862, leaving five children—Daniel W., William H., Charley A., Frank P. and Hannah I. He was again married May 28, 1863, to Eliza Cromer, a native of Indiana, who was born March 25, 1840. They have seven children living—John C., Ida M., Aaron P., Kate, Frederick D., Josie and Ruby M. Mr. McKee is an enterprising citizen, takes an interest in educational matters; has been school director, and is a member of the I. O. O. F.

Charles W. Dallam, the subject of this sketch, was born in Maryland, February 16, 1817. When he was 20 years of age, he returned to Ohio, and in 1840, was married. He remained in Ohio until after the death of his wife. The fruits of this marriage were born—Samuel W., Mathias W., Margaret J., Jos. S., John W. and William W. January 25, 1855, he was married to Mary Plotts. By this marriage he has had four children. For some time he resided in Macomb, where he was engaged in manufacturing threshing machines. He aided in building the North mill, and run it until he sold out and moved to the farm where he now resides. He owns a beautiful farm, well improved, and devotes much time to stock. He has filled the office of town clerk, in which position he displayed considerable ability. He is a Master Mason, and stands high in the fraternity. Mr. Dallam is a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and in politics, wishes to be known as a republican.

John Wiley, our subject, was born in Harrison county, Ohio, November 2,

1810. In 1851, he came to Macomb, where he worked at his trade, carpentering, building principally chaff pilers, known as Rolston's patent. In 1849, he with others, visited California, the land of gold and disappointed hopes. During his stay in that region, he visited several localities and was very successful. In 1851, he returned home. He has driven an ox-team across the plains, starting March 2, and reaching his destination, August 18, a romantic story for these days of steam. After his return to Illinois, he lived in Macomb for about three years, after which he purchased and improved the fine farm on which he now resides, and on which he has erected a fine residence, costing \$3,000. He is a stock-raiser, and devotes considerable attention to that branch of business. In 1882, he was elected township supervisor, which office he held for two years, and for 14 years, has served the community as school director.

Adam Douglas was born in Scotland, December 31, 1833. He left his native country in 1852, and finally settled in Eldorado township. His parents, John and Janet Douglas, also came to this county and resided here until their death. For some years the family rented land, but by thrift and industry, were enabled to purchase a fine farm, which is the joint property of Adam and his brother, George. March 18, 1864, Adam Douglas was married to Kate Kelly, and the fruit of that union is five children—John T., James K., Bessie, George C. and Charles A. The career of Mr. Douglas is a fine example of what may be accomplished by a determined will, united with proper business tact. He started with

nothing, and now, comparatively a young man, finds himself surrounded by plenty, the result of his own labor. His residence is a model, and cost about \$3,000. In politics, Mr. Douglas is a republican.

Abram A. Adair, is a native of Summit county, Ohio, and was born March 25, 1842. His parents, Alfred and Patty Adair, were natives of Connecticut, and trace their descent from the Plymouth pilgrims. Abram worked on the farm in Ohio, until 1868, when he moved to Missouri. He remained seven years in the above named state, and then settled in Emmet township, in McDonough county. He was married in Missouri, August 31, to Sarah E. McCord. He enlisted in June, 1862, in the 104th Ohio volunteers, and served with credit, participating in several pitched battles, and a number of skirmishes. Mr. Adair was wounded but not permanently disabled, and at the close of his term of service was mustered out at Cincinnati. He has filled the office of supervisor, and is an earnest republican.

D. R. Ferster, was born June 22, 1822. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1865, removed from that state to McDonough county, settling in Chalmers township, where he owned 80 acres of land. In the fall of 1870, he removed to Macomb township, where he now owns 100 acres of fine land. He also owns a house and three lots in the city of Macomb. He was married, January 15, 1843, in Pennsylvania, and one son, Henry M., has grown to manhood. The son named above married Elizabeth Wayland, and owns 76 acres of land. He has six living children—Ada M., Effie C., William R., Clements, Luther,

and Samuel C. James, the second son, died February 4, 1869, and his remains are interred in the Camp Creek cemetery. The family are members of the Evangelical Lutheran church, Macomb.

Stephen V. R. Gloyd, the subject of this sketch, was born in Hampshire county, Massachusetts, February 22, 1826. His parents, Stephen and Hulda Gloyd, were of English descent, and most worthy people. Mr. Gloyd's father died some years since, but his mother is still living, at the advanced age of 84 years. Our subject served two years as a member of the assembly, and has been a member of the board of supervisors for 14 years. Our subject improved a fine farm in New York state, literally hewing it out of the timber. He now owns a good farm in this county, which he has greatly improved since taking possession, and may be considered an active and prosperous farmer. Previous to his removal to this county, in 1868, he had lived for one year in Knox county. He devotes much attention to stock-raising, and in this branch, has been very successful. He was married in October, 1850, to Louisa Smith, a native of New York. She died May 11, 1874, and is interred in Oakwood cemetery. Four children were the result of this marriage, and three are living. The family are members of the Methodist church, and when it comes to voting, Mr. Gloyd always drops a republican ticket into the box.

Isaac F. and Andrew J. Cline, the subjects of this sketch, are the sons of William Cline. The latter was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, September 6, 1788, and was married to Nancy Fil-

son, February 9, 1809, and by this union was the parent of eight children—Penelope, John, William, Charles, Elizabeth, Caroline, James M., Samuel F. and Mary M., who have all passed away to the land of rest, except Samuel, who resides in Montgomery county, Kansas. After the death of his first wife, William Cline, was united in marriage with Martha Fulton, born in Fleming county, Kentucky, Fovember 7, 1796. The date of this marriage was September 29, 1828. By this union there were five children—Isaac F., born February 27, 1830; Andrew J., born September 14, 1831; Elizabeth F., born October 9, 1834; Martha Ann, born November 11, 1837. William Cline died in his native county, June 7, 1847. After the death of their father, in the fall of 1850, his widow, with her family, moved to Vermont, Fulton county, and from thence to McDonough, where a farm of 140 acres was purchased—afterward increased to 290 acres besides this. Andrew J. owns 40 acres in Macomb township. This land the sons have improved until it ranks among the best farms in the county. They have built a dwelling house at a cost of \$2,200, with neat and commodious stables, barns, and other farm buildings. They devote their time chiefly to raising grain and stock, in which they are very successful. Martha Cline, the mother, died November 18, 1864, and her remains are interred in the cemetery near Vermont, Fulton county. I. F., A. J. and Elizabeth, are on this old homestead; Thomas F., resides in Neosho, Kansas, and Martha, wife of Joseph Patterson lives in Macomb township. Elizabeth Cline, a sister, is a member of the Christian church.

Robert E. Ellison is a native of Adams county, Ohio, born April 5, 1811. His parents came there with the first emigrants, and settled at Three Islands, now Manchester, in 1791, and was in constant fear of the Indians, who made raids on them, and captured his father's brother, and held him one year, and others of the small colony at different times. Robert lost both his parents at an early age, and the care of a large family of younger sisters and brothers fell to his lot. In time the family dwindled down to but few, and in 1851, he married Ann Work, and as a result had eight children, four of whom are dead—Sarah R, William, Isabell and Thomas. Those yet alive—John, Elizabeth, Oscar and Jennie. He came to Illinois in 1860, purchased a farm of 160 acres, upon which he resides.

George Upp, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Perry county, Ohio, and was born July 23, 1823, and was the son of John and Margaret Upp. Mr. Upp's mother died when he was quite young, and after several removals, and having reached the years of manhood, he decided to make his home farther west. He was married January 10, 1847, to Rachel Towers, and 1851 started for his future home, finally locating in McDonough county. He made the journey by wagon, bringing his family and household goods. He rented land for one year, and then purchased 160 acres where he now resides. He continued to add to his farm until he now owns 815 acres, 790 of this in one tract. He owns four dwelling houses situated on different parts of the farm, and rents the greater portion of his land. He owns a

large tract of fine timber land, and devotes himself chiefly to the raising of fine stock. Of his three children two are living—Nelson and Daniel. In politics, Mr. Upp is a democrat.

Cass A. Morey was born in Knox county, Ohio, April 7, 1850, and is the son of Peter and Rebecca Morey. The family emigrated to Illinois in 1856, settling in Ogle county, and in 1859 came to McDonough county. They resided here 17 years, and then removed to Prairie City, and in 1883, Cass removed to the farm on which he now lives. He was educated at the Branch college, Macomb, and commenced teaching school in 1880, his first school being that in district 2, Sciota township; he taught the Good Hope school in the winter of 1884-5. March 15, 1883, he was married to Mary A. Campbell, a daughter of John S. Campbell, who had been a resident of Sciota township for 20 years, and who is now living in Iowa. Mr. Morey owns 75 acres of land, well improved, is a member of the Christian church, and I. O. O. F., and in politics, is a republican.

Aaron Bennett, the father of Dayton Bennett, was born December 1, 1800, in New London, Connecticut. He grew to manhood in Connecticut, and in 1823 went to Albany county, where he engaged in farming. He was married March 12, 1823, to Rosa Ella Burrows. One son—Jefferson—was born of this marriage, and died in Albany county at the age of 26. The family then moved to Brooklyn, where, for some time, Mr. Bennett worked in a fur factory, in which business he was not successful. He then moved to Staten county, where

for 17 years he lived on a farm. His wife died in Richmond county, 1838, and November 5, 1838, he was married to Rosella B. Fish. After this marriage Mr. Bennett purchased his father-in-law's farm, and resided there for 17 years, when he removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, where he remained until the fall of 1855, when he made a tour of inspection to McDonough county, and decided to locate there. He purchased a good farm, on which he erected a dwelling at a cost of \$2,200. By the second marriage two sons were born—Albert C. and Dayton. Albert enlisted August, 1862, in company I, 78th Illinois infantry, and died at New Berlin, Kentucky, November 12, 1862. Dayton was born March 6, 1849, and for some years has had charge of his father's business. He has a good common school education, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. lodge. The family are members of the Presbyterian church.

S. A. Merriam was born in Jefferson county, New York, March 11, 1839, and is the son of John and Sallie Merriam. His mother's ancestors were natives of England, and his grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. His mother died when he was quite young, and with his father and step-mother, our subject moved to Illinois, in 1853, locating in Fulton county, where they farmed until 1869, when the family removed to Abingdon, Knox county. He was married August 29, 1869, to Mary A. Shields, whose mother was a sister of Judge Shields, of Bushnell. After his marriage he resided for some years in Warren county, and then removed to the farm where he now resides. Mr. and

Mrs. Merriam have three children—Anna E., born May 26, 1875; Clarence L., born March 22, 1878, and William Shields, born December 19, 1883. S. A. was educated in the common schools and was a student of Hedding college, Abingdon for 17 months, and has taught school one year. The family are members of the M. E. church.

Joseph Collins, deceased, was born in Preble county, Ohio, October 22, 1819, and when 25 years of age moved to Adams county, Illinois, near Quincy, where he was married February 19, 1853, to Cynthia Collings. In 1857, he removed with his family to McDonough county, where he began to improve a farm. He made slow progress, but eventually was rewarded for his labor by a good, well improved farm, comfortable buildings, etc. He was a member of the M. E. church, of a social disposition, and it can be said of him, that none knew him but to love him. He never enjoyed good health, and died of pneumonia. His remains rest in the beautiful cemetery of Oakwood. When Mr. Collins died he owned 100 acres of land, to which, his sons Albert L., Thomas and Fielding have made considerable additions at a cost of \$8,000. The land is all under cultivation, and is one of the best farms in the county. Of Mr. Collin's 10 children, seven are living—Albert L., Alfred N., Thomas E., Fielding L., Mary I. and Vituala E. Alfred W. married Josephine Alwell, and is a model citizen. The family are members of the M. E. church.

George W. Wetsel was born in Augusta county, Virginia, January 18, 1833. He was the son of George and Sarah Wetsel, who were married in 1828. In

1845, they removed from Virginia to Fulton county, Illinois, making the long journey by wagon, and settled near Vermont. Mr. Wetsel finally moved to Harris township, locating on the farm on which he now resides. Mr. Wetsel's family consisted of 10 children, seven sons and three daughters, all living, as are their parents—John N., Christopher and A. B., live at New Salem; George W., in Macomb; William H., in Kansas; Mrs. Mary C. Bryan, in Fulton county; Mrs. Sarah Lenett, Granville A. and Eliza A., Mound, and Daniel W., who resides on the homestead in Fulton county. George W. Wetsel was married July 16, 1857, to Elizabeth McKee, who was a native of Schuyler county. They have six children, all living—James G., Ezra J., Laura E., Thomas E., George W. and Flora O. Mr. and Mrs. Wetsel after their marriage, lived in New Salem and Mound, and in 1876, came to McDonough county, where he now owns 140 acres of land. He is a trustee and class leader of the United Brethren church, of which the family are members. He is also superintendent of the Sunday school and is a tireless worker in church affairs.

David Runkle was born in Champaign county, Ohio, August 15, 1815, and was one of the first of the Runkle family to emigrate to Illinois.

Wm. J. Runkle, the subject of our sketch, was reared in Ohio, where, September 8, 1836, he married Margaret Kizer, and came to Illinois in 1862. He was the father of 12 children, of whom three are dead, their names are—Emery who lives in Macomb; William, who resides on the homestead; married Emma Vogt, and they have one child, David V;

Francis M.; Lewis, died August 23, 1873; Darius, resides in Macomb township; Stephen, resides on the homestead, Mrs. Mary Lawson, lives in Hutchinson, Kansas, her husband was at one time editor of the Hutchinson *Interior*, and served two terms in the Kansas legislature; Phebe J., Margaret Ann, Laura A. died July 7, 1870; and Francis M. The last named, enlisted April 21, 1861, in company I, 14th regiment, Illinois volunteers, served three years, and was mustered out in July, 1864. He participated in several of the bloodiest battles of the war—Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, Black river, and Jackson, he was never wounded or in the hospital. The Runkle farm comprises 525 acres, all in one tract, besides 80 acres in Kansas, all in the name of Wm. J. Runkle. The principal business on the farm is stock raising, feeding every year from 80 to 120 head of cattle, and about 300 hogs. The business is very profitable and is well managed.

H. H. McElvain is a native of Ohio, and was born February 13, 1824, and when 10 years of age, with his parents moved to LaGrange county, Indiana. He was the son of George and Sarah McElvain, both natives of Pennsylvania. From Indiana the family moved to this state, 1846, settling near Blandinsville, where they improved a farm of 270 acres. Mr. McElvain, Sr., died in August, 1881, in Walnut Grove township, aged 90 years. He was a man possessed of an iron constitution and admirably adapted to the privations of pioneer life. Our subject was married June 10, 1849, to Latitia A. Cox, who was a native of Breckenridge county, Kentucky. After

his marriage Mr. McElvain improved a small farm, and in the fall of 1855, moved to Macomb township and improved a large farm. He now owns a large farm well improved and valuable, together with real estate and dwelling houses in Bushnell. Mr. McElvain's career is a fine illustration of what can be done by industry and perseverance. He was a poor boy, and by his own efforts has acquired a competence. His house cost over \$4,000 and is the best in the township. He is principally engaged in stock raising. Mr. and Mrs. McElvain have had born to them three children, of which, one, Eugene, died in childhood. The remaining children—Oscar, born in 1852, was married December 20, 1882, to Miana H. Stickle, they have had one child, Bessie Maple; Junia Etta, born February 23, 1860, married October 19, 1882, to R. S. Halladay, and died December 20, 1883, leaving one child, Etta Glenn. Mr. McElvain has served as road commissioner for 15 years, and with his family, is a member of the M. E. church.

Levi H. Shriner was born in Frederick county, Maryland, October 19, 1838, and is the son of John and Martha Shriner, both natives of Maryland. The family, in 1847, moved to Fulton county, Illinois, and there our subject grew to manhood. His mother died in Maryland, but her place was supplied by his step-mother, who was before her marriage, Mrs. Margaret Rister. In 1859, Levi went to Kansas, and after a short sojourn, they returned to Fulton county, and in March, 1861, moved to McDonough county, where he purchased 120 acres of land. He now owns 160 acres on section 5, be-

side other farm lands. His home farm is well improved, the dwelling house being erected at a cost of \$3,500, with good barns and other farm buildings. He devotes considerable attention to raising the better grades of stock, and his fine pastures. Mr. Shriner was married December 27, 1864, to Hattie Collins, a daughter of Alex. Collins of Adams county. They have three children—Junia, Pearl and Myrtle. The family are members of the M. E. church, of which Mr. Shriner is trustee. He has held the office of township collector, and in politics is a republican.

Andrew L. Bryan was born January 12, 1838. His father died in Virginia, in 1839, and his mother afterward married John Swisher, who in 1855, with his family, including Mr. Bryan, moved to this state and county. Our subject worked for some time by the month, and finally located on a farm near New Philadelphia. On February 28, 1861, he was married to Lizzie Rose. After several changes, Mr. Bryan finally located on section 10, Macomb township, and so well has he prospered that he now owns the entire southeast quarter of the section, besides 80 acres of choice land in another locality. He may be classed among the progressive and successful farmers. Mr. and Mrs. Bryan are the parents of four living children—Dora A., Sarah E., Newton A. and Jessie. The family are consistent members of the United Brethren church, and take great interest in its welfare.

Adam Zirkel was born in Hesse-Cassel, Germany, September 17, 1825. His parents died in Germany, and our subject, after attending school until he was

17 years of age, was bound apprentice to a blacksmith, and served three years, according to the German apprentice law. Becoming dissatisfied with life in the Fatherland, he emigrated to America, settling near New Brunswick, state of New Jersey, where he worked for various farmers, receiving the princely salary of \$4 per month. After working two years in New Jersey, he moved to Fulton county, Illinois, where he worked by the year for two years, getting good wages. He had saved \$40 from work in New Jersey, which he loaned at 3 per cent. Soon after coming to Fulton county, he was married to Mahala Towers, and rented a farm in Walnut Grove township. He was very successful as a farmer, and was, in a few years, able to purchase the farm on which he now resides, and erected a comfortable house, costing \$1,800. Mr. and Mrs. Zirkel have no children of their own, but have an adopted child, who is known as Carrie Zirkel. He is a member of the Dutch Reformed church. Mr. Zirkel has a large sum of money at interest, and is a good type of the honest, thrifty farmer.

Eli Holler is a native of McDonough county. He was born November 27, 1851. He made his home in this county until he was 21 years of age, when he went to Page county, Iowa, and remained there two years. In 1874 he returned to McDonough county, and purchased the farm where he now resides. The land at that time was unimproved, and the buildings of little value. Since that time he has built a house costing \$1,600, erected comfortable barns and improved his farm. In 1872, he was married to Farnzina Jackson. Six children have blessed

this union—Lucinda A., Rena B., Clara M., Gertrude T., Olive E. and Meda A. Mr. Holler is an enthusiastic fancier of fine horses, and prefers Clydesdales, which he makes a specialty. He has purchased the best stock that could be procured, and is famous for his fine horses, which have been a source of considerable profit.

John B. Ames was born in Hart county, Kentucky, October 8, 1824. His parents were Erasmus and Mary Ames. His father died when he was quite young, and he remained with his widowed mother. He was married, February 5, 1847, to Martha E. Lord, a native of Kentucky. When they were married, Mr. Ames was very poor, and worked for a time in a plow factory. He purchased land in Indiana, then went home and worked for \$8 per month to raise money to make his first payment. He was successful, and sold out for a good price, receiving gold and silver in payment. He continued to speculate in land, and was very successful. He moved to Illinois in 1864, and settled near Macomb. He bought land for \$20 an acre, which he afterward sold at \$50 an acre, clearing a snug sum by the operation. He was one of the first to use drain tile in the county, laying 2-inch tiling. He now owns 320 acres of good land, and has given farms to his children. He has raised a family of seven children—Samuel S., married Lucinda Patterson; Willis, married Panthea Riggs; Nancy, married James Cannon. Elizabeth, married Frank Pierce; Eliza, Jezekiah and John. Mr. Ames is a member of the Christian church. All his trading is in land, in which he has had phenomenal success.

Nathaniel Owens is a native of Bedford, Lawrence county, Indiana, where he was born, February 9, 1841. His father died in 1842, and his widow married John Low, with whom, in 1852, Nathaniel came to Illinois. He worked for various persons until August 9, 1862, when he enlisted in company A, 84th Illinois infantry, and served until June 8, 1865, when he was mustered out of the service at Nashville, Tennessee. He participated in the battles of Missionary Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, etc. He was wounded in the last engagement, and sent to Nashville, where he remained from June until October. He was then sent to Chattanooga, and in March, 1865, joined the regiment at Huntsville, Alabama. After his discharge, he returned to Illinois, and worked for John M. Crabb and others. He farmed in their vicinity until February 17, 1870, when he was married to Charity Hollenberg. He had an interest in the Tunncliff farm, and remained there four years, when he moved to Chalmers township, where he purchased a farm of 120 acres. He has, in addition to his own farm, worked Mr. Tunncliff's farm, and ships his surplus products to Chicago. He has four children living, and three deceased. His first wife died February 5, 1883. He was married, the second time, to Margaret J. Bennett, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Owens is a member of the Masonic order, and has reached the degree of Master Mason.

EDUCATIONAL.

From the last report of the county superintendent, for the school year end-

ing June 30, 1884, it is found that the estimated value of school property in Macomb township amounts to \$9,400, being free from any bonded indebtedness. The amount of tax levy for the support of schools amounts to \$3,350. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$60, and the lowest, \$35. The highest wages paid female teachers is \$40, and the lowest, \$20 per month. There are eight school buildings in the township, all of which are frame, and the average number of months of school annually is eight. There are 270 pupils enrolled in the schools of the district township, and 377 children of school age. One district in the township has a graded school.

District No. 2.—The school house stands on the northeast quarter of the the northeast quarter of section 10. There is one acre of ground about this building belonging to the district, for which \$50 was paid to L. H. Shriner. The building was erected in 1856, at the time the district was set off. The directors at that time were: Madison Irvén, chairman; L. H. Shriner and A. Switzer. The building, furniture, etc., cost about \$1,800. A tax of \$2 was levied for school purposes, and \$3 for building, and the amount was paid up in two years. Since that time they have had nine months of school each year. The present directors are: H. H. McElvain, chairman; D. C. Harris, treasurer; Albert Collins, secretary.

District No. 4.—The meeting for the organization of this district, was held at the house of John M. Crabb, on the 8th day of February, 1858. Directors were chosen as follows: R. B. Hampton,

president; George Upp, and I. N. Van-Meter, clerk. The first school house was built by William McCandless, at a cost of \$375. This building is now standing where it was erected, on the southwest quarter of section 16. It is 20x24 feet in size. The first teacher was Mary Spangler, and the next was Caroline Spangler. The directors for 1885, are: W. J. Runkle, president; Daniel M. Crabb, clerk, and John A. Crabb.

CLAY BANK.

Runkle's clay bank is located near the southeast quarter of section 16, Macomb township. It was first discovered by Frank Runkle, who noticed the clay sticking to the legs of cattle which crossed a ravine that passed through the land. Stephen, William and Frank Runkle, then sunk a well, and after digging 13 feet, procured an auger and commenced boring. They found, after going lower, potter's clay, between two layers of rock. Under the lower layer of rock, they struck fire-clay, of splendid quality. It was not operated to any extent, till 1880. The Runkle Bros., operated it at first, for Eddy & Co. Benjamin Myers took charge of it in October, 1880, and worked it about a year. George Dexter next operated it, and after a year, Elisha Runkle came in as partner. All these took out the clay for Eddy & Co. This firm run it themselves after Dexter & Runkle discontinued. William Stone operates the bank for them. In 1884, 2,310 tons were taken out for Eddy & Co., while other potteries got about 2,250 tons of the product. It is sold at an average of 20 cents per ton. This price is in the way of royalty, as the proprie-

tors of the land do not have to handle the clay. This bank supplies all the clay used by the Macomb potteries, and a great deal for the tile works.

LYCEUM.

In the school house of district No. 4, have been held some fine lyceum meetings. They commenced here in 1862, but the society was organized at the old Prairie school house, and meetings had been held there for some time. Among the principal workers in this society, were: Daniel M. Crabb, Thomas Grant, now of Monmouth, Robert Grant, Mead Bros., Cyrus Van Meter, Ed. Ayers, Dr. Westfall, of Bushnell, Hiram Van Meter, Edward Fuhr, David Maguire, William Fuhr, Elder Newton Walker, now presiding elder of the United Brethren, and Samuel Crabb, who was a warm debater. For a time meetings were held at Pleasant Hill, and while there, five sons of Andrew McMahon were members. This gentleman is enthusiastic in his praises of the work done by these meetings, and he attributes much of their success in life, to the improvement of their minds at these meetings. The debates are still continued, though many of the most interested have moved away, and there are not so many members of the lyceum society as formerly.

CREAMERY.

In October, 1883, A. A. Adair and C. V. Chandler commenced operations in their creamery, which is located on section 31, Macomb township. They commenced business by using the milk furnished by 40 cows, but they have increased the capacity as business has

grown, until they now use the product of 60 cows, besides a large quantity of milk furnished by farmers in all the contiguous territory. They now employ eight cream wagons on the road, and get milk from portions of McDonough, Hancock and Schuyler counties. The creamery building proper is 30x42 feet in ground area, with ice house in the rear. The machinery is run by steam power, and the engine is well suited to this work. The vats and churns are well arranged, and the works may be said to have all the latest improvements for making butter. The creamery has a capacity of 1,500 pounds a day, the major part of which finds a market in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, though some is shipped to Chicago. They make a superior quality of butter, which is a source of profit to its proprietors, and besides adds an important item to the industries of McDonough county. Cream for their works is obtained from as far south as Colmar. Calves and hogs are kept by the proprietors to use up the surplus milk and refuse of the creamery.

RELIGIOUS.

The organization of the Greenwood M. E. church was effected in 1857. Their church building is located on section 2. (See Ecclesiastical chapter).

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

A mill of this description was built by George Miller and Abner Walker, in 1832 or 3, near the place now owned by David Holler. They operated it for a time, when Miller sold out his interest to Walker. It afterward passed into several different hands and was operated

by water power until rented by Thomas Rabbit, when it was converted into a steam mill. It has since been destroyed.

ORGANIZATION.

The first election under township organization, occurred on the 7th day of April, 1857. W. S. Hail and W. I. Hendricks were elected justices of the peace. J. O. C. Wilson was the first police magistrate, having been elected on the 4th of May, 1857. W. S. Hendricks was the first supervisor. The present officers of the township are as follows: Supervisor, J. A. Bricker; clerk, H. A. Maxwell; collector, W. M. Thompson; assessor, I. Cline; school trustees, John Randolph, Robert Crabb, and J. M. Jackson; highway commissioner, Henry Graham; justices of the peace, C. L. VanMeter and Lewis Wilson; constables, John Hindman and Samuel Helms.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first Sunday school in the township, was organized at the house of George Miller, in 1837, by Rev. William H. Jackson, assisted by James Harris and Michael Vincent.

The first brick house was built by a man by the name of Lovell, on section 26, in 1836.

James Clarke was the first justice of the peace.

W. S. Hendricks was the first supervisor.

BARDOLPH.

Bardolph was laid out August 3, 1854, by order of William H. Randolph and Charles Chandler, and surveyed by William H. Rile, county surveyor, at that

time. The town is located on section 24, of Macomb township, and in the midst of one of the best agricultural districts in McDonough county. The country around is rolling prairie, although the timber land bordering on Crooked creek is not far distant. Bardolph is situated on the line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, and nearly seven miles by rail from Macomb, and 196 miles from Chicago. It is laid out with the railroad, the main streets running parallel with, and the business houses fronting the road. The town was first given the name of Randolph, in honor of William H. Randolph, its founder, but on finding another town in the state having the same name, it was changed to Bardolph.

The first dwelling house was erected by Nathan Jones in 1856, about the time of the completion of the railroad, and the first store building by Clinton A. Jones. In this house Wetherhold & Jones started the first store in Bardolph. About this time J. B. Hendricks erected a building. Both these buildings were erected on block 1. The first named store was occupied for a time by its first proprietors, and subsequently by the following parties in the order mentioned: James Creel, Jackson Brothers, Dyer & Amos, hardware, Jackson Brothers, again, Dallam & Jackson, Dyer & Amos and A. W. Fluke. At this time the building was removed to the rear of the Hendrick's building, which was the second building erected in the town. This building was first occupied by Hendee & Osborn as a general store, for about two years. Hendee & Beaver succeeded this firm. They sold to Cowgill & Jackson,

and they to T. J. Creel. Creel closed out the stock, and Jackson Brothers moved in. After a time they moved out and the building was vacant. In the fall of 1877, the Jackson Brothers removed it to its present location, and occupied it until 1878, when they sold to E. D. Stevens. He occupied it a short time. Since that time it has been occupied by Slinard, Perrine & Mitchell. Fluke; McElroy & Jackson, are the present occupants.

The dwelling house built by Nathan Jones, the first in the town, is still standing on its original site, on lot 9, block 13. It is a one-story, frame structure, and is now owned by Dr. H. B. Sikes.

Later, in 1856, the Hendricks Bros., erected a two-story hotel building. One of the brothers occupied it with his family, and run the place. A short time afterward the building was bought, on time payments, by a man named Hunter. In 1861, as he had failed to pay for it, it reverted to the original proprietors. They, however, sold it to A. J. Turney. He occupied it till 1863, and then disposed of it to Seth Jacobs, and the sisters of the latter, who conducted it till three years later, when Mrs. Margaret Rhea purchased it. She had it four years, and was succeeded by E. T. Osborn, who only remained in possession one year. He traded it to Erastus Jacobs, who was succeeded by the present proprietor and occupant, N. H. Jackson, in April, 1884.

I. M. Parvin, shoemaker, has his place of business alongside the drug store of Curry & Knapp. The shop was started by his father, Samuel R. Parvin, who commenced work in the lumber office,

and afterwards removed the shop to its present location. He continued the business there until he died, in August, 1881, at which time his son succeeded him. He does shoe and boot making and repairing.

McElroy and Jackson commenced their present business on the 1st day of April, 1884. They carry what is commonly known as a general stock, and the contents of their store will average about \$2,000. Their building is 96 feet deep, and their store room is 80 feet in depth. They have a large and varied assortment of goods, and are doing a good business.

Nathaniel H. Jackson was born in the state of Virginia, on the 13th day of October, 1834. He is the youngest living child of William H. and Ann (Miller) Jackson, who, with their family came to Illinois in 1836, settling in Mound township, McDonough county, Illinois. Nathaniel H. remained with his parents, assisting on the farm, until his marriage with Elizabeth Dyer, daughter of Edward Dyer, January 7, 1858. The first four years of their married life was spent in Mound township on a farm. In 1862, they removed to Colchester, where Mr. Jackson engaged in mercantile business for about 18 months, when he removed to the village of Bardolph, in Macomb township, where, with the exception of short intervals, he has since resided, being engaged in mercantile business until 1868, when he exchanged his stock of goods for an interest in the Bardolph fire-clay works. In 1881, he purchased a saw mill in Lawrence county, Arkansas, where he spent the greater portion of the time until 1884, when he sold out and returned to Bardolph and

opened the Bardolph House, the only hotel there. At the outbreak of the late war he offered himself for enlistment in the army, but was rejected on account of ill health. In the Masonic order he is a Knight Templar and has held nearly all the offices in the lodge. He was secretary at the time the charter was granted to Bardolph lodge. He has been prominent in local affairs in the village and has contributed in large measure to its prosperity. He was justice of the peace for a period of 11 years, supervisor of the township for three years, and school treasurer for several years, besides which he has filled other less important offices. His property consists of a farm of 110 acres, located on the southwest quarter of section 1, Mound township. His store building and residence is in Bardolph. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, were five in number, three only of which are now living—Frank S., now a resident of Mound township and a farmer; Harry D., a teacher of music who has followed his profession in and about Bardolph for the past five years; and Nathaniel H. Jr., who is the younger, and still at home with his parents. Those deceased were the oldest, a son named William E., who died at the age of 15 months, and the fourth child, a daughter, who died at the age of four years.

The principal grain business of Bardolph is done by J. M. Pelley, representing Hendee & Co., of Bushnell. They have control of the railroad company's elevator. During the year 1884, grain was shipped from this firm as follows: Wheat, 5,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; corn, 12,000 bushels; oats, 3,000 bushels; This was, however, a light year for ship-

ment, as it averaged 100,000 bushels up to 1883.

James M. Pelley was born February 4, 1837, and is a native of Kentucky. His father died in that state and his mother is now living in McDonough county. When 11 years of age, Mr. Pelley, with his mother, left Kentucky, and located in Macomb township, within a mile of Bardolph. They resided there until 1857, when Mr. Pelley moved to the village, and went into business there. He was for a short time in business at St. Augustine, Knox county, but returned to Bardolph and resides there. He was married January 1, 1860, to Sarah E. Rearson, and they have seven children—David E., Eva M., Elizabeth E., Rosa A., Nancy F., Mary C. and James E. The oldest son, Wiley P., was killed while braking on the C. B. & Q. railroad, near Biggsville, in 1880. Mr. Pelley is a Master Mason, and with his wife are members of the Presbyterian church. He is now village treasurer, custodian of the township school funds, and has for several terms been a member of the town board. He owns a nice dwelling and eight acres of land in the corporate limits of Bardolph.

ORGANIC.

April 15, 1869, Bardolph was incorporated as a town by a special act of the legislature, and the following trustees were appointed by that body: President, A. Russell; trustees, W. J. Merritt, W. S. Hendricks, E. Dyer, N. D. Clark; clerk, David Adams. After this the trustees were elected annually, the police magistrate acting as president.

On the 5th day of February, 1876, Bardolph was incorporated as a village.

The main cause for this change was that the town trustees were also school directors for district No. 7, part of which is in the country, and the people residing out of the corporation, therefore, had no voice in choosing the directors. This naturally caused dissatisfaction, and as a remedy, the town was changed to a village, and a board of school directors created, separate and apart from the village officers.

Annual elections are held on the third Tuesday of April, at which a president and five village trustees and a clerk are chosen. The first board of trustees were: President, H. A. Maxwell; trustees, E. D. Stevens, J. B. Knapp, J. M. Pelley, Lewis Wilson, and J. T. Norris; clerk, T. A. Jackson. Bonds to the amount of \$2,000 are required to be given by the treasurer and clerk for the faithful performance of the trust and duties imposed upon them.

BARDOLPH FIRE-CLAY WORKS.

This extensive establishment is the outgrowth of a small shop started in Colchester by Mr. A. Horrocks, in 1861, which he had built up from infantile dimensions until it had assumed good business proportions. In March, 1874, a copartnership was formed between A. Horrocks, E. D. Stevens and J. W. Stevens, under the firm name of Horrocks, Stevens & Co., and arrangements perfected for removing the works to Bardolph. The capital stock invested was \$15,000, divided in three equal shares. Attempts were made at that time to obtain clay for the works by mining, which, however, proved futile. The clay used has since been taken from

the farm of David Holler. Between the months of March and May, 1876, an engine house and machine shop were erected at Bardolph, and in the latter month the works at Colchester were abandoned, and all the fixtures removed to their new location. About this time the capital stock of the company was increased to \$30,000. After removing to Bardolph, the company manufactured fire brick and drain tile principally, the former article constituting the major part of their product. About three years afterward, they commenced to devote their principal attention to drain tile, and so continued till 1882, when they turned their efforts in the direction of the manufacture of sewer pipe, and now their output consists in a great measure of this article.

In the spring of 1877, the institution was reorganized as a joint stock company, with a capital stock of \$60,000, divided in shares of \$100 each. Messrs. Reed, Babcock, and Stilson, of Galesburg, came into the company, taking one-half the stock, while the other half was held by the old firm. The works then took the name of Bardolph fire-clay works. The company was organized with the following officers: E. D. Stevens, president; A. Horrocks, superintendent; Josiah Babcock, secretary and treasurer. The stockholders at the present time are: A. Horrocks, Alex. McLean, R. C. Pointer, C. V. Chandler, and William Bailey. The officers at present are: C. V. Chandler, president; A. Horrocks, superintendent; Alex. McLean, secretary and treasurer.

The main building for drying purposes, is 204 feet long, 36 wide, and two

stories high, to which is attached the engine house and machine shops, 50x36 feet, two stories high. In addition to this, they have four sheds, each 150x20 feet, or a total shed room of 600x20 feet. The engine used is 20-horse power, but from the way it is geared, it is equal to a 60-horse power engine. They have 10 large ovens for burning purposes. Of these, eight are 21 feet, 4 inches in the clear, and two are 25 feet in the clear. In 1877, the company constructed a tramway, two miles in length, from their works to the clay banks, on which all their clay is transported. The factory for a time enjoyed the distinction of being the largest in the state, and is now equal to any. The works are situated about one-half mile west of Bardolph, on the line of the C., B. & Q. railroad, which affords ample side-track facilities. Sixty hands find employment here, and the establishment, it will be seen, is a prize for Bardolph. Most of the product is shipped to Chicago, though it finds a market throughout the entire country.

Abram Horrocks was born July 5, 1832, in Lancashire, England, where he lived on a farm until he reached the age of 16, at which time he went into a fire brick and terra cotta pottery, and worked until he came to the United States, being then 24 years old. He settled at Pottsville, Pennsylvania, and engaged in coal mining, there being no pottery works in that neighborhood. Three years after he came to La Salle, Illinois, where he worked as a coal miner for six months. He then went to Henderson Grove, near Galesburg, Illinois, where he opened a coal mine and worked eight months, thence, in 1857, to Colchester, where he

worked for the Quincy coal company one year, and thence to Avon, where he was engaged as manager and superintendent of the works of a fire brick company, a Chicago institution, and where he remained till November, 1859, when the company became bankrupt, owing him at the time \$500. He then returned to Colchester and again entered the service of the Quincy coal company, by whom he was employed at this time 18 months. He then rented a coal bank and went to mining coal on his own responsibility. He saved all the clay taken from the mine, from which he commenced, in a small way, the manufacture of brick, the clay being ground for the purpose in a corn grinder. He was assisted at this time by Robert Entwisle. Being short of means they secured credit at a store. The first season's operations resulted in the manufacture of 20,000 brick, which were sold at \$20 a thousand. Upon settlement of accounts at the store they found themselves in debt \$36. They succeeding in hiring a mule which they used to grind clay. He continued in the business until he left Colchester, when he had accumulated about \$8,000, over and above his expenditures in opening up mines and developing the brick-making business. He made it a rule to keep out of debt and conducted his business on strictly business principles, and to which he gave both industry and close attention. In April, 1883, he went to his brick yard and found a machine which was used in mining clay, out of order, and while engaged in cleaning out the knives, his right arm was caught by them and taken off near the shoulder. By this accident he was laid off from his

work only two months. Mr. Horrocks now has about \$15,000 invested in his business. He owns 80 acres of land in Macomb township, and five acres where he lives. He owns seven houses in Bardolph, and has also investments in notes and like securities. He was married in England July 28, 1852, to Eliza Fletcher, a native of Lancashire. They have had no children. This man learned to read by studying the signs over shop doors. He is possessed of rare intelligence, is a good geologist in his rude way, and is the best judge of clays for tile, pottery, fire brick and the like, in the county, and possibly in the state.

Robert C. Pointer was born in Meredosia, Morgan county, Illinois, December 17, 1838. His parents were William and Elizabeth (Morrison) Pointer, who were natives of Fleming and Cumberland counties, Kentucky, whence they came to Morgan county, being among the earliest settlers. During the early childhood of Robert, his family removed to the place where Concord now stands, where they remained until the spring of 1855, and whence they removed to a farm purchased by his father near LaHarpe, Hancock county, Illinois, where they remained four years. In the fall of 1859, they again changed their residence to Scotland township, McDonough county, where Robert resided until 1877, when he settled in Bardolph. Soon after removing to Bardolph, he became interested in the fire clay works at that place, his interest being a one-third ownership, and he has since given his entire attention to the manufacture of tile, etc. He now has \$10,000 invested in the works, besides which, he is the owner of a farm

in Scotland township, and a house and five lots in Bardolph. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the A. O. U. W. He has been a member of the village board of trustees four years, and of the school board five years. He was married May 5, 1864, to Flora Gates, a native of McDonough county, and a daughter of Nathan Gates, who died when she was about one year old. They have six children—Anna E., Jennie D., Ida M., Sarah L., William C., and Flora N.

BARDOLPH POTTERY WORKS.

In the early part of 1870, William Cleveland located in Macomb with his family. He was a practical tile maker, as was also his son, H. A. Cleveland. About this time experiments were being made with clay, obtained upon the farm of David Holler, near Bardolph, and the citizens made overtures to Mr. Cleveland to induce him to come to the town for the purpose of utilizing the clay in the manufacture of pottery. The negotiations were successful, and Mr. Cleveland began in the fall of 1870 to erect shops and a kiln. Manufacturing was soon commenced, Mr. Cleveland associating with him Mr. J. Stoffer. In 1872, the proprietors sold a one-fifth interest to W. M. Albert. In the meantime, the firm had built another pottery in Macomb, and in 1873, Stoffer and Albert exchanged their interests in the Macomb pottery with Mr. Cleveland, the latter taking the Bardolph works. The business was conducted by William Cleveland & Son, until 1878, when W. M. Albert and J. F. Easton purchased the Bardolph pottery and took control.

After one year of partnership, Mr. Albert became sole proprietor, and has conducted the business since that time. When he took charge, the buildings were in bad repair and the works generally in bad condition. He began to improve the facilities, enlarge the buildings, and put up another kiln. The main building now covers a plot of ground 30x180 feet in area, while there is a wing 24 feet square contiguous. He also erected such other small buildings as were found necessary for successful work. Besides these improvements, he put in new machiners, so that he can now turn out, according to demand, from 5,000 to 15,000 gallons of ware per month. His clay is procured from what are known as the Holler clay banks, in Macomb township, two miles west of Bardolph.

George J. Boothe, our subject was married July 4, 1852, to Mary Vincent, a daughter of Michael Vincent, who came to McDonough county at a very early day, and settled near Bardolph. Mr. Vincent was born in Kentucky, in 1787, and his wife, Harriet Tinsley, was a native of Kentucky. He was a well-borer by trade. Mr. and Mrs. Boothe have had born to them 11 children—Martha A., born March 28, 1853, died July 9, 1874; James A., born July 25, 1854, died May 6, 1873; Ella, born March 25, 1856, died October 24, 1871; Harriet I., born February 27, 1856; Charles D., 1860, died June 6, 1882; Nettie May, born January 10, 1862; Mary Ida, born February 14, 1865, died May 31, 1865; Franklin, born October 11, 1866, died July 10, 1871; George V., born October 25, 1868. The family are members of the Christian church. Mrs. Boothe

owns a fine farm of 271 acres, in Maccomb township, and residence property in Bardolph.

Michael Vincent was born in Virginia, July 27, 1787, and made a profession of faith October 15, 1827, at the Providence church in Wilson county, Tennessee. He was married to Harriet A. Tinsley, April 2, 1833, in Adair county, Kentucky, who was born September 1, 1814, in that county, and departed this life August 9, 1881. He died June 22, 1871. They were the parents of 10 children—Mary E., the eldest, who was born March 14, 1834; Martha J., born June 27, 1835; Mahala T., born December 21, 1837, died October 5, 1837; David A., born September 20, 1837; James C., born November 12, 1840, died March 17, 1841; John G., born January 14, 1842; George W., born June 25, 1845; Joseph M., born March 28, 1849, died July 22, 1874, and Emma A., born November 24, 1855.

SOCIETIES.

At a meeting held on the 17th of February, 1868, it was decided to get together all interested, to talk over the feasibility of organizing a lodge of Independent Order of Odd Fellows. A second meeting was accordingly held, with H. C. Mullen, chairman, and J. S. Martin, secretary, and it was decided to appoint a committee to ask the grand lodge for the dispensation. On the 10th of June, another meeting was held, and the 30th of the same month was set for organization. On the latter date the members met, and decided that the following should be the officers of the lodge: J. L. Getty, N. G.; Wm. Kirkpatrick, V. G.; L. Wilson, treasurer; J.

L. Martin, secretary. The following are the names of the charter members: H. C. Mullen, L. Wilson, John L. Getty, J. S. Martin and William Kirkpatrick. At this meeting, Bardolph lodge, No. 371, I. O. O. F., was fully organized, and the temporary organization made permanent. W. L. Imes received the commission of D. D. G. M., from the grand lodge. Trustees were chosen as follows: J. L. Getty, T. Wilson, J. S. Martin, C. N. Dallam and James Boyd. The following subordinate officers were chosen: C. W. Dallam, conductor; James Boyd, O. G.; William Gordon, I. G. Saturday evening was chosen as the time for meetings. On Saturday evening, July 11, 1868, the first meeting of the lodge, as an organized body, was held, in the old Masonic hall, which was formerly a school building. This building has since been torn down. The officers for 1885, are—L. Wilson, D. D. G. M.; Thomas Bryson, N. G.; J. F. Easton, V. G.; H. B. Sikes, secretary; Louis Wilson, Treasurer; William Mason, I. G.; L. Wilson, warden; Peter Dougherty, R. S. N. G.; Daniel Workham, R. S. V. G.; Peter Dougherty, E. A. Borley, William Mason, C. L. Van Meter and Thomas Richey, trustees. The membership is reported at 25. The lodge is in good condition, is out of debt, and has a two-thirds interest in Odd Fellows hall, the A. O. U. W. owning the other one-third. The lodge room is 30x18 feet in dimensions, and is nicely fitted up. The only charter member who now appears on the lodge roll is L. Wilson.

Bardolph lodge, No. 128, Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized

on the 10th of October, 1878, at the school house, by L. W. Cook, installing officer, of Quiney. The charter members were—H. A. Maxwell, Sylvester Moore, Robert C. Pointer, John Hindman, Henry L. Booth, R. E. Spangler, Robert Work, Henry Duncan. Dr. J. B. Knapp, Jackson Dennis, E. A. Anderson, J. E. Hendrickson, T. J. Creel, and John Parvin. At the organization, officers were elected as follows—J. E. Hendrickson, P.M.W.; H. A. Maxwell, M.W.; R. C. Pointer, G.F.; J. Hindman, overseer; H. L. Booth, recorder; T. J. Creel, receiver; R. E. Spangler, financier; Jackson Dennis, guide; E. A. Anderson, I.W.; F. M. Riffle, O.W. The charter was held open a few days, and David Beal, Francis M. Riffle, J. T. Kirkpatrick, W. Guy McCandless and Samuel V. Portlock enrolled their names on the charter. David Beal, S. Moore and R. Work were chosen trustees. The first representative to the grand lodge was J. E. Hendrickson, who attended the session at Springfield, in February, 1879. He was chosen by the grand lodge as chairman of its finance committee, and has held that honor for Bardolph lodge ever since. The lodge has 28 members. They meet weekly in the hall erected by them in conjunction with the Odd Fellows. The officers for 1885 are—John Hendrickson, P.M.W.; T. J. Creel, M.W.; H. L. Booth, foreman; John Pugh, overseer; J. E. Hendrickson, receiver and recorder; H. A. Maxwell, financier; William Dougherty, guide; S. V. Portlock, I.W.; T. J. Kirkpatrick, O.W. The trustees have not changed.

George M. Scott post, No. 260, Grand

Army of the Republic, was organized on the 24th day of May, 1883, under Charter Commander W. C. Butler, and received their charter June 4, 1883. This document bears the following names—J. E. Hendrickson, W. C. Butler, William Stanley, H. J. Faulkner, M. D. Donevarn, G. A. Rexroat, R. S. Stevens, D. W. Lambert, William Lucas, L. F. Empey, R. S. Head and Dr. J. B. Knapp. The roster has since been filled out with the following names—Lewis Wilson, Donret Markham, James H. Morgan, John C. Maxwell, John Parvin and Henry Seybold. The first officers were as follows—W. C. Butler, Com.; R. S. Stevens, S. V. C.; H. J. Faulkner, J. V. C.; J. B. Knapp, surgeon; R. S. Head, Q. M.; J. C. Hendrickson, O. D.; William Stanley, O. G.; D. W. Lambert, adjutant; William Lucas, sergeant major. There are about 45 old soldiers in Bardolph, but the post has only 18 members. However, those are quite regular in their attendance at meetings. The officers for 1885 are—J. E. Hendrickson, Com.; William Stanley, S. V. C.; R. S. Stevens, J. V. C.; John Parvin, O. D.; William Lucas, O. G.; Lewis Wilson, Q. M.; J. B. Knapp, surgeon; D. W. Lambert, adjutant; R. H. Head, sergeant major. Meetings are held on the first and third Wednesday of each month, in the hall of the Odd Fellows, and Workmen.

Bardolph lodge, No. 572, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, was organized May 28, 1867, by R. D. Hammond, W. M., from J. B. Kyle lodge, at Macomb. The charter members were—Charles Wells, William J. Merritt, Oakey M. Hoagland, Thomas J. Means, Lyman Porter, W. S.

Hagar, Milton Darr, Charles Dallam, W. S. Hendricks, Ashel Russell and N. H. Jackson. The officers under dispensation were—Charles Wells, W.M.; William S. Hendricks, S.W.; William J. Merritt, J.W.; O. M. Hoagland, treasurer; Lyman Porter, secretary; William S. Hager, S.D.; T. J. Means, J.D.; M. Darr, tyler. At the charter election the following officers were chosen—Charles Wells, W.M.; W. S. Hager, S.W.; A. Russell, J.W.; O. M. Hoagland, treasurer; N. H. Jackson, secretary; Lyman Porter, S.D.; Joel C. Bond, J.D.; William H. Foster, tyler. Their place of meeting is over Knapp & Curry's drug store. The hall was erected by the lodge, at a cost of \$1,500. This amount was vouched for by the old members and they gradually paid off the indebtedness. They have a much better furnished room than is usually found in towns of this size. The equipments include an organ purchased in 1884. At present there are 37 members in good standing, and an active interest is manifested by all. The officers for 1885 are—H. B. Sikes, W.M.; Lewis Wilson, S.W.; R. C. Pointer, J.W.; H. A. Maxwell, secretary; A. Horrocks, treasurer; John W. Booth, J.W.; James A. Roberts, S.W.; James Pellett, tyler; J. M. Jackson, chaplain.

Bardolph council, No. 19, Order of Golden Rule, was instituted Thursday evening March 26, 1885, by Mr. C. D. Hendryx, supreme council deputy, with the following charter members—George Curry and Annie E. Curry; J. A. Perrine and Hanna T. Perrine; C. A. Head and Ida M. Head; Thomas J. Nester and Jessie Nester; W. H. Greene and Hattie

W. Greene; Ed. Dallam and Ellie Dallam; Elias Barley and Lizzie Barley; S. V. Portlock and Nancy Portlock; L. F. Empey and Malinda Empey; Charles Falgret, Lute Wilson, B. M. Bevins, Charles Dallam, N. H. Jackson, George Waid, Everett Hudson, C. M. Melvin, Peter Dougherty, J. F. Kirkpatrick, David Beal, Dr. H. B. Sikes, and Moses Foster. The following gentlemen were, on organization, chosen the first officers of the council: C. A. Head, chief patriarch; J. A. Perrine, chief councilor; Charles Dallam, chief captain; George Curry, chief secretary; Mrs. Hattie W. Green, financial secretary; N. H. Jackson, treasurer; Charles Falgret, captain of guards; Bassett M. Bevins, 1st guard; Lute Wilson, 2d guard; Thomas Nester, sentry; Dr. H. B. Sikes, medical examiner.

BARDOLPH CORNET BAND.

This band was organized in May, 1883, and, although a young organization, it has attained a great deal of proficiency, and is one of the prized institutions of Bardolph. In 1883, at Lovett's jubilee, held at Bushnell, it took the first prize for proficiency in playing, over a number of bands. The prize consisted of \$50 in cash. There it had to compete with older organizations, but was able to do so successfully. Since that time their progress has been rapid. The following is the composition of the band J. H. Jackson, 1st E-flat; H. L. Wilson, 1st B-flat; C. E. Taylor, 2d B-flat; T. Nester, solo alto; C. Jackson, 1st alto; J. C. Smith, 1st tenor; C. E. Easton, 2d tenor; S. F. Jackson, baritone; L. L. Wilson, tuba; J. D. Hayes,

bass drum; A. W. Fluke, snare drum. The officers are L. L. Wilson, president; C. E. Taylor, secretary; J. H. Jackson, leader.

EDUCATIONAL.

In the winter of 1836, a school was taught on the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section 24, Macomb township, which is the same quarter on which now stands the town of Bardolph. The house had been built for a dwelling, and the family had moved away. Only three months' session was held here. The house was afterwards torn down. The next school in the neighborhood was taught in a cabin in the edge of Mound township, on section 17, in 1837. The land on which this cabin was erected was the property of a man named Joseph Smith. Two terms were taught at this place. A log school house was then erected on the southwest quarter of section 17, Mound township. After one term there, it was occupied by a family for a dwelling. The next term in this neighborhood was again held in a cabin on the west side of the northeast quarter of section 24. This building belonged to James Creel. After the term mentioned, he removed the building. The next school was held in another log cabin, on the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 24. Two winter terms were taught there. The next school was held in a cabin a little west of the last named place, on the southwest quarter of section 24. It was occupied as a school until a new one was erected in town.

This school building was erected in 1860, and, properly speaking, was the

first school edifice in the village of Bardolph. It was erected as a two-story building, and the upper floor was used as a Good Templar's hall. It is a frame building, and stands on the corner of Green and Poplar streets. Plenney M. Wilcox taught the first term of school in that building, and the directors at the time were I. M. Parvin, F. M. Allison and O. M. Hoagland.

The building at present in use for school purposes was commenced in August, 1874, and formally accepted from the contractors by the board on the 7th of December, 1874. It is a good two-story four room edifice, and was erected and furnished at a cost of \$4,500, though the building proper was let for \$3,150, to N. Easton, L. McPherson and H. M. Siebold. The school comprises three departments, high school, primary and intermediate. One room is unoccupied. The first teachers in this building were: High school, H. A. Maxwell; intermediate, Miss F. G. Phelps; primary, Mrs. S. M. Hall. The members of the school board for 1885, are: Dr. H. B. Sikes, president; J. E. Hendrickson, secretary, and Dr. J. B. Knapp. The corps of teachers is as follows: C. A. Head, principal; Miss Lena Spangler, intermediate, and Miss Nellie Miller, primary.

Cary A. Head, principal of the Bardolph public schools, was born in New Salem township, McDonough county, April 15, 1857, and is the son of Bigger J. and Sarah A. Head. He lived with his parents on a farm until nearly six years of age, when they sold out and removed to Macomb. Here he was enrolled as a student in the public schools. Applying himself diligently, he early

completed the course of that institute, and took a special course in the McDonough normal and scientific college. When but 16 years of age he went to Chicago, and acquired a commercial and business education in one of the leading institutes of that great city. Afterwards he engaged with his uncle in the real estate and loan business, at 151 LaSalle street. Disliking the business, he returned to McDonough county, and in 1876 began the work of teaching. In this, his chosen profession, he has been eminently successful, and acquired a reputation for tact and ability that is second to none in the county. He was three times elected principal of the Fountain Green schools, three times elected to a similar position at Hamilton. Hancock county, Illinois, and is retained for a second year at the head of the Bardolph schools. Prof. Head was married, December 24, 1879, to Ida Eakle, the youngest daughter of John B. and Mary A. Eakle, of Tennessee. The result of this marriage is two bright and intelligent children, a boy and a girl—Lilia A., born January 3, 1881, and Carl V., born October 24, 1883. Mr. Head is a prominent and influential member of the M. E. church, and a member of the order of the Golden Rule; he is state deputy and organizer for this society.

PEOPLE OF BARDOLPH.

As no history can be complete which does not treat of the people, the sketches of citizens not given in the business history are here inserted:

Abraham Powers was born March 25, 1825, in the town of Hardwick, Vermont, near Montpelier, his parents being Isaac

and Rachel (Marshall) Powers. His father was also born in Vermont, and was a cousin of Hiram Powers, the sculptor. The family removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1833, settling on sections 1 and 12 (80 acres in each), in Eldorado township, they being among the earliest settlers there. The land was partially improved by his father, who died February 10, 1836, being killed by the running away of a team of horses he was driving. His mother died, at her residence, April 24, 1862. Abraham was married, December 25, 1848, to Frances M. Reesor, who was born in Montgomery county, Ohio, in 1823, where her father's family lived until 1834, when they moved to Tazewell county, Illinois, and seven years later, he went to McDonough county, settling in Eldorado township, where they became acquainted. After his marriage the couple lived at the old homestead till 1867, when they removed to section 6, New Salem township. He owns the northwest quarter of that section, and he made it his home till April, 1880, when they moved to Bardolph. He owns his present residence in that place, besides three other houses and some vacant lots. He is in good circumstances and is engaged in overseeing and caring for his property. He has two sons—Willard R., who is an attorney-at-law, and now engaged in the practice of his profession in Chicago, where he studied law under the tutelage of Judge Forrester and Martin Beem. He is prominent in his profession, having received at one time a fee of \$10,000 from the Bell Telephone company. Orville M., who is the principal and proprietor of the Metropolitan business

college, of Chicago, Illinois. This institution was organized by Orville, and his brother in January, 1873, both having graduated from the Macomb high school and the Quincy business college. There are about 400 students in attendance, and 10 teachers and instructors in the several branches are employed. Orville M. is one of the originators of the work entitled "Secrets of Success in Business."

George F. Hendrickson was born in Hamilton county, Ohio, near Cincinnati, on the 25th day of June, 1812, his father at that time was serving in the army in the war of 1812. Soon after the close of the war he moved to Lewis county, Kentucky, where the subject of this sketch grew to manhood, with such education as could be derived from the country schools of that day, a log school house, with dirt floor, puncheon seats and greased paper for window glass. He learned the cooper trade, which he followed for years. In 1831 he was married to Nancy McKinzie, of Lewis county, Kentucky, whose family were among the pioneer settlers of that state. After his marriage, he settled in Concord, Kentucky, a town on the Ohio river, and engaged largely in the coopering business, shipping, in float boats, to Maysville, Kentucky, and Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1843 he moved to Portsmouth, Ohio, in order to secure better schooling advantages for his children. He continued his trade there for several years, and in 1846, he purchased a farm in Adams county, Ohio, on the Ohio river bottoms, intending to turn his attention to farming, but the floods of 1846, swept every building (of which

there were two, besides out buildings,) and fence from the place. This so disgusted him with attempting to farm in such a country, that he set his eyes westward, and in March, 1847, with his wife and family of seven children, landed at Liverpool, Fulton county, Illinois. He located in Vermont, but the following year bought a farm west of Ipava, where he farmed with varied success, until the winter of 1854, when he purchased a farm one mile west of what is now Bushnell, this county. The land was raw prairie, but in the spring of 1855, he broke up 80 acres, and sowed it in spring wheat, and shipped the first grain, 1,000 bushels of wheat, ever shipped from Bushnell, for which he received \$1 per bushel. In 1858, he sold his farm and moved to the village of Bushnell, and in connection with Harrison Everett, went into the mercantile business, which was followed until the fall of 1861, when his sons, five in number, enlisted in the army, he closing out his business with the intention of enlisting, himself, but was prevailed upon by his sons, and family at home, to remain at home. In 1865 he removed to Johnson county, Kansas, where he purchased a farm, but two years later he sold it and located in Olathe, county seat of Johnson county, where he is still residing, a hale and hearty man of 73 years, living a retired life, having amassed sufficient of "worldly goods" for the declining years of himself and wife. Forty-three years of his life time he has served the public in various offices continually. He filled the office of justice of the peace in Kentucky, in Fulton county, in this county, and in

Johnson county, Kansas, and has been a member of the board of supervisors of this county, representing Bushnell township. In 1872, he was elected county judge of Johnson county, and served for 10 consecutive years in that office, declining to longer serve, on account of the labor of the office, and his advanced age. During his official years he officiated at upwards of 1,500 marriages, near 1,200 in Johnson county alone. One son lost his life in the army, near Atlanta, Georgia, at the time of the evacuation of that place by Hood. Those living are—John E., living in Bardolph, this county; Marcellus C., in Colorado Springs, Colorado; James F., in Olathe, Kansas; Dr. Charles D., in Orange, Massachusetts; Mrs. H. M. Sells, in Phelps county, Missouri, and Mrs. J. L. Pettyjohn, in Olathe, Kansas. In politics he was an old time whig, until the demise of that party, when he enrolled under the banner of the republican party, of which he has always been a strong advocate, until of late years he has almost entirely withdrawn from all political affiliations. He was a warm supporter of St. John, in the late political contest, more from a moral and religious point of view, than a political one, being a neighbor and a warm personal friend. He has been a member of the Christian church for nearly 50 years, and has always been a close student of the bible.

John E. Hendrickson, station agent at Bardolph, and in control of the American express and telegraph department, was born in Lewis county, Kentucky, September 15, 1836. His parents were George F. and Nancy (McKinzie) Hen-

drickson, whose biographical sketch appears in another place. The family came to Illinois in March, 1847, and settled at Vermont, in Fulton county, and John E. made his home there until 1855, receiving, meantime, a common school education. He then removed to a farm one mile west of the place, where Bushnell is now located, where he remained two years, attending school at Abingdon college. In the spring of 1858, he went to Kansas, locating on a farm, but ill-health compelled him, after a year's residence there, to return to Illinois, and in the spring of 1859, he, in company with his father, engaged in mercantile business in Bushnell, where he remained until August, 1861, when he assisted Captain G. M. Scott in raising a company of cavalry, of which he was elected orderly sergeant, and going to Springfield, secured the acceptance of the company by the state authorities. About this time a position in the band of the 29th infantry was tendered to him; he accepted, and served in that capacity one year, participating in the battles at Fort Henry, Fort Donelson, and Shiloh, and the advance on Corinth. He was mustered out in July, 1862, and was a sutler in the army during the winter following. He was married July 2, 1863, to Eliza A. Walker, of Macomb, daughter of J. D. Walker, and entered the service of the C., B. & Q. railroad company, at Bushnell, in November, 1863, where he remained until August 27, 1867, when he accepted the position he now holds. Since his residence in Bardolph, he has been a member of the village board of trustees, and a member of the school board for the last five years.

He is a member of the A. O. U. W., in which he has filled various offices; and at present is chairman of the grand lodge finance committee, and is the present commander of G. M. Scott post, No. 260, G. A. R.; is a member of Quincy legion, No. 9, of Select Knights, a member of the I. O. G. T., and of the Golden Rule, and secretary of the County Sunday School association for six years past. He is a member of the M. E. church, being a trustee, steward and class leader; is assistant superintendent of the Sunday school, and takes an active interest in Sunday school work. He is a republican in politics, and is chairman of the township republican central committee, and a member of the county central committee. His children are—John F., born May 26, 1864, who is the station agent of the C. I. railroad, at Little York, Illinois. and Hattie N., born February 22, 1872.

Dr. Horace B. Sikes was born in North Granville, Washington county, New York, April 5, 1842, and is of English and Dutch descent. Our subject left Granville in 1862, and attended school and clerked in a store for several months. He went to Michigan, where he taught school during the winter of 1863-'64. He then entered a store, where he remained for some time as clerk and book-keeper. He then went to Chicago, and traveled for a wholesale notion house. He then returned to Michigan, and studied medicine with Dr. Harvey, of Romeo, and took two courses of lectures at Ann Arbor. He graduated in 1872, and settled at Table Grove, Illinois, where he practiced medicine in partnership with Dr. A. J.

Bacon. He settled in Bardolph May 18, 1875, and in the spring of 1884, attended the practitioners' course at Rush medical college. He was married March 19, 1883, to Fidelia R. Hill, who died March 27, 1885. The doctor is a member of the Masonic order, and is master of Bardolph lodge, No. 572, which office he has held for five years, and is also secretary of the I. O. O. F. lodge. For the last four years he has been president of the town board. His property is mostly in the town of Bardolph.

Lewis Wilson, the only blacksmith in the town of Bardolph, is a native of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and was born May 10, 1832. His parents died when he was very young, and he made his home with his aunt, Mary Jones. He lived with his aunt until he was 18 years of age, when he enlisted in company H, 2d U. S. dragoons, and was sent to Carlisle barracks, where he remained, drilling until April, 1851. He served as a blacksmith and as bugler. At Leavenworth, Kansas, the regiment was fitted out to cross the plains, and was sent to Mexico. He served there and in California and Texas, and was discharged in 1856, at Fort Union, New Mexico, his term having expired. He bought up a lot of horses, which he brought to Macomb, Illinois, for sale. He worked at his trade in Macomb and other places, and February 2, 1858, was married to Ann M. Kuhn. In 1860, he located at Bardolph, after a visit to Colorado. In 1862, he enlisted in the 119th infantry. He was discharged in 1865 as sergeant, and resumed his trade at Bardolph. He has increased his business by the addition of a wagon shop, and is doing a

good jobbing trade. He has nine children living.

James Park was born November 30, 1802, near Cannonsburgh, Washington county, Pennsylvania. He was possessed of a vigorous mind, and was fond of study. He entered Jefferson college in 1823, and was a diligent student, and graduated with honors in 1827. His favorite studies were mathematics and the languages. After graduating, he taught one year at Kittanning, and then 18 months under Dr. McClusky, at West Alexander. He then taught two years in Jefferson college as professor of Latin and Greek. After teaching some six months at Waterford he became the principal of Erie academy, which he successfully conducted for four and a-half years. After closing his school in Erie, he spent two or three years at home, and on the waters of St. Joseph, in Williams county, Ohio, clearing some land which he had purchased there. He put up a cabin on this land, with the expectation of occupying it, but changed his mind, and sold it. He resumed teaching, spending three years in Kentucky, two at Mount Zion and one at Winchester.

After closing his school in Kentucky, he was married, September 2, 1847, to Anna J. Hamilton, of Meadville, Pennsylvania. They moved to Ohio the same fall, and settled on a farm on Cherry Fork, near Eckmansville, Adams county. They resided there nearly 20 years, where they enjoyed the respect and confidence of the neighbors and acquaintances. For the purpose of getting nearer church and school, he sold his farm, and in April of 1867 removed to Bardolph, McDonough county, Illinois. He united with the Presbyterian church while in Adams county, Ohio. He was scrupulously honest, and would suffer wrong rather than trespass on the rights of others. He was a liberal supporter of the church and other benevolent agencies. Never, when able to attend, was his seat at church vacant. He was twice elected ruling elder, but declined. After coming to Bardolph, he retired from active labor, devoting most of his time to reading. He died at Bardolph, February 11, 1882, aged 79 years, 2 months and 12 days. He left a wife and four daughters, who still survive him. His remains rest in Oakwood cemetery, Macomb.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

WALNUT GROVE TOWNSHIP.

This township lies on the northern tier and comprises the territory known as 7 north and range 2 west. It is a beautiful prairie country, only about 100 acres of timber land being within its borders. It is bounded on the north by Warren county, on the east by Prairie City and Bushnell townships, with Ma-

comb on the south and Sciota township on the west. It was first settled in 1830, but emigration did not amount to much earlier than 1835, only one family living here for a short time prior to the latter date. The township is well represented by the numerous religious denominations, each having good church buildings, showing the inhabitants are not adverse to religious influences. As to its educational facilities, it is up to the average. The T. P. & W. railroad passes through the township on the south side, and the St. L. C. & R. I. crosses its northeast corner. A portion of Good Hope lies in the township, near the southwest corner. This town is mentioned elsewhere. Bushnell and Prairie city are within convenient distance, which give the people good markets. Politically, the township may be classed as republican.

The pioneer settler of Walnut Grove township, was Isaac Bartlett, who came from the state of Tennessee in the fall of 1830, settling on section 34. After erecting a cabin, he left his father and mother there and went over to the vicinity of Spring creek, in Emmet township, to work at breaking prairie. While here at work the memorable deep snow came and it was many days of unsuccessful attempts before he succeeded in getting back to his aged parents, who, he was aware, must be in destitute circumstances. He found them in a half starved and frozen condition, with nothing to eat and but little fuel to protect them in their rudely constructed habitation from the bitter blasts of one of the worst winters in the history of McDonough county. The family cow, which had

died of exposure and starvation, was all that was left to eat, and upon the arrival of the son, who had been several days in coming from Spring creek settlement with three yoke of oxen, a sled and provisions, he found the old gentleman at work removing the hide from the carcass of the dead cow, preparatory to getting something to appease their hunger. The old folks partook of the provisions brought by the son, who soon afterward removed them to where he was stopping, on Spring creek.

No further effort was made to settle Walnut Grove until the spring of 1835, when Sydney Geer, an eastern man, who came from Schuyler county here, entered land on section 14 and built a cabin. He broke out about five acres of land, which he planted to corn. The year following he returned to Schuyler county. He had a wife, but no children. Mr. Geer was a superstitious man, and late in the same year he came, he returned to Schuyler county with his wife on a visit to her relations. While absent, the wind played sad havoc with his fences, etc., and the wild hogs got in and destroyed some of his corn. The next season the team ran away, dragging him some distance and hurting him quite badly, and thinking he would have no prosperity or good luck here, he left, as recorded above.

J. H. Campbell arrived in the township, March 20, 1835, remaining one year, when he removed to Industry township. He is now living a retired life in the city of Macomb. He is a native of Tennessee, but was reared on a farm in the state of Kentucky, from which place he came to this county.

The next settlers were Gilmer and Quintus Walker, and families. These two gentlemen came up from where they were living on Camp creek, in Industry township, in the fall of 1835, and selected farms in this township upon which to settle. Gilmer bought land on section 34 and Quintus selected a place on section 10 to build a cabin, intending all the while to purchase land on section 16, as soon as it was thrown open for purchase by the settlers. Gilmer constructed a frame house, the first one in the township, on section 34, in the fall of 1835, which was one story in height, with one room and pole studding, into which he removed his family, who were at Camp Point, as soon as it was completed. As soon as this house was finished, Gilmer assisted Quintus and the latter's father-in-law, Alexander Campbell, to erect a log cabin for Quintus. The house was intended to be used, only, until his removal to section 16, and was completed and ready for occupancy in January, 1836, when the family moved into it. The following fall the other house was erected on section 16, as contemplated; and the family removed to that place.

The Walker family and their connections, are among the most prominent families, and some of the members of the family have gained wide celebrity and high reputation. Besides the sketches which here follow, many references are made to different members of the family in various places in this work.

Quintus Walker was born in Adair county, state of Kentucky, three miles south of Columbia, the county seat, May 20, 1814. His father, Alexander Walker,

who was married in Virginia, March 22, 1790, to Mary Magdaline Hammond, who was a native of North Carolina. Alexander Walker was born in the neighborhood of the celebrated Natural Bridge, renowned in geography. In the good old days in which Alexander Walker lived, large families were the rule, hence we are not surprised to learn that his family record comprised 11 persons—Joseph Gilmer, born January 9, 1793, died October 12, 1841; Cyrus, born May 6, 1791, died September 26, 1876; David, born April 15, 1795, died August 10, 1795; Abner, born August 10, 1796, died June 22, 1851; Cynthia, born March 25, 1798. She is a widow and resides in Bourbon county, Kansas. Margaret, born January 7, 1800. She married John Calhoun, and died January 4, 1828. Allen, born January 2, 1802, died August 31, 1858; Alexander, born December 10, 1803, died August 17, 1827; Jane Hammond, born July 4, 1805, died July 18, 1844; Andrew Hammond, born August 16, 1808, died January 6, 1885; Pinkney, born March 11, 1811, died March 8, 1815. Mrs. Alexander Walker died in 1811, and Mr. Walker married Mrs. Margaret F. Coumbes. Of this marriage the following children were born—Martha Magdaline, born November 28, 1816, died November 22, 1844; Thomas P., born February 26, 1819. He is a resident of Kansas, and is a minister of the Presbyterian church. Mr. Walker died July 25, 1824, in Adair county, Kentucky, and his wife died June 8, 1858. Quintus, our subject, was reared in Kentucky, and in 1830, when 17 years of age, decided to remove to Illinois. They settled in Sangamon county, at Clarey's Grove, and spent

the winter there. In the fall of 1831, the family removed to Industry township, McDonough county. In the winter of 1835-36, Mr. Walker built a cabin in Walnut Grove township. He has remained on this until the present time. Mr. Walker enjoys the proud distinction of belonging to the pioneer band, and was one of the first settlers in Walnut Grove, if indeed he was not the first. He was married August 1, 1833, to Mahala Campbell, daughter of Alexander and Mary Campbell.

Robert Pollock was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, May 26, 1829. He was the son of David and Jane (Lowry) Pollock. His parents were natives of Ireland. In 1834, they removed to McDonough county and settled near Macomb, and soon after united with the First Presbyterian church of that city. Mr. Pollock's mother died in the fall of 1834, and his father soon after followed. After the death of his parents, Robert resided with relatives in Peoria and Springfield. When eight years of age, he became a member of the family of his future father-in-law, Quintus Walker, with whom he remained until he reached the years of manhood. March 8, 1855, he was united in marriage to Mary, daughter of his benefactor. Seven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Pollock, four of whom died in infancy—Quintus Alexander, Wm. L., Mahala J., Robert E. Melvin C., born April 26, 1862; Elmer A., born March 1, 1868; and Mary Elizabeth, born January 16, 1872. Mr. Pollock owns 90 acres of tillable land in a high state of cultivation, and has four acres of timber located in another section. He has held the office of school

director, is a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, and of the Anti-Horse-Thief association. He has held the offices of ruling elder and deacon in the Presbyterian church for a number of years.

Alexander Campbell, deceased, a pioneer of McDonough county, was born in Augusta county, Virginia, April 19, 1789. His grandfather was a native of Scotland. Alexander Campbell was quite young when his parents moved to Knox county, Tennessee, and settled on a farm, remaining there until 22 years of age, he married Mary Strain, of Tennessee. In 1829, he with his wife and family of seven children, started for the state of Illinois, but on account of a late start in the fall, stopped in Christian county, Kentucky, one season, after which he came and settled on Camp creek, in Industry township, McDonough county, where he lived six years. In 1836, he came to Walnut Grove township, and settled on section 16, and remained there until his death, which occurred October 16, 1845. His widow survived him until the fall of 1855. They had seven children—Jane L., Mahala A., John S., David, W. S. D., Mary A. and Margaret, all of whom lived to be grown and married. Mr. Campbell was a prominent citizen, very active in works of charity, and an earnest christian. He was elder in the Presbyterian church for many years. While living at Camp creek, he organized the first Sunday school in the county, being the year 1833, at the house of John Rodgers. At the present time, there are but six persons living who were members of that school, viz: Quintus Walker and wife, of Walnut Grove town-

ship, this county; Thomas P. M. Walker, of Fountain Green, Illinois; John S. Campbell, of Chariton, Iowa; David Campbell, of Good Hope, and W. S. D. Campbell, of Warren county, Illinois. As to politics, he was a whig, until the organization of the republican party, in which he was quite active. He was honored and respected by all who knew him.

Gilmer Walker, mentioned above, was a well known and highly respected citizen, and is mentioned in more than one place in this book. Below are sketches of the families of his daughters, Mrs. J. J. Scott and Mrs. William Early.

John J. Scott, deceased, was born in Adams county, Pennsylvania, July 4, 1830, and was a son of John and Rachel F. (Randolph) Scott. When John J., was about nine years of age, his parents removed to McDonough county, locating a few miles south of Macomb, where they resided for several years. They afterward removed to Macomb, where their remaining days were spent. Rachel Scott died April 16, 1859, aged 67 years, and John Scott, June 4, 1870, aged 84 years. They are both buried in Oakwood cemetery, Macomb. John J. Scott was married June 16, 1859, to Flora Walker, daughter of Gilmer and Susan (Bell) Walker, pioneer settlers of McDonough county, who removed to this county from Adair county, Kentucky, in 1833, settling in Scotland township, where they lived for two or three years. Mr. Walker then bought a tract of land in Walnut Grove township, where he removed in 1836, and resided there until his death, which occurred in 1841. His wife, Susan, died in Macomb, in 1842.

Flora (Walker) Scott was born in Walnut Grove township, June 2, 1837. She was the first child born in the township. John J. and Flora Scott were the parents of seven children—Susan Bell, Annie R., who died at the age of eight months; Lucetta, Annetta, Lizzie W., who died June 21, 1882, aged 16 years; Walter G. and John F. Mr. Scott owned and resided on a farm in Scotland township, until 1870. He then purchased a tract of land in Walnut Grove township, and removed there. The first railroad station on the Wabash railroad, west of Bushnell, was laid out on Mr. Scott's farm, and named Scottsburg, in his honor. His death occurred November 24, 1875, and his remains were laid to rest in Oakwood cemetery, Macomb. He was a Presbyterian in belief, and died a christian. His widow is a member of that church also. She still owns and lives on her farm at Scottsburg.

William L. Early was born in Gibson county, Indiana, April 21, 1831, and was a son of Lewis and Sarah Early. He lived in Indiana until 16 years of age, when he came to McDonough county with his parents, who purchased land on section 35, this township, where William now resides, his father and mother dying in January, 1862. He was married June 7, 1854, to Catharine, a daughter of Susan and Gilmer Walker, and a sister of the late Judge Walker, of the supreme bench of Illinois. They are the parents of nine children—Jesse B., Mary L., William G., Percy W., Ernest R., John S., James R., Joseph S., Pinckney A.

Andrew H. Walker, now deceased, located in Walnut Grove township in 1836.

Andrew Harmon Walker, deceased, was married March 20, 1834, to Jane Campbell, daughter of Alexander Campbell. Six children were born of this marriage—Margaret, Alexander C., Joseph Gilmer, Isabella, Cynthia, and a child which died in infancy. Mrs. Walker died October 29, 1845. January 31, 1850, Mr. Walker married Mrs. Mary Noel, who was a native of Virginia. By this marriage there were six children—William A., Cyrus A., Montgomery Allen, Martha J., Marion Alice, Ellen M. Mr. Walker during his lifetime was a prominent resident of the county, and after his death the following biographical sketch appeared in the *Macomb Journal* of January 22, 1885: "Andrew Harmon Walker, the subject of this sketch, was born on the 16th day of August, 1808, near Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky. He had nine brothers and four sisters—all of whom are now dead except Quintus Walker, who is living in this county, Rev. Thomas Walker, who is living in Kansas, and Cynthia Campbell, also in Kansas. When three years old his mother died, and when he was about 16 years of age his father died. He was early destined by his father to be a lawyer, and to that end was given the best educational advantages that the state afforded. Although always opposed to a public life, in order to please his father and older brother, Cyrus, who was a member of the profession, he consented to prepare himself for the bar. He obtained his license, and made speeches, in which he gave promise of a brilliant and successful career, but, being always of a quiet and retiring disposition, he decided that a pub-

lic life would not suit him. In 1830, he, in company with his younger brothers, sister and step-mother, left Kentucky and came to Sangamon county, and in the fall of 1831, they moved to Camp creek in this county. Andrew had, however, before this made several trips through McDonough, and had been in Macomb when it was first surveyed. In 1834 he was married to Jane Campbell, and in 1836, he moved to Walnut Grove township, where he remained until his death. He made a profession of religion when he was 29 years of age, but never united with a church, and those of his children and friends, who were with him in his last sickness, feel that they do not mourn as those who have no hope. His two first winters in Illinois were times of great privation—the first winter was that of the deep snow; the next, they being short of provisions on Camp creek, Andrew took a pack-horse and went back to Sangamon county for supplies. Before he started back the weather became very cold, but fearing the family would suffer, he started on his homeward journey. In crossing the river on the ice, when about the middle, the ice began to crack, and fearing it would break, left his horse and ran for the bank. Upon reaching safety, and looking back he saw his horse still standing in the middle of the river, and returning brought the animal across; and though impeded by snow, reached home safely, where he found the family in a destitute condition. He taught district school for a number of terms in McDonough county. Owing to his aversion to public life, he would never accept any office, unless there was no one else that

could fill the place. He filled the office of school trustee for several years, and also that of school treasurer. He was in the Mormon war as a volunteer. His wife died October 28, 1845, and for several years he was father and mother both to his children. After several years he married Mrs. Mary Noel, who survives him. He was the father of 12 children. His first wife's children were Margaret Michaels, who died a few years ago in Missouri; A. C. Walker, who is living in Little River, Kansas; J. G. Walker, who is near Salisbury, Missouri; Isabella Scott, living in Walnut Grove township, this county; Cynthia Axtell, living in Kansas, and a child which died in infancy; his second wife's children were W. A. Walker, living in Baileyville, Kansas; C. A. and M. A. Walker, who live on the old homestead, and three who died in infancy. He was sick for some time before his death, and his disease was of a peculiar and trying nature. He suffered a great deal, but tried hard to be patient in all his afflictions. He died about five o'clock a. m., January 6, 1885. The funeral took place the next day, attended by a large concourse of friends and relatives. The sermon was preached by the Rev. H. J. Frothingham, of Bushnell. The remains were buried in the Pearce cemetery."

Levi Hamilton and family came in 1835.

Harrison Hamilton, deceased, was born in Adair county, Kentucky, August 5, 1826, his parents being Levi and Malinda (Creel) Hamilton. He was only eight or nine years of age when his parents removed to this county. They located on section 5, Macomb township,

where they lived until the spring of 1873, when they left their farm, and afterward, in 1878, they moved with their son Uriah to Shenandoah, Iowa, where their remaining days were spent. Mrs. Hamilton died there in January, 1881, and in March, 1882, the death of Levi took place. They were the parents of but three children—Harrison, Uriah and Silas H. The subject of this sketch, Harrison, resided in this county from the time he came with his parents when but a small boy until his death, January 29, 1867. He received his schooling in the common schools of the neighborhood, and completed his education at the Cherry Grove academy, near Abingdon. He was married January 8, 1848, to Rachel Ballance, a native of Lincolnshire, England, and a daughter of Joseph and Ann (Welborn) Ballance. In 1831, her parents came to America, and after a residence of two years in Chester, Pennsylvania, and three years at Wilmington, Delaware, they came to McDonough county, locating at Macomb, where they remained about three months. In the meantime Mr. Ballance purchased a tract of land in Walnut Grove township, to which place they shortly afterward removed, residing in a small house on a neighboring farm until he had time to build a house and improve his own farm. Here her mother died July 28, 1848, and her father on the 6th day of July, 1861. They are both buried in the Walnut Grove cemetery. Mrs. Hamilton is the eldest of a family of five children, all girls. The names of her other sisters are—Mary, Hannah, Elizabeth and Rebecca. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are the parents of seven children—Annie M., Albert W.,

deceased, Joseph F., William L., Ellis W., Mary J., deceased, and one other that died in infancy. Mr. Hamilton was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, and served as deacon some 18 years at the Walnut Grove church. Mrs. Hamilton still retains a fine farm of 130 acres, which is nearly all under cultivation. It is managed by Ellis, who also carries on stock raising to a considerable extent.

Joseph Franklin Hamilton, son of Harrison and Rachel (Ballance) Hamilton, was born on the farm on which he now resides, December 3, 1852. He was reared in this township, with the exception of two years at Bushnell, which time his father was engaged in the dry goods business. He attended the district schools, the public schools of Bushnell while living there, and three terms at the Normal college in Macomb. He was married March 5, 1879, to Anna L. Allison, a daughter of Andrew H. and Lucinda (Brown) Allison, of Scotland township. She is a native of this county, being born in Scotland township, and is a graduate of the Normal college at Macomb, class of 1873. They are the parents of two children—Andrew Welborn, born November 28, 1881; and Edith Beulah, born April 14, 1884. Mr. Hamilton has 101 acres of choice land, all of which is under cultivation or in pasture.

Among the pioneer of Walnut Grove was James Hogshett, who settled here in 1837. He was born in Virginia in 1780, where he was also married, and afterward removed to Highland county, Ohio, where his wife died in 1830. In 1833, he emigrated farther west, settling in Fulton county, from which

place he came to this township as above. He afterward returned to Fulton county, where he died at Ellisville, March 8, 1861. Mr. Hogshett was the father of Mrs. A. H. Walker, who still resides in this township. The farm upon which he settled is now owned by W. H. Stewart.

Ephraim Banning was the next settler, coming during the summer of 1836. He was a young, unmarried man and came from Virginia. He worked for Abner Walker in a saw mill in Macomb township that winter, and the following spring located on section 34, where he erected a cabin. During the summer he returned to Virginia, and was married to Mary Potter, returning immediately to the home he had prepared here. He afterward built a frame addition to the cabin, which is still standing on the Flora Scott place. His wife died a few years after coming to the county, leaving three children. He subsequently married Louise, a daughter of Gilmer Walker, and in 1855, removed to Kansas. They remained there until about 1861, when they removed to near Brookfield, Missouri, where he has since died. His widow and most of the family now reside in Chicago.

Hugh Ervin also came in 1836, locating on section 1. He resided in different parts of the township, until the spring of 1848, when he removed to the city of Macomb, where he still resides.

A short time after Banning came, some Mormon families, who had been driven out of Missouri, located in the township. Among them were the Harmons, father and son. They took some grain down to Nauvoo to sell and do some

trading. While returning with their wagons and ox teams, it became so severely cold while they were crossing the prairie between Nauvoo and Carthage, that they were both frozen to death. The son was found first. He had taken off his coat, wrapped it about himself, and laid down. The father was found a short distance further. The oxen were, also, found in the neighborhood hitched to the wagon.

These families were not permanent settlers. They built small cabins, remained a short time, and passed on, going to Nauvoo. The Griffin family came about the same time as did the Mormons, but did not remain long.

In the spring of 1837, Robert Perry came from Knox county, Tennessee, locating on section 16, where he erected a cabin. He had a wife, but no children, and died after a residence of less than a year in the township. After his death, Mrs. Perry returned to her home in Tennessee, where she afterward died.

Joseph and John Ballance came with their families in 1837 and selected a home on section 28, where they erected cabins. They came from England, directly to this county. John afterward removed to Kansas with his family, but Joseph, reared his family and died in this township.

In 1838, F. Livingston and William Young, with their families, came to the township.

In the fall of 1839, W. W. Stewart came, and afterward purchased the place settled by James Hogshett, where he still resides.

William W. Stewart was born in Todd county, Kentucky, August 15, 1819, his

parents being William K. and Lucretia (Moore) Stewart, the former being a native of North Carolina, and the latter of South Carolina. His parents remained in Kentucky until 1830, when they removed to Shelbyville, Shelby county, Illinois, where they passed the winter of 1830-31, and the following spring removed to Vandalia. During the summer, Mrs. Stewart died, and was interred in the cemetery at that place. Mr. Stewart was a Presbyterian minister, having been ordained in the state of Tennessee. He studied theology with Dr. Blackburn, and was ordained about the year 1816. He preached four years at Vandalia, having waited at Shelbyville for the appointment. He came from Vandalia to McDonough county in the spring of 1836, locating at Macomb, where he was pastor, for 17 consecutive years, of the first Presbyterian church organized in that place, or in McDonough county. His death occurred April 26, 1852, and he was buried in the old cemetery at Macomb. He was married to Lucretia Moore, at Pond river, April 1, 1817, and were the parents of six children—James H., married Isabel McKamy, who reside at Monmouth, he being a lawyer and judge of the county; William W.; Narcissa C., died in infancy; Mary M., wife of John McKinney, a lawyer at Aledo, this state; Nancy H., second wife and widow of James W. Matthews, and resides at Monmouth; John C., drowned in Crooked creek, in February, 1843. William W. and James attended the South Hanover, Indiana, college, two years, while their parents were residents of Vandalia. In 1833, William W. went to Kentucky on horseback, residing about

a year and a half at Hopkinsville, that state, when he went to Bond county, where he worked on a farm until coming to this county, about the first of September, 1839. He worked for Gilmer Walker until the next spring, at \$8 per month. He remained in the township until 1841, when he worked in Warren county about two years, after which he returned to this county and worked for Hugh Ervin, and in the township, some four years. Mr. Stewart was married, May 18, 1848, to Martha Crafford, a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Joseph and Deborah Crafford. He had purchased his farm several years previous to the time of his marriage, but did not remove upon it until that time. His farm consists of 80 acres on section 14, and 104 acres on section 13. Mr. Stewart is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge and the Anti-Horse Thief association. He has held every office in the township, except that of assessor, and has served as supervisor for five years. He was, also, school treasurer 11 years. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart are the parents of the following children: William K., Mary L., wife of Manning Ball, of Bushnell; James H., married to Viola Engle, and reside in Sciota township; Frances C., Henrietta B., Wallace W., Flora May and John Mariner, all living.

OTHER SETTLERS.

Besides those mentioned, there are many others whose sketches must appear to make the history of Walnut Grove township complete.

William J. Edie was born in Brooks county, West Virginia, January 24,

1829. William was reared in West Virginia, and assisted his father on the farm. In 1852 he graduated from Jefferson college, Pennsylvania, and taught school several months in that state. In 1853, he came to Illinois, and located at Vermont, Fulton county, where he taught a select high school for several terms. He, later, taught a select school at Lewiston, under the auspices of the Presbyterian church. During this period he was elected county surveyor, and filled the office with great acceptance for the period of two years. In 1865 he moved to McDonough county, and located on a farm of 240 acres, which he had purchased in 1864, in Walnut Grove township. He was elected county surveyor in 1869, but refused re-election. He was married February 24, 1858, to Sophia Irwin, daughter of the late Judge Irwin, and five children was the result of this union—Charlie, Irwin, Maggie E., Walter and William J. Mrs. Edie died March 30, 1866, and November 28, 1870, he married Evaline Harris. He owns 440 acres of land in McDonough county, all of which is under cultivation, besides 80 acres in Iowa. He makes stock-raising a specialty, and is reputed one of the best farmers in the county. He has held numerous township offices, and is considered an active, energetic citizen.

Henry Mariner was born in Sharon, Litchfield county, Connecticut, March 10, 1818. His parents were Buell and Esther (Lord) Mariner. When the subject of this sketch was five years of age, the family removed to Yates county, New York. Henry resided here and attended school until 1838, when he,

in company with a brother, concluded to try their fortunes in the west. They settled near Canton, Fulton county, and Mr. Mariner busied himself in farming and running a saw mill until he removed to McDonough county in the spring of 1855, where he purchased a farm on section 11, where he has resided until the present time. He was married in Fulton county, October 5, 1848, to Lucretia Stearnes, who was a native of Naples, Ontario county, New York, and died March 24, 1885. They have had two children—Mary E. and Ada M. Mr. Mariner owns 320 acres of land, all of which is arable land. In 1869 he erected the house in which he now resides. It is two stories in height, and presents a fine appearance. He devotes considerable time and means to stock raising, is a member of the Anti-Horse Thief association, and was collector of Walnut Grove township for one term. He was elected to the board of supervisors from Walnut Grove township for five terms, from 1878 to 1883.

Asa J. Tiger was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, October 14, 1825, his parents being Jacob and Mary (Cramer) Tiger. They were also born in that county, reared, and died there. Asa received his education in New Jersey, where he remained until September 1, 1855, when he emigrated to Fulton county, this state, where he resided until the spring of 1862. At that time he came to McDonough county, locating on section 24, this township, where he purchased a farm of Dr. Abram Hull. It was wild land at that time, but such are the improvements made by Mr. Tiger that it ranks among the best farms of

the township at present. He was married in Somerville, New Jersey, October 14, 1854, to Margaretta E. Kline, a native of Hunterdon county. They are the parents of three children—Mary E., wife of Newton Swisher, who resides in Bushnell township; Anna J., wife of George Moore, who resides in Ogle county, Nebraska; and Gilbert W., living at home. Mr. Tiger has 163 acres of land, nearly all of which is under cultivation. He carries on stock raising to some extent, having raised Poland China hogs ever since he came to the state. Mr. Tiger is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Bushnell, and has held the offices of vice grand and others. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief association, and is worthy president, filling the second term of that office at present. Mr. and Mrs. Tiger are both members of the Linn Grove M. E. church, of which Mr. Tiger was one of the organizers. There were 13 children in his parent's family, he being the sixth in order of age. They all grew to manhood and womanhood, and were married.

Thomas King was born in Washington county, East Tennessee, November 6, 1814. His birth place was about seven miles from Jonesboro, and three miles from the beautiful Wataga river. His parents were James and Lydia (Tilton) King. His father was a minister of the gospel, well known and respected throughout this and adjoining counties. Thomas King, when in his 21st year, left his old home in Tennessee, in company with his parents, on the 10th day of September, 1835, and reached his destination, Hill's Grove, in McDonough county, on the following 18th of October,

having camped out every night for 38 days while en route from East Tennessee to Illinois. He was married in McDonough county, November 17, 1836, to Mary Holden. His wife was born in Butler county, Ohio, and was the daughter of Jonathan and Phœbe (Rodgers) Holden. Mr. and Mrs. King continued to reside in Tennessee township until 1846, when they removed to Walnut Grove, near the section where they now reside. Mr. King owns 200 acres of land, which is all under cultivation or in pasture. He also owns 11 acres of fine wood land. He has been a trustee of Pleasant Mound M. E. church for more than 26 years, or ever since the church was built. He was a charter members of the Anti-Horse-Thief Association. He has served the public seven consecutive terms as commissioner of highways, in which capacity he has given general satisfaction. He has raised a large family, giving them all a liberal education. Rev. Henry C. King, now of Denver, Colorado, is his son, and Mrs. Anna Wood, wife of Rev. Thos. Wood, of the Central Illinois conference, is his daughter. Mr. King is a democrat in politics, while he and his family are earnest members of the Methodist church. Withal, he is a respected and well-to-do citizen. A sketch of his father, Rev. James King, the well known pioneer preacher, is here appended:

Rev. James King was born April 13, 1778, at Harrisburg, Dauphin county, Pennsylvania. He was the son of Thomas and Elizabeth King, who sailed from Dublin in 1755, in a brigantine bound for Philadelphia. James King was educated at Middletown, Pennsylv-

ania. He completed his common school studies, together with geometry, trigonometry and surveying, in his 17th year. He was a fine mathematician, something of an artist, and a splendid penman. His old books, in which all of his school work is written, are not only rare, but they are an heirloom to the family. He moved, with his parents, to Jonesboro, Washington county, Tennessee, in 1795. Here he took up a course of reading, and prepared himself for the ministry. He came to Chillicothe, Ohio, October 10, 1806, and after being kindly received by Dr. Tiffin, a Methodist minister, who was then governor of the state, he was placed in charge of a circuit. He continued as a circuit rider in Kentucky and Ohio for about eight years, and was made an elder by Bishop William McKendree, November 7, 1810. He was married at Lexington, Kentucky, during this time, to Lydia Tilton. Shortly after his marriage, he returned to Tennessee, where he remained for more than 20 years. He was admitted to the practice of medicine, December 24, 1831. He and his wife, with a family of five sons and two daughters, arrived at Hill's Grove, McDonough county, October 18, 1835. The names of his sons were—Thomas, Richard Tilton, James, John W. and Clark, all of whom lived in McDonough county for a number of years. James King, Jr., died at the old home, near Hill's Grove, in his 19th year, and was buried in what is now known as the King grave yard, which was on the old farm. His daughters were—Anna and Olethea, now respectively Mrs. David Kepple and Mrs. J. F. Tannehill. Rev. James King moved from

Hill's Grove to his lands in Walnut Grove and Prairie City townships, in 1846. Here he died, March 8, 1849, aged 70 years, 10 months and 25 days. His wife, whose maiden name was Lydia Tilton, died on July 5, 1852, aged 66 years, 3 months and 19 days. Clark King died at the residence of John W. King, in Prairie City township, in the fall of 1852, following the death of his parents. John W. King died at his residence, in Prairie City township, October 28, 1865. Rev. James King and wife, and two of his sons, sleep side by side, in the McMahill cemetery, Warren county. Thos. King, Mrs. Kepple and Mrs. Tannehill, still reside in McDonough county, while Richard Tilton King, now lives at Appleton City, St. Clair county, Missouri. The calling of Rev. James King, was that of a Methodist minister. He was opposed to slavery and while in the state of Tennessee, presented numerous petitions against it to the legislature of that state. Copies of these petitions are still among his private papers. He owned at one time more than 2,000 acres of land in McDonough and Hancock counties, and a few years previous to his death, gave each of his surviving children, 200 acres of land or the equivalent. He was one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of the county and was a prominent man at that time.

John F. Tannehill, son of James and Anna Tannehill, was born in Butler county, Ohio, August 2, 1814. In 1839, he emigrated to McDonough county, and from thence proceeded to Plymouth, Hancock county, where he remained one year, and then went to Keosauqua, Iowa, where he worked at bricklaying and

plastering. After some years, he finally located in Walnut Grove, where he now resides. In 1841, he was married to Olethea P. King, daughter of the Rev. James King, one of the pioneer preachers of McDonough county. Mr. and Mrs. Tannehill are the parents of three children—James, married Fanny Armstrong, resides in Bushnell township; William, married Etta Matthews, resides in Prairie Grove, and John F. is in the stock business, and being unmarried, resides with his parents. Mr. Tannehill owns 240 acres of fine land, all under cultivation, or in pasture. He devotes considerable time to stock raising, in which he is quite successful. He is also a member of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. Mr. and Mrs. Tannehill are prominent members of the M. E. church, and take great interest in the prosperity of the congregation.

William M. Hageman was born in Wayne county, Ohio, June 27, 1834, and is a son of Jesse and Elizabeth Hageman. He lived in that county, upon a farm, until 1857, when he and his wife started with a team overland for McDonough county, arriving here in November of that year, being 21 days on the road. He located on the northwest quarter of section 24, and has resided there ever since, witnessing the birth and growth of a generation. He was married in Wayne county, Ohio, October 16, 1856, to Sarah E. Jontz, also a native of that county. They are the parents of six living children—Henry J., married Frances Quigle, and resides in Walnut Grove township; Harriet M., wife of John W. Zaring, and resides in Washington county, Iowa; Minerva, wife of Clinton

Gossard, who resides upon Mr. Hageman's home place; Mary E., wife of George W. Brewbaker, who resides in this township; Charles Ezra and William Leander, the two youngest sons, are yet at home. There was also one child that died in infancy, in Ohio, the date of its death being September 5, 1857. Mr. Hageman has 700 acres of land, which is all improved except two quarters, 320 of which is in Kansas. He also owns real estate in Iowa, which he purchased at a cost of \$2,000. He was one of the organizers of the Linn Grove church, deeded the land for it, was the first clerk of the organization and served on the building committee. He has also been school trustee, and was clerk of the township for one year. Mr. Hageman, his wife and their four eldest children, are all members of the M. E. church.

Aaron Snodgrass was born in Madison county, Ohio, March 20, 1819. He is the son of Alexander and Elizabeth (Smith) Snodgrass. His parents were married in Virginia, and soon after removed to Madison county, Ohio, where Aaron was born. In the spring of 1821, his father died, and the family, after several changes, settled in Washington county, Indiana, where our subject resided until he reached his majority, receiving his education in the common schools of the county. In 1842, he removed to Canton, Fulton county, Illinois; remained there until 1849, when he located at Linn Grove, Walnut Grove township, and has resided there since that. In 1852, he was married to Mrs. Lucia Johnson, the fruits of union being a family of five children, viz—Hulda A., married James P. Arundel, and re-

sides in Warren county; Louisa M., married Porter Hall, and resides in Walnut Grove township; Demosthenes, died while in Wisconsin; Emily E., married Jacob Kline, resides in Bushnell township; Lucinda C., died August 19, 1873; Aaron, died September 16, 1862. Mrs. Snodgrass died April 4, 1881. Mr. Snodgrass owns 183 acres of fine land, which he has brought to a high state of cultivation. He devotes much time to stock-raising, and is a member of the Mutual Benefit society, of Bushnell. Mr. Snodgrass has witnessed many changes since his residence in Illinois. Changes and improvements, from the semi-wild to the present, to which he has contributed his share, being always found foremost in every good work. Mr. Snodgrass is a man of artistic taste, which he is displaying in the laying out and beautifying of his grounds. On one part of his property he is engaged in bringing into a state of beauty, three semi-artificial lakes. These are fed by a splendid spring, which has an immense flow, furnishing an ever-pure supply of water. To an already naturally beautiful locality, he has added the enchantments of art; the plow, the wagon, and the shovel have all helped in removing the surplus earth from the lakes, and filling it in at places where it was needed, according to his plan. Beautiful rows of evergreens adorn parts of the surrounding elevations, and more are being planted. Already many trees abound to furnish shade for pleasure parties seeking enjoyment at the lakes. When Mr. Snodgrass completes the work he has undertaken in the improvement of his grounds,

he will have one of the finest pleasure-resorts in a large area of country. He will probably stock the lakes with fish, and the place will no doubt be one of profit to him in the future. There are three lakes, separated by walks running between them. Mr. Snodgrass has erected a park house of tasty design near the lakes, and will have all needed facilities for pleasure, with settees, boats, etc. He is to be congratulated on the pains he has taken in the direction of improvements. People of McDonough county will now have another fine place for picnics and gatherings.

Abraham Arthur was born in Huntingdon, county, Pennsylvania, on November 22, 1824. His parents were Joseph and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Arthur, both natives of the Keystone state. Our subject, in 1844, left the parental roof, and joined his fortunes with the hardy adventurers, who were peopling the west. He located at Rushville, Schuyler county, where he remained until 1845, when he removed to Beardstown. After several changes, in 1856, he located on a farm in section 26, Walnut Grove township. Previous to this removal, in 1846, he was married to Margaret Ann Hageman, who was a native of Wayne county, Ohio. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Arthur, viz—Joseph, died May 18, 1865; Jesse, married Harriet Atkinson, and resides in Whiting, Kansas; Franklin, married November, 1877, to Lucinda Vertrees, died August 4, 1879, his wife having died May 4, previous; Mary J., married Jacob Angle, and resides at Whiting, Kansas; Catherine Frances, married Fillmore Mummert, resides on Mr. Ar-

thur's farm, and Margaret Jeanette, who married William Thompson, and resides near Rushville, Illinois. Mr. Arthur enlisted in February, 1865, in company C, 151st Illinois volunteer infantry, and served in Georgia until February, 1866, when they were mustered out at Springfield, Illinois. Mr. Arthur served as first corporal of the company, and was mustered out as such. Our subject owns 191 acres of land, 140 of which are under cultivation. He is also a successful stock raiser, devoting his attention chiefly to horses, cattle, and hogs. He has held the office of school director, and is a member of the Anti-Horse-Thief association.

Jesse D. Hageman was born in Wayne county, Ohio, February 5, 1839, being a son of Isaac and Susan (Lickey) Hageman. When he was but nine months of age his parents removed to Illinois, locating in that portion of what was then Morgan county, but now known as Cass, where he was reared and received his schooling. In 1861, he came to this county, locating on land which his father had purchased in 1858. This land was the east half of the southeast quarter of section 23, upon which he has resided ever since, with the exception of two years spent in Warren county. He was married in that county, September 4, 1862, to Sitha J. Fruit, widow of Alexander D. Fruit, and a daughter of Bennett and Joyce (Dunbar) Thurman. They located in Prairie City township in 1854, and afterward removed to Cherokee county, Kansas, where her father died in October, 1869. Her mother still resides there with her eldest daughter, Elizabeth McClure. Mrs. Hageman was the second

in order of age of a family of 11 children, being born in Madison county, Kentucky, February 13, 1841. Mr. and Mrs. Hageman are the parents of five children—Emma A., Carrie C., Edward F., Martha A., deceased, and Oliver N. Mr. Hageman has 156 acres of land, 80 of which is under cultivation. He has been assessor one year, justice of the peace four years, school director of district No. 6, three years, and is a life member of the state liberal league. It is considered that he has the finest library in the township. It comprises about 200 volumes of standard works and fiction and he has spent nearly 30 years in the collection of the same. Mr. Hageman was the eldest in a family of eight children. His father died in Cass county, this state, in August, 1874. His mother also died there in September, 1883. They were residents of that county from 1839 until the time of their death.

Albert H. Pittinger was born in Brook county, Virginia, March 25, 1830. When he was seven years of age the family removed to Fulton county, Illinois, where they remained two years. From this point they removed to Schuyler county, where the parents resided until their death—the father dying in 1868, and the mother in 1865. His father and mother were the parents of 10 children, of whom Albert H. was the sixth in order. He removed to McDonough county in 1874, and located on his present farm, on section 13, Walnut Grove township. He was married in Rushville, March 6, 1856, to Eugenia P. Sandidge, whose parents were among the first settlers of the county, and figured in its early history. Mr. and Mrs. Pittinger are the

parents of four children—Daniel H., Eugene Ross, Charles and Clarence A. Mr. Pittinger owns 236 acres of fine land, all under cultivation, and devotes considerable time to stock raising. In the summer of 1884, he built his present fine residence, which is not surpassed in the township. It is a frame, two stories in height, with basement, cemented and tiled. He is a prominent member of the Anti-Horse Thief association.

John Henry Snapp, now deceased, was born in East Tennessee, in 1809. He was reared in Tennessee, and in 1834 left that state and came to McDonough county, and located in Macomb township, about two miles north of Bardolph. He was married in East Tennessee to Mary Ann Kepple, a native of that state. They were the parents of nine children—Margaret, who married John Gibbs, died in this county; Elizabeth, married Darius Jones, resides one mile northeast of Bushnell; Alexander, the subject of the following sketch; William, enlisted in the 55th Illinois infantry, and while serving under Grant, at Vicksburg, took sick and died, just after the city was taken; John, living in Mercer county, Missouri; Mary, married John Gibbs, resides three miles south of Bushnell; Lucy, married William Rhodes, resides in Mercer county, Missouri; two others died in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp were among the early settlers. Mrs. Snapp died in this county in 1848, and Mr. Snapp removed to Missouri in 1854. He died in that state, in Mercer county, in 1872.

Alexander Snapp, son of John Henry, was born in East Tennessee, on the 26th day of January, 1834. Late in the same year his parents removed from Tennes-

see to McDonough county, Illinois, and located in Macomb township. Our subject was reared in this county, and has spent his life within its limits, with the exception of three years spent in Mercer county, Missouri, making a residence in McDonough county of nearly half a century. In 1864, he returned from Missouri, and located on section 21, Walnut Grove township, where he has continued to reside ever since. He was married in this county, January 1, 1856, to Barbara Arthur, a native of Blair county, Pennsylvania, and daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Zimmerman) Arthur. Mr. and Mrs. Snapp are the parents of nine children—James Nelson, died in infancy; John Henry; Elizabeth, died, aged five years, in September, 1866; Clara, died in May, 1866, in infancy; Mary Ann, married to Moses Gallahue, residing in Sciota township; Marion, Nora May, Clara Ellen, and Franklin. Mr. Snapp has 282 acres of land, all of which is under cultivation. He pays particular attention to stock raising, making that his business. He raises mostly cattle and hogs, of good quality.

J. B. Pearce was born in Blount county, Tennessee, November 3, 1808. His parents were David and Sarah (Bartlett) Pearce. His father was born in Virginia, and his mother in Maryland. In 1811, his parents removed to Madison county, Illinois, but returned to East Tennessee during the same year. The subject of this sketch was reared in Tennessee until the winter of 1829-30, which he spent in Madison county, this state, and in the spring of 1830, removed to Morgan county, in that part now known as Cass county, where he

resided until the spring of 1850. At that time he came to McDonough county, and located where he now resides, on the northwest quarter of section 26, which he purchased of Hugh Ervin, now a resident of the city of Macomb. He completed the residence he now occupies, in the fall of 1868. It is constructed of brick, 28x36 feet in ground area, two stories and a basement in height, and was the first brick house erected in the township. The brick were burned on the place and are of good quality. Mr. Pearce was married in Cass county, August 14, 1831, to Ann Clark, a daughter of William M. and Margaret Clark. Her death occurred February 21, 1884. They were the parents of 12 children, eight of whom are living—Emeline, wife of Robert Duncan, and died in Arkansas; Ellen, Victoria, wife of Jarrett Orrohood, living in Madison county, Iowa; Jackson, died at the age of 14 months; Hester A., wife of James McGee, and died in this county; Sarah M., wife of Charles Cline, and resides at Macomb; Lucinda J., wife of John Dixon, and resides in Greene county, Missouri; George C., married Addie Ingalls, and resides at Oskaloosa, Iowa; Florence; David F., married Lizzie Amos, and lives near Macomb; Lula Frances, died in this county, and Esther Isabel. Mr. Pearce has 320 acres of land, two-thirds of which is under cultivation. He has been assessor of Walnut Grove township. His mother died in McMinn county, Tennessee, in 1858, at the age of 75 years, and his father's death occurred in the same county, March 4, 1885, at the advanced age of 102 years.

Jacob Baumann, the subject of this sketch, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 1, 1832. In 1854, Mr. Baumann bade adieu to the fatherland, and kindred, and departed to try his fortunes in America. He landed in New York, and after remaining in that state two years, concluded to go further west. He finally located in Walnut Grove township, where he now owns a fine farm, comprising 404 acres, nearly all of which is cultivated, April 6, 1858, he was married to Catharine Schumann. By this marriage 10 children were born—Mary, John, Anna, George, Christina, Jacob, Joseph, Christian, Frederick, and Samuel Tilden. Mr. Baumann is a member of the Lutheran church, and is an earnest supporter of its doctrines.

William Wiley Young was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1810, and is the son of Jesse and Margaret (Wiley) Young. When William was three years of age, the family removed to what was then the backwoods, Brown county, Ohio, about 45 miles from Cincinnati. Here our subject resided until he had reached his eighteenth year, when the family removed to Johnson county, Indiana, and here he lost his mother by death, in 1840. In October, 1840, Mr. Young decided to locate in Illinois, and settled on a farm on section 2, Walnut Grove township, where he has continued to reside until the present time. His father was of English descent, and was a near relative of Commodore Barney, and was a strong adherent of the American institutions, and although his country turned against the United States, he fought for this country in and during the Revolution-

ary war. When he landed in Illinois, his fortunes were at a low ebb, he only having \$12 and one cut ninepence. Although poor in purse, he was rich in energy, and now owns 210 acres of fine farming land. Previous to coming to Illinois, he had married in Indiana, to Nancy K. Hoback, a native of Hardin county, Kentucky. His wife died June 25, 1854, having borne him seven children—Milton, who married Etta Daniels; Jesse, deceased; Sarah A., who married John Buckstone. She and her husband resided in Prairie City, where Buckstone still resides; her only daughter teaches in the high school; William K., married Margaret Thurman, resides at Mankato, Minnesota; Martha J., married Hamilton Cable, and resides in Page county, Iowa; Elizabeth, who died August 5, 1853, and John C., who married Elizabeth Cole, and resides in Fremont county, Iowa. Jan. 30, 1855, Mr. Young was married to Margaret Campbell, who died July 21, 1869, having borne five children—Mary A., Nelson Wiley, Margaret E., James G. and David H. The fruits of his marriage with his first and second wives, was 13 children, and after the death of his second wife, Wm. W. Young married Mrs. Nancy Cole, widow of John Cole, deceased. This last marriage was the 22d day of December, 1870. The present Mrs. Young was the mother of 10 children, as the fruits of her marriage with her former husband. She resides with her husband, William W. Young, on the farm where her husband settled, in the year 1840, which was then unsettled, except by Quintus Walker, an old, respected citizen. Mr. Young never cared to hold office, for

he could find more profitable and congenial employment in looking after his farm. He has always taken a great interest in church and Sunday school matters, and has acted as class-leader and superintendent. He aided in organizing the Mound church, and gave considerable money to the building fund. In the early days of the settlement, he has hauled grain to Oquawka and Warsaw, and after traveling this distance, has sold oats for 15 cents per bushel. Josiah T. Young, secretary of state, of Iowa, is a nephew of Mr. Young, and served with distinction as a soldier during the rebellion. The parents of the present Mrs. Young were of Scotch descent. The father lived to be 102 years old, and the mother died at the advanced age of 87. Her grandfather on her mothers side was Col. Stubblefield, one of the heroes of the Revolution, and Mrs. Young's father died at an advanced age, in Champaign county, in the state of Ohio, where he had resided for more than 60 years.

Jacob Detrick the son of John and Juda Detrick, and the subject of this sketch, was born in Rockingham county Virginia, August 24, 1827, and resided in that county and state until he had reached the age of 27. Leaving Virginia he settled in Indian Point township, near Abingdon, Knox county, Illinois, where he engaged in farming. In March, 1866, he removed to McDonough county, locating on a fine farm. Mr. Detrick was married in Rockingham county, Virginia, to Rebecca Swecker, October 18, 1849. They are the parents of 11 children—Mary Catherine, married James H. Herring, and resides in Bushnell township; Elizabeth Abigail, John Benjamin, Lucy

Jane Bell, and Jacob Daniel Sebastian, deceased. Lydia Frances Jida, married John D. Herring, and resides in Walnut Grove township; Josephine E. married Thomas Herring, and resides in Macomb township; William A. D. married Sarah E. Rutledge, and resides in Walnut Grove township; Emma Ann Florence married James A. Rinker, and resides in Macomb township; Herring J. and Sarah E. are single yet. Mr. Detrick owns 200 acres of land which he has acquired by industry and business like qualities. He is a successful stockman. In the years of 1874, 5, 6 and 7, he held the office of assessor, and has served two years as trustee of schools, and has been a director for 13 consecutive years. Mr. and Mrs. Detrick are members of the Spring Run German Baptist church, were among its first members, and he now serves as a deacon, and is one of the trustees of the church.

D. W. Lantz was born in Sussex county, New Jersey, October 10, 1816. Mr. Lantz comes of patriotic stock, his grandfather having served in the Revolutionary war, enduring all the trials and hardships of that period, which tried men's souls. Our subject remained a resident of New Jersey until 1846, when finding small chance for preferment in his native state, he resolved to join the tide of emigration which was setting in for the west. In June, 1846, he located on a farm in Fulton county, and remained there 12 years and removed to a farm located on section 22, Walnut Grove township, McDonough county, where he still resides. In 1860, Mr. Lantz was joined by his parents, who made their home with him until their death. Mr. Lantz was married

January 1, 1842, to Malinda Heminover, prior to his departure for the west. To them, eight children have been born—Delphine, married Edwin Dewey, residing in Farmer City, Illinois; Margaret, married Emanuel Hageman, residing near Leavenworth, Kansas; Watson, married Lina Buck, residing in Walnut Grove; Mary, married William Lofton, residing in Hancock county; Martha, married Alvin Berber, residing in Kansas, Thomas county; Selma and David Edgar. A son, Albert, born in 1847, died when an infant. Mr. Lantz owns 185 acres of fine land, all of which is under cultivation, and pays some attention to stock raising.

Elisha Fargusson was born in Adair county, Kentucky, January 29, 1814, and is a son of Stephen and Nancy Fargusson. There Elisha was reared until he reached the age of 19 years, when he removed to Illinois, locating in Morgan county, where he farmed for two years, being a resident of that county during the winter of the deep snow. On many occasions during that bitter and dreary winter, he plowed his way through three feet of snow to gather the topmost ears from the corn field for food. In the fall of 1832, he came to McDonough county, settling at Wolf Grove, in Macomb township. At that time there were but three cabins in the settlement. He resided here until 1843, when he removed to Galena, where he engaged in mining lead for seven years. He then went to California, where he continued to engage in mining some nine years, when he returned to McDonough county. He took up his residence in Macomb township once more, where he resided until

his present house was erected, just across the line into Walnut Grove township. Mr. Fargusson was married in McDonough county, April 11, 1861, to Isabel Duncan, a daughter of William and Catherine Duncan, who came from the state of Kentucky to this county in 1842. Her father died in 1860, but her mother is still living, and makes her home with her daughter, Isabel. Mr. and Mrs. Fargusson are the parents of six children—William, Walter, Mary, Bertha, Arthur and Ernest. Mr. Fargusson has over 500 acres of land, all under cultivation, and part of which is underlaid with tiling. His present residence was erected in 1876 and '77, and is 16x32 feet in size, two stories high, with a basement and L, the latter of which is 16x18 feet.

John Allison, Jr., was born in Scotland township, McDonough county, and is the son of John and Maria (Provine) Allison. Our subject resided in Scotland township, where he received the rudiments of an education, and attended two terms of the Normal school, at Macomb. He was married November 10, 1874, to Anna M. Munson, and located on a farm in section 32, Walnut Grove township, where he remained until 1883, when he removed to another farm, which he had purchased in the same township, and where he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Allison were the parents of two children—Bertha Eudora, and Mabel Maria, who died January 29, 1885. Mr. Allison owns 273 acres of fine land, all of which, save 20 acres, is cultivated. He also devotes considerable time and attention to stock-raising. He is a member of Good Hope lodge, A. O. U.

W., has been overseer two terms, and now serves the brethren as guide. His parents are living, and are residents of Scotland township.

Frederick Cruser, deceased, was born in Somerset county, New Jersey, January 23, 1820. He was the son of Mathias VanDyke and Sarah Ann (Tenbroek) Cruser. His father died in Middlesex, New Jersey, February 15, 1885, aged 97 years. His mother is still living. The early life of our subject was passed in New Jersey, where he was educated, being for some years a student of Princeton college. Mr. Cruser was a relative of the VanDykes, one of the oldest and best families of New Jersey, and whose history dates back to colonial days. In 1848, our subject removed to Illinois, and located at Fairview, Fulton county, where he taught school and worked on a farm. He resided at Fairview for eight years, when he removed to McDonough county, and settled on the farm on which he was living at the time of his death. He was married February 13, 1841, by the Rev. Jacob Spears, in Somerset, New Jersey, to his wife, who is now his widow. The fruit of this union was nine children—Helen Ann, Nicholas, Frederick, and Edward L., deceased; the surviving children are—DeWitt Tenbroek, who married Margaret Campbell, of Macomb, they reside in Macomb, and Mr. Cruser is a mail agent on the C. B. & Q.; Mathias VanDyke, who married Martha Lemon, and resides in Sciota township; Caroline, married Rev. T. H. Hench, who is pastor of the Presbyterian church at Connersville, Indiana; Margaret V., married James A. Coch-

ran, and resides with Mrs. Cruser. Mr. Cochran is school treasurer of Walnut Grove township, and a prominent member of the Odd Fellows lodge. Of his three children, two, Carrie Marjorie and Blanche, died in infancy, leaving one son, Edward Cruser, to gladden their home. Josephine, another daughter, married Henry H. Smith, and with her husband resides at Macomb, where Mr. Smith is engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Cruser, at the time of his death, in 1872, owned considerable property, which, with the exception of 160 acres deeded to his wife, was divided among the children. During his life time he held many offices of trust, having at various times been elected collector, clerk, treasurer, assessor and justice of the peace. Mrs. Cruser's maiden name was Margaret Robinson. Her father died in 1846, and her mother in 1843. She has seen many sorrows, but now surrounded by children and grandchildren, on the farm where she lived with her husband, hopes to spend the remainder of her days in peace.

Alexander Crane was born at Elizabethtown, New Jersey, April 5, 1809. Alexander remained with his parents at Elizabethtown until he had reached his 23d year, enjoying meanwhile the best educational facilities of the town. He then decided to go west for a short time. He resided with a sister in Missouri until the family settled in McDonough county, Illinois, on the farm where he died, and where his family now reside. He was married, in Peoria county, Illinois, January 20, 1846, to Rebecca A. Hand, who was a native of Indiana. Mr. and Mrs. Crane were the parents of

eight children—Margaret E., married F. M. Park, and resides in Warren county; Alvah, resides on the home farm; Henry, married Mary E. Corey; Wm. Asa, married Etta Harris, lives near Ashland, Saunders county, Nebraska; Fred Oliver, Mary H. and Maria A. Mr. Crane died, April 25, 1875, and is buried in the Sorghum Grove cemetery. He had filled several offices of trust, and had been township trustee and school director. He left, at his death, a farm of 320 acres of fine land, well improved and valuable. Of this, Mrs. Crane received 80 acres as a home, and the remainder was divided among the children. In 1846, Mr. C's widowed mother came west to make her home with her son. She died in October, 1864.

Thomas B. Stites, a resident of section 30, came to the township and county in 1880. He was born in Brown county, Illinois, January 8, 1856, his parents being Jonathan J., and Elizabeth (Barton) Stites. His father was an early settler of that county, where he died in 1867. His mother also died there in 1865. Thomas B. was the third, in order of age, in a family of three children and is also the only surviving member, the two elder children being deceased. He was married in Brown county, September 20, 1877, to Mary L., a daughter of V. C. and Catherine Vincent. Four children have been born to them—Lena, Harold, Ethel and Lela. Mr. Stites is the owner of a fine farm, of 60 acres, which he purchased of John Austin, at the time he came to the county. The farm is all under cultivation, nicely fenced and improved, upon which stands a fine, large two-story residence.

James Hudson was born in Jefferson county, Illinois, January 16, 1839. He was married October 8, 1863, to Louisa M. Green, and in the spring of 1868, located on the northeast quarter of section 10, Walnut Grove township. The result of this union was four children—Zalmon E., Eva M., Mary Lucretia, and Rosie M. When Mr. Hudson located in McDonough county, he had \$1,000 which he gave in part payment for 80 acres of land. Since then he has by industry and the exercise of good business qualifications, added largely to his original possessions. He devotes much time and attention to stock raising, in which he has been very successful. For many years he has served the public as school director, and takes a great interest in educational matters. He is the clerk of the board of directors of the school district and commissioner of highways, in which office he gives general satisfaction.

Daniel Keister, deceased, was born in Berks county, Pennsylvania, April 16, 1820, and was the son of Conrad and Catherine Keister. While Daniel was a child his parents removed to Stark county, Ohio, where they remained until their death, the mother dying in 1866, and the father in 1869. In 1856, our subject came to Illinois and located in McDonough county, on the farm where his family now reside. Mr. Keister was married in Stark county, Ohio, November 21, 1846, to Helena Huber, who was a native of Union county, Pennsylvania, Mr. and Mrs. Keister were the parents of five children—Catherine, Jonathan, Samuel, Jacob and Lucy. Mr. Keister died in March, 1875, leaving his widow

160 acres of land, on which she now resides. Samuel was born in McDonough county, 1852, and December, 1875, was married to Isabel Patekin. They were the parents of two children—Nellie and Jacob. Mrs. Samuel Keister died August 10, 1880.

William Wesley Shoop was born in Washington county, Maryland, February 14, 1835, his parents being Henry and Rebecca (Casey) Shoop. He remained in Maryland until he had reached his 20th year, when he decided to join the throng moving westward. Before starting on the western trip he visited Pennsylvania, and on the 29th day of March, 1855, was united in marriage with Susan Wishard, a native of Welsh Run, Franklin county, Pennsylvania. He located, soon after his marriage, in Canton, Fulton county, Illinois, where he remained for some years, working during the summer in a brickyard, and in a packing house during the winter. In the fall of 1856, he left Canton and located on a farm in Fulton county. He remained there 10 years, after which he went to Walnut Grove and settled on the farm which he now owns. He engaged for a time in outside pursuits, and returned to the farm in 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Shoop are the parents of eight living children—Florence, married John B. Griggs, of Warren county; Lydia Ann, married to George W. Taylor, of Walnut Grove township; William Henry, Emma Catherine, Alva, Frederick, George Edward and Maggie. The children, Mary Lizzie and John Wesley are now dead. When Mr. Shoop located in this county he bought 89 acres of land. He has added

thereto until he now owns 380 acres, all under cultivation. He is a lover of fine horses, and owns two fine ones—one an imported Clyde and one a French and Morgan. He also grades to short-horn cattle. Mr. Shoop is a member of Golden Gate lodge, No. 248, A. F. and A. M., and now holds the office of senior warden; he is also past master. He has served as collector of Walnut Grove township.

James A. Brown was born in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1828, and is the son of Joseph and Mary (Marshall) Brown. The early years of our subject were passed in Armstrong and Westmoreland counties. He received the rudiments of an education in the common schools of Pennsylvania, where he remained until 1858, when he removed to Missouri. In 1861, he decided to locate in Illinois, and selected Walnut Grove township, where he purchased a farm, as his future home. He was married in 1855, in Armstrong county, Pennsylvania, to Ellen Spence, daughter of Robert and Catherine Spence, and 13 children have blessed their union—James A., married Emma Moore, resides in Rossville; John Allison, resides in Good Hope where he is engaged in the tile business; Frank L., married Addie Clark and he is a merchant in Good Hope. The remaining children are—William L., Nettie, Thomas S., Alice, Nellie, Edna, Carrie, Addie, and Velasco C. One son Elmer Ellsworth, died in 1867, aged three years. Mr. Brown owns 380 acres of land and is a fine type of the successful farmer. He has devoted considerable time to stock raising and is a good judge of the better breeds of cattle and

hogs. He has always taken a great interest in educational matters and for many years has served as school director. He has also been elected road commissioner several terms. He is a member of the Masonic, Odd Fellows, and A. O. U. W. orders. He has served the Odd Fellows as guide, chaplain and inside guard, and is now recording secretary for the A. O. U. W. The family are members of the Presbyterian church at Good Hope.

John A. Carlin, a prominent man of Walnut Grove township, was born May 3, 1844, near Table Grove, Fulton county, Illinois. His parents, Stephen and Sophia (Dolan) Carlin, are natives of Ireland, but came to this country at a very early age. Mr. Carlin, after receiving a preliminary education, entered Lombard university, at Galesburg, but before he had completed the course, his health failed, and he was obliged to leave school. September 2, 1872, he was united in marriage with Rosa R. Sapple, daughter of Robert T. and Louisa Sapple, at St. Augustine, Knox county, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Carlin are the parents of two lovely children—Albert Justin and Adrian Francis. In the year 1872, Mr. Carlin moved to McDonough county, and located on section 29, where he owns and cultivates a splendid farm of 160 acres. In politics he is a democrat, and has taken a great interest in the fortunes of his party, being regarded as a safe and shrewd leader, one whose counsels are always safe, and generally attended by success. It is claimed by many that to Mr. Carlin's influence is largely due what success has attended the democratic party, not only in Walnut

Grove township, but also in the entire county. He has represented his party in the board of supervisors with distinguished ability, and will doubtless reach a higher mark in the political world.

James Booth, the father of the subject of this sketch, was a native of Ireland, and in 1828, came to Philadelphia, where he located as a weaver and built up a large business, which went down in the financial crash which followed the suspension of the U. S. bank, in 1837. In 1846, he removed to Macomb, Illinois, and in 1855, located on the homestead in Walnut Grove, McDonough county. James C. was born October 16, 1839, in Ireland, while the family were on a visit to the Emerald Isle, and is the youngest of six children. He was married January 30, 1871, to Sarah Elizabeth Cruse, of Monroe county, Iowa, and three children blessed the union. James C., early responded to the call for men, enlisting in 1862, and serving to the end of the struggle. He participated in many of the movements of the western armies, and was mustered out at Mobile in 1865. He met his brother, William, who was a member of company F, 55th Illinois infantry, once during his term of service. The family owns 182 acres of fine land, all under cultivation, and are fine types of American farmers. James is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge at Good Hope, and is a prominent worker in the order.

EDUCATIONAL.

The following general statistics are taken from the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884: Walnut

Grove township has 334 children of school age. There are 242 pupils enrolled in the schools of the district township. There are eight school buildings in the township, all of which are frame, and the average number of months of school taught annually, seven and seven-eighths. The highest monthly wages paid any male teacher is \$45, and the lowest, \$36. The highest wages paid female teachers is \$40, and the lowest, \$20 per month. The value of school property in Walnut Grove township amounts to \$2,500, being free from any bonded indebtedness. The amount of tax levy for the support of schools amounts to \$2,875.

The first school house on the present site of the southwest corner of section 4, in district No. 1, was removed there in 1863. It was 24x28 feet in size, and was valued at \$200.

School district No. 2 embraces sections 3, 4, 9 and 10. The school house, which was erected in the fall of 1863, is located on the southeast corner of section 4. A meeting was held, August 3, 1863, at the the northeast corner of section 9, when the following directors were chosen: James W. Griggs, Warrel Tracy and George W. Beckner. The first teacher was Dell Stearns, who was employed to teach a three months' term. James Erving did the carpenter work on the building. In the fall of 1877, an addition was made to the house, which at present is 16x32 feet in size. Eva Hudson teaches the school at present. Previous to the erection of the present building, a school house was built on the southwest corner of section 9, in 1856, which was attended by the children for miles around. It was known as

Hickory Grove school house. The funds for its erection were furnished mostly by the county, although several citizens who were able, subscribed different sums, that the building might be large enough to be used also for religious purposes. The first teacher in this house was a young man by the name of Frost.

School district No. 3 was organized in 1863, and a house erected, the following year, on the northwest corner of section 7, the district embracing sections 5, 6, 7 and 8. It is 20x30 feet in dimensions, and was completed at a cost of \$300. The first board of directors were: John Cochrane, A. E. Campbell and David A. Vanice. It is not remembered who taught the first term of school in the building, but James B. Campbell, now deceased, taught the second term. Those who serve the district at present as directors are: Robert Campbell, W. J. Edie and I. Lenhart. There was school taught in a log cabin, which stood on the site of the present building, by Emma Colts, in 1863. Two terms were taught there, the second by Priscilla Waddle. The cabin was torn down when the present school house was erected.

Hiwassie district No. 4 was organized August 10, 1863, and a house built on the northeast corner of section 19, the same year, at a cost of \$351.50, and in 1873 it was moved to its present location, on section 18. School was first taught in this building by S. P. Camp, who commenced teaching on December 10, 1863. Owing to ill health, he was compelled to quit teaching in a short time. William H. Harris taught the remainder of the term. Previous to building this

house, the children of this district, as well as of districts 1, 2 and 3, were sent to Hickory Grove school, which stood on section 8, and is now the Shiloh church building. The first directors were: S. P. Camp, E. Lemons and C. C. Kennett. The present directors are: J. A. Brown, Charles Stairwalt and Frank Kidder. Minnie Edie is the present teacher in this district.

Center district No. 5 was organized in 1863, and a building 22x24 feet in size, erected on section 14, at a cost of \$500. Minnie McConnell taught the first term of school in this building. George Lackens taught the school during the winter of 1884-85.

The school house in district No. 6, also known as Linn Grove, is located on the northwest corner of section 24. It is 18x26 feet in size, and was erected in 1863.

The building in district No. 7 is located on the southwest quarter of section 26. It is 20x30 feet in size, and was completed in 1872. The district is also known as Greenwood.

School district No. 8 is a union of No. 3, of Macomb, and No. 8, of Walnut Grove townships. The building is situated on the southwest quarter of section 32, Walnut Grove township, and is valued at \$500.

District No. 9 is a union district with that opposite, in Sciota township, the building being situated in the village of Good Hope.

TOWN HALL.

At the annual town meeting, held on April 3, 1883, a town hall was ordered to be built, the dimensions to be 20x30

feet, and to cost \$400. The building was constructed during the summer of 1884, about the geographical center of the township, the contract being let to William Parkins, of Good Hope. The building committee which was appointed was composed of James Hudson, W. J. Edie and J. A. Brown, Sr. At the meeting in 1884, an additional \$100 was appropriated for the completion of the structure.

SORGHUM MILL.

A sorghum mill was erected in the fall of 1860, by a son of R. W. Whitteley, on the northeast corner of section 16. Sorghum making was a new feature here at that time, and as there were a couple of families living there, the location was facetiously known as Sorghum City. There was, however, some talk of starting a town, previous to the advent of the T. P. & W. railroad.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services in Walnut Grove township were held at the house of Gilmer Walker, on section 24, in the early spring of 1836, Rev. William Frazier, a Presbyterian minister from Macomb, conducting the services. Among those who were present were: Alexander Campbell, Quintus and Mahala Walker, Mary Walker, Robert Pollock, Levi and Malinda Hamilton and their child, Silas, Gilmer and Susan Walker, Louisa, Martha, Susetta, Mary J., Cynthia, Catharine and Ellen Walker, Samuel Pollock, and Messrs. Dague and Talbot.

The second religious services in the township were conducted by the Rev.

Griggs, a Presbyterian minister, who was passing through the county during the spring of 1836. He preached in a small log cabin erected and deserted by some of the early settlers who did not remain long in the township. Among those who attended were Gilmer Walker and wife, Quintus Walker, and wife and daughter Mary, Alexander Campbell and wife, and John S., David, Samuel, Mary A. and Margaret, their children. The services were to have been held at the residence of Gilmer Walker, but owing to the sickness of some of the children, with whooping cough, the place of meeting was changed to the cabin, as above mentioned.

There are several church organizations in the township, a complete history of which appears in the Ecclesiastical chapter.

ORGANIZATION.

At the election held at the house of Thomas F. Flowers, Tuesday, April 7, 1857, for the purpose of organizing the township in accordance with an act of the legislature, the following persons were elected to fill the several officers of the township: David J. Duncan, supervisor; Joshua Larkins, assessor; Frederick Cruser, collector and clerk; W. S. D. Campbell and John O. Wilson, justices; Jesse B. Pearce, overseer of the poor; Harrison Hamilton, S. Painter, and William W. Stewart, commissioner of highways; Samuel Painter and John J. Buxton, constables; Jesse B. Pearce and Solomon Snooks, pound-masters. The township was divided into six road districts, with the following overseers: Joshua Larkins, Samuel Painter, Lewis Shafer, John McSpirit, Thomas F.

Flowers, John Hogue. There was also \$100 raised for town expenses, and \$100 for building bridges and repairing roads. The officers for 1884 were: E. W. Fox, clerk; Jacob Detrick, assessor; John Bauman, collector; Simon Rutledge, commissioner of highways; Henry Mariner, school trustee; Samuel Burtis, constable.

HISTORICAL.

In 1837, while justice of the peace, Gilmer Walker held court under a large elm tree, which stood on his farm. The tree has since been cut down.

The first religious services were held at the house of Gilmer Walker in 1836, by Rev. William Frazier, a Presbyterian minister.

The pioneer marriage of the township, was Rev. Harrison Berry, a Cumberland Presbyterian preacher, and Mary M. Walker, a daughter of Alexander and Margaret (Frost) Walker. They were united in marriage at the residence of her parents, on section 16, February 15, 1838, by Rev. Cyrus Haines, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister who had been preaching in the county for some time. The groom is now living in Kansas. The bride died in Industry township, November 22, 1844.

The first school was taught by Walker Findley, in 1838, in a log cabin on section 16, near what is known as the Deer park, on the land now owned by Franklin Smith. The cabin was built by Robert Perry, a settler of 1837, who came from Knox county, Tennessee. Among the scholars of that school were: David Hogshett, Robert Pollock, Mary and Margaret Walker, and Margaret and David Campbell.

The first prairie was broken by Sidney Geer in 1835. Gilmer and Quintus Walker did some breaking in 1836.

Sidney Geer planted the first corn in the spring of 1835, but did not gather any that year, as the wild hogs destroyed the crop.

Gilmer and Quintus Walker sowed the first wheat in the spring of 1837. They sowed a small amount for family use only.

The first death in the township was that of Martha, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Gilmer Walker. She died in the fall of 1837 and is buried in the Pearce cemetery, near the northwest quarter of section 26, and was the first one interred there.

The next death in the township was that of Frederick Dague, who had come from Virginia and had worked for Gilmer Walker, and who had just erected a house for himself, when his death occurred, in 1839. He was also buried in the Pearce cemetery.

The third death was that of Mrs. Ephraim Banning, whose death occurred shortly after Dague's. She was also buried in the Pearce cemetery.

The first frame house was built by Gilmer Walker on section 34, in the fall of 1835. It was a small one-story affair.

Alexander Campbell was the first justice of the peace, and Dr. D. J. Dungan was the first supervisor.

The first cabin was erected by Isaac Bartlett, on section 34, in the fall of 1830. He was also the first settler in the township.

WALNUT GROVE.

The town was laid out by William J. Edie, county surveyor, under the direc-

tion of D. B. Keith, in 1870. It is located on the southeast quarter of section 1, on the line of the St. Louis division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, the plat covering about three acres. The surrounding country is thickly settled and well improved, affording a lucrative business for the few enterprises here. There are two grain elevators, one feed mill, one general store, two blacksmith shops, postoffice, station, a town hall and five dwelling houses in the plat.

The iron for the railroad was laid into what is now the station of Walnut Grove, in August, 1869, and depot grounds laid out, but no building was erected until later in the fall.

The first store at Walnut Grove station was erected by S. P. King, in the fall of 1870, who put in a general stock of merchandise. He afterward disposed of the business to Henry Livingston, who has been succeeded by Dr. Cowgill, and S. A. Hendee, of Bushnell. The latter gentleman removed the stock to the building now occupied by G. F. Fairman.

POSTOFFICE.

A postoffice was established a number of years ago. The succession of postmasters are as follows: S. P. King, H. Livingston, H. M. Harrington, J. W. Darneille, D. B. Keith and G. H. Fairman.

ELEVATORS.

The Burtis elevator was constructed in 1877, having been torn down and removed from Neponset to this place, and rebuilt by Hendee & Dole, of Bushnell. The main building, or elevator proper, is 30x50 feet in ground area. Besides this, there is a horse power room 16x20 feet

in size. Lewis Russell was the first to operate the elevator for the firm, and was succeeded in 1878, by Harry Benson. It was afterward managed by Robert Russell, Joseph Sanders, Samuel M. Burtis, James Garretson and Philip Fairman. August 4, 1884, Samuel M. Burtis purchased the interest of Mr. Heudee, and the exclusive ownership of all fixtures, scales, horse power, etc., while Mr. Dole retains an interest in the elevator proper, and under this management the business of the elevator is now carried on. It has a capacity of about 15,000 bushels, besides an additional ware room.

The elevator owned by George W. McMahonill, was erected by that gentleman in the fall of 1882, and is 24x30 feet in ground area, with a horse power room 20x20 feet in size. There is also a driveway 12 feet in width, with a dump attachment, and a wind mill, Eclipse pattern and Beloit construction, for the grinding of feed. The mill has a 20-foot wheel and is 70 feet in height. Mr. McMahonill and Simon Raymond run the elevator for about one month, when Samuel M. Burtis took Mr. Raymond's place in the firm and it continued under this management about one year. At the expiration of that time Mr. Burtis leased the entire concern and operated it until March, 1885, since which time it has been idle. The elevator has a capacity of about 10,000 bushels of grain.

SOCIETY.

Grange No. 119, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized by dispensation October 6, 1873. The date of the charter, which was granted, is October 6, of that year.

SCOTTSBURG.

This place is situated on the T. P. & W. railroad, on section 35. No regular survey has ever been made or plat recorded, and no effort ever put forth to make the place one of special importance, as it is but four and a half miles east of the town of Good Hope and about an equal distance west of Bushnell. Large quantities of fire clay are hauled here from various clay banks for shipment to Peoria and elsewhere. There is also considerable grain shipped from this place.

Scottsburg station was opened November 22, 1870, with Thomas Burley as agent. He has been succeeded by J. R. Smith, R. E. Harris and A. C. Ford, the present incumbent, who took charge of the office July 5, 1871.

A. C. Ford, son of John and Grace (Smith) Ford, is a native of Otsego county, New York, born May 2, 1843. He was there reared until he attained his 17th year, when he removed to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, where he followed farming some six or seven months. He then returned to New York, going to Windsor, Broome county, where he enlisted in company G., 89th New York infantry, in October, 1861, being in the 9th army corps, under Burnside. He took part in the engagements of Hatteras and Roanoke islands, and Washington court house, when he was stricken with the typhoid fever and sent to the hospital. On leaving the hospital he went to Newport News and up the James river to reinforce McClellan, going as far as White House Landing, where the rebels were found to be re-

treating. He afterward participated in several engagements, among which were Fredericksburg and South Mountain, after which he went to David's Island, New York, where he received his discharge. After returning from the army he spent two or three years at Iowa City, Iowa, and after a residence of two or three years in New York, came to this county, where he has since resided. Mr. Ford was married July 9, 1867, to Esther J. Darwin, daughter of A. F. and Harriet Darwin, and a native of Cortland county, New York. Four children have been born to them—Anna Grace, DeWitt Kay, Albert W. and Alva L. Mr. Ford is a member of the A. O. U. W. fraternity, at Good Hope, and at present is the inside watchman of the lodge, and is also a member of the I. O. O. F. order. He has 86 acres of land in this county, and owns 1,280 acres in Weld county, Colorado.

POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Scottsburg was established in 1872, and G. C. Pierce appointed postmaster.

ELEVATOR.

In July, 1882, an elevator was erected by J. Cole & Co., of Bushnell, the firm being composed of J. Cole and A. C. Ford. The building is 26x64 feet in ground area, 50 feet to the comb of the roof, and has a capacity of 15,000 bushels. They also have side track facilities, Fairbanks scales, and operate what is termed a dump elevator. They buy mostly corn, rye and oats, their principal shipping points being eastern markets and the city of Peoria. They ship on an average about 200 car loads per year.

REMINISCENCE.

The following material is furnished by Quintus Walker. That which appears elsewhere is omitted here. It is mostly in his own language:

The first winter spent by Quintus Walker and his family in Illinois was that of the deep snow. After undergoing many experiences, they finally arrived in McDonough county, locating at what was then called Roger's settlement, which was in the northwest corner of Industry, and the southwest of Scotland townships. On the night of the 26th of September, there came a freeze, which killed every green thing, and in a few days the prairie took fire and burned off, and for that reason, they had to feed the stock much sooner than they had expected; therefore the hay, of which they supposed they had cut enough, ran out, the corn was frost bitten, and but little in the settlement. An older brother, Andrew Walker, went back to Sangamon county, to get a wagon load of provisions, but it snowed, and turned so cold, so that he could not take a load back. So becoming uneasy about the family, he took a pack horse and what provision he could take, and started back. In crossing the river, he got about the middle of the stream on the ice, when it began to crack, as if it would break. He left his horse and ran for the bank; but upon reaching it, and looking back, he saw the horse still standing where he left it; he then went back and got the horse and got home safely and found the family almost out of provisions. It was a very cold and stormy fall and winter. It snowed three times in October, and was so cold and stormy that they could not get back to

Sangamon county for provisions. Coming from the south, as most of the settlers did, their clothes were not as warm as they should have been for this climate, being mostly cotton, and instead of boots every one wore shoes. Thus, they were not in condition to go across the prairie to get relief. There were no provisions to be bought in the settlement, and they became reduced to such straits that they had nothing to live on except bread, and that was made from frost bitten corn, grated into meal, and when made into bread, was black, and scarcely fit to eat. The deep snow of the winter before, and the Indians, had driven the wild game almost all out of the county. They were out of hay, which was all the stock had to eat, there being none to be bought, but they each were willing to divide with the other, so Quintus and Andrew Walker made a hand sled and hauled hay half a mile from a neighbor's, for the stock. Then, with all the care they could give them, five of the cows which they were expecting to give milk, got so weak that when they would lie down, they could not get up, and it got so that when any of the neighbors saw Quintus coming, they would say, "there is another cow down," and as soon as the grass began to grow in the sloughs, enough so he could get a hatful, Quintus would go daily and pick grass for the cows, they being too weak to go themselves. It was a very backward, cold spring, and their horses were so weak that they had to wait until grass came, before they could do any work. It was the 10th of May before the teams were fit to do anything, then it was so cold that the men would work with their

overcoats and mittens on. There was no seed corn here, so they had to wait until corn was brought from the south, to Beardstown, and had to go there for it. When the weather became warm enough, a great many of the settlers were so discouraged that they went back south. The houses were built of round logs, notched at the ends, and then chinked and stopped up with mud; the floor was of split timber, or puncheon, and the roof was covered with clapboards, which were split out of logs. They were eight or ten inches wide, and three feet long, and laid on and weighted down with poles. There was no stone or brick used, and the fireplace was made of earth, and the chimney of wood, built up and daubed with mud, both inside and outside. The whole house, windows, doors and all, were built without a nail being used. Every time it would snow, it would sift in all over everything. It was no unusual thing to wake up in the morning and find an inch of snow on the bed and over the floor, and have to sweep it out of the house. I would say that for the first 25 years after we came to the country, it was hard on the women and oxen, and the next 25 years was very hard on the men and horses. It was hard on the women, because they worked out in the fields, and made all the wearing apparel for the family; it was hard on the oxen, because the breaking of the prairie and all the work was done with them. They were even used in traveling about the country, going to church, etc. It is now hard on the men and horses, because the farm work is all done with horses instead of oxen.

It might be interesting to the younger persons of to-day to know something of how we broke the prairie. We never considered it a good team unless we had from four to six yoke of oxen hitched to the plow, which would have to be turned out at night to get something to eat. They would frequently go to the bush and hide. I have many times searched for them for half a day before finding them. The tall grass would be wet with dew, and I would be as wet as I could be. The team generally consisted of two yoke of well-broke oxen, and the others of raw steers, and it was a great deal of trouble to get them yoked, and I would have to get them in a lot to do so. The time for breaking was in the months of May and June. If broke earlier than that, it would grow up again; if later, it would not rot by the next spring. Oxen were used for everything. Some had no horses at all, and had to put in and tend all their crops with oxen. In those days we had no threshing machines. The first load of wheat I sold, I cleaned off a circle on the ground, put my wheat on it, and then chained three yoke of oxen together, and, standing in the middle of the circle, drove the oxen around until the grain was tramped out. I then cleaned it with the wind, and hauled it to Rushville, and it sold for 30 cents per bushel.

The land through here was all used in payment to soldiers for their services in the war of 1812. A good many of them were dead, and the others supposed that it was not worth much. The settlers coming, not knowing who was the owner of the land, would squat on it, hoping to find the owner when they be-

come able to buy it. It was necessary that they should have timber, and not knowing who the owner of any of the timber was, they got wood where it was the handiest. It was not considered stealing, because the settlement of the country made the timber land more valuable than hitherto. I remember an instance in my own experience. In 1837, I was getting timber north of where I lived, when the owner, who had come on to see about his land, came over to where I was. He wanted to sell the land to me. I told him I was not able to buy, and he then wanted me to sell it for him, and keep the settlers from cutting the timber on it. I told him I could not do that, for all of us had to have fuel. He then told me not to cut any more off of his land. I told him it was the handiest for me, and that we had to have wood, and that his land would be worth more if the country was settled up, even if his timber was all cut off. He then said, "Don't cut any more than you can help," and went away in perfect good humor. He offered me the land for less than the congress price. The same land sold a short time ago for nearly \$3,000.

In 1832, the settlement was very uneasy for fear the Indians would come and take revenge (they had been driven out a year or two before.) As an incident of the Black Hawk war, I remember a man had a claim, with house and lot fenced in, who was so much afraid, that he sold his claim for a coverlid and left the country; and for fear the Indians would come, a company was raised to range up and down the Mississippi river, to watch that they did not come across, and while the company was gone, those who stayed at

home agreed to work their corn. John Campbell and myself were appointed to work Lose Jones' corn. We went there early one morning, expecting to work it over in one day. While in the house waiting for breakfast (the girl was getting breakfast, and had her dough on a lid on the dirt hearth) there was a pig and a pup quarreling as to which should get the closest to the fire. The pig rooted the pup on to the dough, causing him to step in the middle of it. The girl, seeing it, went up and smoothed out the tracks with her hand, and cooked the dough for our breakfast. John motioned for me to come out, and I went out with him. He said, "Oh, I can't eat here." I said: "We must eat, for we have got to work, and we can't work unless we eat;" and we did eat, and got over the corn, too.

When I was married, our wedding tour was as follows: I took the fore wheels of a wagon, put a sack of corn on, and hitched a yoke of oxen to it, and seated ourselves on the sack, driving the cattle without any lines. There being no road, we struck off across the prairie to Bacon's mill, below Macomb. On the way we stopped on Troublesome creek to see the Indian's grave, who had been killed by a deer. He was buried in a trough on top of the ground, and a pen of poles built around, with loop holes cut in it for him to shoot through. His gun, knife, kettle, etc., were also placed in the pen, but they had been stolen when we saw it. There was, also, a path cut down to the creek for him to get water.

After moving into Walnut Grove, the deer and wolves became very plentiful; the deer were very hard on the corn;

they would come into the fields at night and eat the corn.

In 1838, a grand wolf hunt was organized. A pole was erected east of Macomb, and word was sent to the people of adjoining counties to meet on a certain day at that pole, driving all the wild game in, thus forming a circle many miles in diameter, and to bring horns, drums, etc., to make a noise, to scare the wolves up. As they began to close up within a mile of the pole, great droves of deer could be seen, which the hunters did not kill, the object of the hunt being to kill wolves, and as the men closed up nearer, the deer would sometimes jump over their heads or run under the horses; but there were but few wolves killed, for they would hide in the long grass, and break through the lines and escape.

Samuel Campbell, a small boy, was sent one evening to the creek bottom after the sheep. Night came on, bringing no tidings of the boy or sheep. The parents of the child becoming very much alarmed, the neighbors started out to hunt for him. I was one of the searchers. We hunted all night through the brush, and up and down the creek, calling him by name, yet we could find no trace of either the boy or the sheep, and we very much feared that he had either been killed by wild beasts, or had fallen into the creek and drowned. Thus the search continued until morning, when the boy came home, driving the sheep before him. The sheep had run off, and following them, he had gone a distance of two miles, and coming in the vicinity of my brother Cyrus', it being so late, they compelled him to stay all night for fear some harm might befall him should

he attempt to go home so late. When I moved to Walnut Grove, the game was very plenty. Indian wigwams were still standing, and buffalo and elk horns were lying over the prairie. It was very tempting to hunt. I began to hunt and bought an imported bull pup from England, and took great pains in training him to hunt. One of my first experiences, was two deer who had come into my field one night to eat corn, and I saw them come out in the morning, and watched them until I saw them go in a bunch of hazel brush at the head of a little hollow, then I took my young dog and crept up on them. My dog I had tamed to creep close behind me. I got close enough so that I could see the horns of one of the deer, then I prepared to shoot, intending to shoot the deer in the brain. The gun I had was an old flintlock rifle I had gotten of an old Virginia hunter, and very large calibre, running about 40 bullets to the pound. I raised my gun and fired, and he dropped down. I felt sure that I had hit him in the brain, and dropping my gun in the snow, I drew my knife and ran up to stick him, placing one foot on the down horn, and grasping the other with one hand, was about to stick him, when he sprang up, pushing against me as he did so, for a fight. I found I could not hold him down, so I called my dog, who sprang at the deer, grasping him by the throat. While the dog and deer were hotly engaged, I ran back to my gun and commenced to load, when I found that the snow had run in so that I could not fire it, and while the dog and deer were fighting, I was trying to dry the gun so I could use it. They

fought fiercely, sometimes the deer would throw the dog as high as my head. They kept working down the hill but before I could get my gun in order to shoot, the dog became exhausted, and the deer pushed him into a snowbank, and he lay there panting, too weak to renew the battle. The deer stood and looked at him a minute, then turning, ran off. I suppose that the ball struck him at the base of the horn and only stunned him, and I have always believed that if it had not been for the dog, the buck would have killed me, as there was nothing large enough to climb up out of his reach. The dog and I were both green at that time, and it taught us a lesson. After that experience I was not afraid to wound a deer on the prairie, if I had my dog with me. At certain times in the year, if a buck was wounded he was very apt to make at a person for battle. One time I wounded a buck on the prairie. At the crack of the gun, he wheeled around and came at me with his hair all turned the wrong way. I gave my dog the word, and he sprang and grasped the buck by the back of the neck. I drew my knife and ran behind and hamstrung him. I hunted most of the time on the prairie, and would sometimes hunt on horseback. I had a horse trained to hunt, and whenever a deer would jump up, both my dog and my horse would stand perfectly still until I fired and gave them the word to go. At one time when I was about three miles from home, in a creek bottom, in high grass, a couple of deer jumped up. I shot one and commenced to load, still sitting on my horse, and just as I ran the ball down, the gun went off, shooting

the gun stick through my hand, breaking some of the bones and cutting an artery. The blood spurted out in a stream almost as thick as my finger. I was about a mile from any house, and the way my hand was bleeding I was afraid to get off my horse to try to stop the blood for fear I would get so weak from loss of blood that I could not get on again, so I rode my horse at the top of his speed for the nearest house. When I got to the house, John Ballard, jumped on the horse and rode to Macomb, a distance of 10 miles, for the doctor. While he was gone, we bound my hand up with sole leather so that it did not bleed much. When the doctor came it was not bleeding much, so he did nothing with it then. I had sent word to my father-in-law, A. Campbell, so he came over after me in a wagon. The doctor went home with me and stayed all night and dressed my hand in the morning. The next morning my brother-in-law, D. Campbell, came over. He asked me where my gun was. I described the place where I dropped it when shot, and told him if he would go and get it he might have it, as I did not want to see it, and never expected to

hunt any more. He went and got it and brought it to my house, and as he hung it up in its accustomed place, and said, "the first deer you shoot you must give me half." Before my hand was well enough to do anything else, I had killed several deer. I used to hunt going across prairie, across the wind. Whenever we struck the scent of a deer, my dog would stop, then all I had to do was to follow until I got close enough to shoot. I was very successful. At one time I killed 10 deer in 11 successive shots. I only kept account one year of the number I killed. That year I killed 50, and I suppose that was about the average for 20 years. That game was plenty, so I have no doubt that in the 20 years I killed at least 1,000. While hunting, I used to capture fawns and would bring them home and tame them and let them run in an enclosed lot, where they would breed, and I had at one time over 20 head. Wild deer would jump in with them at night, and I would shoot them. The tame deer would not jump over the fence, but gamboled playfully through the shady park, contented and happy as dumb creatures might be.

CHAPTER XL.

CITY OF MACOMB.

The city of Macomb, the most beautiful and enterprising town in this part of the state of Illinois, originated 55 years

ago, when the beautiful country that surrounds it, was just beginning to attract the attention of those in search of homes,

and the surroundings were as free and wild as the time when the stars of the morning sang anthems of joy at nature's dawn. It has been one continual change from the moment that John Baker built his humble pole cabin upon its site, until the Macomb of to-day stands forth, one of the bright jewels in the diadem of a noble state. While there may have been nothing really remarkable in the development of the past, or nothing peculiarly striking in the present, still there is much that cannot fail to be of interest to those who have been closely connected and identified with the city in all the various changes that have occurred from year to year. To those who have watched its progress from an early day, when McDonough county was but a comparative wilderness, until the present time, the accomplishment of by-gone days would seem now like a herculean task, but are in reality the sure and legitimate results of an advanced state of civilization. Endowed with many splendid natural advantages, aided by the strong arm of enterprising husbandry, McDonough county, has assumed a position among the best and wealthier of her sister counties throughout the state, and Macomb, as the first town within her boundaries, has kept pace with the improvements and advancement.

Macomb is situated in the exact geographical center of McDonough county, at the point of meeting of the four townships of Emmet, Macomb, Chalmers and Scotland. The line of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, passes through it, connecting it with the markets of the world. The many manufacturing establishments which have sprung

up within its limits, and the rich and productive agricultural and stock raising country that surround it, are an excellent guarantee of a permanent and solid growth in the future.

There are many fine and substantial brick buildings to be seen upon the business thoroughfares, and many costly and elegant residences in the other portions of the city. An abundance of trees adorn the streets, which in summer afford a grateful shade and enhance the beauty of the place. The location is healthy; the inhabitants of a class possessing rare intelligence and culture, and the society of the most refined and desirable character.

EARLY DAYS.

The first settlers upon the present site of the town of Macomb, were John Baker and Oliver C. Rice, who, in the spring of 1829, built a double log cabin, near where the high school building now stands, in the Fourth ward, and therein installed themselves. Mr. Baker's family consisted of his wife and two daughters, about 10 and 12 years of age respectively. Mr. Rice removed to Spring creek, in the fall of 1829, but Mr. Baker resided here, when, in July, 1830, shortly after the organization of the county, the county commissioners met and resolved that "the present seat of justice be at the house of John Baker, and that for the present, the same be known as the town of Washington." In the month of December, 1830, the general assembly that met at Vandalia, passed the following act, which was entitled:

AN ACT to establish a permanent seat of justice for the county of McDonough:

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly, That the county seat of the county of McDonough be, and is hereby, established on the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, of range 2 west, and that the commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to purchase said quarter section of land of the United States, as provided for by the laws of congress; and that the name of said county seat be called McComb.

This was approved by the governor, and forwarded to this county, with the following certificate appended:

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, }
VANDALIA, 24 Dec., 1830. }

I, Alex. P. Field, secretary of the state of Illinois, do hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the original bill on file in this office.

Given under my hand and the seal
[SEAL.] of the state, at Vandalia, the
24th of December, 1830.

A. P. FIELD,
Secretary of state.

About the same time, James Clarke, one of the county commissioners, proceeded to the city of Springfield, where was situated the United States land office, for this district, and, in the name of the county of McDonough, entered the southwest quarter of section 31, in township 6 north, range 2 west, or in what is now Macomb township.

Thus was born the city of Macomb, or as the early records have it McComb. It was named after General Macomb, who commanded the American forces in the engagement at Plattsburg, who engaged the British troops while Commodore Thomas McDonough fought the naval battle of Lake Champlain, during the war of 1812-15.

On the 1st of April, 1831, the place received another settler, in the person of James M. Campbell, who had just received the appointment of clerk of the circuit court, and who had come to take up the duties of the office, at the new seat of justice of McDonough county. He, at once, erected a log house a short distance south of the cabin of Mr. Baker, and herein opened the first store in the city of Macomb, and in the county, as will be noticed further on.

It being decided now to lay out the future city of Macomb, at a meeting of the county commissioner's court, held in the spring of 1831, a plat of the future town was presented by James Vance, one of the commissioners, on which the lots were to be 60x120 feet in size, with the streets but 40 feet, and alleys 12 feet wide. The short-sighted policy of contracting the new town to such limited quarters, was not agreeable to the most intelligent of the future citizens of the county, and a plat of Macomb, having lots 60x174, 12 lots to the block, with good wide streets, being presented by James M. Campbell, a petition of the citizens was presented to the commissioners at a special term held in April, 1831, asking its adoption, which was accordingly done, Mr. Vance opposing it strongly and entering his protest, which was placed upon the records. This plat was drawn by Mr. Campbell, after the plat of Frankfort, Kentucky, his native place. John J. Keaton was at once employed to make the survey.

This party was not a regular surveyor, and is said to have known less about running the lines than the men he employed to carry the chain. David

Clarke and John Baker were chain-bearers, and received therefor the sum of 50 cents per day; William McDonald drove the stakes for 62½ cents per day. Owing to the lack of knowledge on the part of the surveyor, he was not able to make the corners—in fact never did make them, and they have not been straightened to any great extent to this day.

The first sale of the lots was made in May, 1831, and but few of them were disposed of, as there were but few bidders present. The deeds of these lots were given with the stipulation that Macomb was to be the permanent county seat, which was used by the citizens when the removal of the seat of justice was agitated some years ago, as a reason why it could not be done, they averring that damages could be had of the county for violation of the contract. It is in order to say that it took 11 sales before all of the lots were closed out. This realized \$4,903.55, for what cost the county \$168.88, a net profit of \$4,816.67. The assessed value of the city property in 1884, was \$564,775.

No sooner had the town a legal existence, than it received several accessions to its citizens; Moses Hinton and L. H. Robinson, who entered into mercantile trade; James Clarke, who had up to this time been living a little southwest of the city, moved to Macomb, and erected a log house on the corner of West Jackson street and the square, and opened the first tavern or inn in the place; Michael Stinson moved here from Chalmers township, where he had been living for about a year, but did not remain very long, leaving for the west. Samuel

Bogart was also a settler of the same year, opening a small store in the little village, in company with John Baker. He was the major commanding the odd battalion of Mounted Rangers, as it was called during the Black Hawk war. Some time after this he left for Iowa.

A man by the name of Cocke was the next to locate at Macomb. He was elected justice of the peace, and did some little business in the way of making out papers for a few men, but the bulk of that kind of business devolved upon J. M. Campbell, the clerk of the circuit court, etc. He also removed to Burlington, Iowa.

Nicholas B. Rogers came in the same summer, and died a resident of the embryo city.

Among the other settlers of this, the first year of the city's existence, was David Clarke, long a resident of this place, and one well known to all of the citizens. He was the son of John and Ann (Whitten) Clarke, and was born on the 28th of September, 1799, in Washington county, Kentucky. Here he resided with his parents until after he reached his majority. At four years of age he was sent to one of the common schools of his native county, and continued going at intervals until he was eight, when he was put to work upon the farm by his parents, who were in only moderate circumstances, and here was kept at hard labor until he reached his majority. At 16, he was permitted to attend school three weeks, which finished his education. When he reached his majority, he placed himself under the instruction of a music teacher for some months, acquiring a pretty thorough

knowledge of the science of music, as taught in that day. As soon as he finished his course, he adopted the teaching of music as a profession, and for three years he traveled constantly through the state, engaged in that work. In early life he connected himself with the Baptist church, and when only 22 years of age, compiled a hymn book, which he denominated Clarke's Hymns. This book was adopted by the Baptists and several other denominations in Kentucky, and continued in use for many years. Two large editions were issued, and speedily sold. Many copies are yet in existence, and held as precious heirlooms by their possessors. On the 24th day of November, 1825, he was married to Eliza Swink Russell, daughter of Samuel Russell, in Green county, Kentucky. Samuel Russell was well known as one of the pioneers of this county. Twelve children were born unto them, four only of whom are now living—Margaret M., wife of Corydon C. Chapman; Christopher Columbus, Samuel James, and Annie E., wife of Sidney S. Chapman. In the fall of 1830, he removed with his family to this county, where he resided for many years, being well known to nearly every citizen, especially the older settlers. For many years in the early day, he run a tavern, which at that time was more of a public resort than the hotel of to-day. Here the people for miles around assembled to discuss the news of the time, and to indulge in drink. For four years he was town constable, and eight years a justice of the peace. During the first four years he was justice, he tried over 900 cases, a very large docket at that time. He was

ever ready to render a decision, and as soon as a case on trial was finished, his judgment was rendered and recorded in his docket. Of all the cases appealed from his decision to the circuit court, he never had a judgment reversed. Mr. Clarke some years since retired from active life, and on the 5th of March, 1884, departed this life, mourned by a large circle of friends.

David Detherow, during the summer of 1831, came to Macomb, and was one of its oldest settlers. He left the county long years ago, with his father-in-law, William Southward.

James W. Brattle was the next to make a settlement in this city, appearing here in 1831. In 1834, the commissioners finding that the survey made by Keaton, was incorrect in many particulars, Mr. Brattle re-surveyed it, without altering the corners of the blocks, however, and re-platted it, making what is known as plat No. 2, which was recorded March 6, 1835. Mr. Brattle was for many years the county surveyor, and is said to have run the lines over more land in this county than any other man. He is still a resident of Macomb.

W. W. Chapman, an attorney, came to Macomb in 1832, and hung out his shingle. After about a year or so, he left this locality, and moved to Burlington, Iowa, or Flint Hills, as it was then called.

About the same time, a doctor by the name of J. L. Shuff, put up his sign in in the embryo town, and became a citizen of the place. He is mentioned in the chapter devoted to the medical profession.

William H. Dawson, a native of Adair county, Ky., came to Macomb in 1832.

In 1833, Colonel William Bailey, came to the town of Macomb, and established a store for the sale of general merchandise, just north of the site of the store presided over by his son, George W., on the south east corner of Randolph and east Jackson streets. He was for a long time the leading merchant in the town.

Benjamin F. Naylor, also, connected with the official life of the county, was a settler in Macomb during the year 1833. A sketch of him is given in the chapter devoted to the educational interests of the county, in a preceding part of this work.

John Perry Head, came to Macomb in 1833, and made a settlement where he remained many years.

William Cameron settled in the town of Macomb as early as 1833.

John Anderson settled in Macomb during the year 1834, having erected a hotel on lot 1, block 24, now occupied by the city hall. This inn, which was named the Green Tree, was operated by Mr. Anderson until his death in 1846. It was, as has been said, a frame structure, the main building 18x40 feet in dimensions, two stories high, with an L about 20 feet long in the rear, one and a half stories high. On the death of Mr. Anderson, his son, Robert F., took charge and ran it about two years, when he was succeeded by his brother, Joseph, who continued it until 1850. Early that year, James C. Head became the proprietor, and run it until the following spring, when it was remodeled and used as a store room and dwelling. In 1855, it was again changed into a hotel, and, under the name of the American house, it was operated by Joel Pennington about

a year, when it once more was changed to a store building. It has since been removed and the fine brick City hall erected on its site.

T. Lyle Dickey, then a young man, but now one of the supreme judges of this state, came to Macomb in 1835, and taught school while studying law. He removed from here in 1836.

Resin Naylor located in Macomb in 1834, and opened a harness shop. He was connected with the official life of the county and is noted in that connection. He was familiarly known throughout the county as "Boss Naylor."

Thompson Chandler came to the embryo city of Macomb in the spring of 1834, and is still a resident of that burg. He is mentioned at length in the chapter devoted to representative men in official life. On coming to this place, he entered into the mercantile business with William P. Richards, who had come about the same time, under the firm name of Richards & Chandler.

Charles Chandler was one of the prominent arrivals of the year 1834. This gentleman long one of the foremost business men of the city, and indeed of the county, resided in Macomb until the day of his death.

Among the settlers of 1834, there was no one more prominent than Thomas A. Brooking, who was the second son of a family of 11, eight daughters and three sons, and was born in Nottaway county, Virginia, near Richmond, the 20th day of January, 1795. His parents were Thos. Vivian and Elizabeth (Sherwin) Brooking, the latter being the daughter of Colonel Samuel Sherwin, of revolutionary fame. But little is known of his

early history, save that every opportunity was given him to obtain such education as would fit him for a useful station in life. He attended a good classical school in Chesterfield county, Virginia, under charge of Prof. Ferguson, a noted teacher in his day, and afterward under Prof. Smith. He then went to Manchester, Virginia, and entered a school under charge of Prof. O'Reily, one of the best classical scholars in the state. When he completed the prescribed course in this school, he returned to Richmond, Virginia, and entered the law office of Alexander McRae, one of the most talented lawyers in the city, where he pursued his studies for a sufficient length of time to enable him to pass a satisfactory examination and obtain admittance to the bar. On receiving his diploma, he removed to the state of Kentucky for the purpose of engaging in practice, but for some cause he abandoned the idea of making the legal profession a life business, but the knowledge obtained through his reading was beneficial during life. A few months before reaching his majority, he removed to Kentucky, and settled in the town of Versailles, where he engaged in the mercantile trade. Here he formed the acquaintance of Mary Louisa Threshly, which soon terminated in love, and the offer of his hand and heart in marriage. Accordingly, on the 25th day of January, 1816, the young couple were duly married. The tie thus formed remained unbroken until severed by the death of Mr. Brooking in 1858. Thirteen children were they blessed with, six of whom have passed on to that other shore, seven yet living to fill responsible stations in life.

One of the number, Edward Brooking, lost his life in the service of his country, as a member of the 137th regiment, Illinois volunteers. Of the number now living—William is a large farmer, living north of Macomb; A. V., is a farmer and stock dealer; R. S., is a trader; Mrs. Jane Randolph, widow of the late William H. Randolph, who lives in Macomb; Mrs. Augusta Palmer who lives in Palestine, Texas; Mrs. Lucy Snyder lives in Carrollton, Missouri; Mrs. Julia Randolph, wife of J. H. Randolph, of Fort Scott, Kansas. Shortly after his marriage, Mr. Brooking returned to Richmond, Virginia, where he remained three years, after which he located in Union county, Kentucky, where he leased the celebrated Sulphur Springs, continuing in its charge five years, when he removed to Princeton, Caldwell county, remaining there until the fall of 1834, when he made his final removal to McDonough county, settling in the town of Macomb. By a series of unfortunate ventures in Kentucky he lost his entire fortune, and came to this county a poor man but with a determined will and the intention of retrieving all. On his arrival here he engaged as a teacher of a select school, continuing the same until the following spring. For two seasons following he engaged in the manufacture of brick, north of town, on the site of Oakwood cemetery, after which he removed to the old farm now owned by his son, William T. Brooking, where he remained until the spring of 1850, when he purchased the old hotel on the west side of the square, which he carried on for some years. On the 25th of February, 1858, he died, and was buried on the old home-

stead with Masonic honors. Mr. Brook- ing was one of the men who have helped materially to develop this county.

In the month of March, 1834, Joseph P. Updegraff came to Macomb, and entered upon his business of builder. He has followed that line of trade and several others in Macomb ever since, and is numbered among the substantial men of the town.

Joseph P. Updegraff, one of the old settlers of McDonough county, and one of her prominent citizens, was born in Hardin county, Virginia, May 27, 1813, his parents being Ambrose and Catharine (Robinson) Updegraff. About the year 1816, the family removed to Jefferson county, Ohio. Here Ambrose Updegraff was associated in the manufacture of hats, but his time was principally occupied in attending to the duties of offices of trust, which he held continually. Joseph P. resided with his parents until 1833, when he came to Illinois, and, in March, 1834, settled in Macomb, thus becoming one of the pioneers of McDonough county. Here he at first followed the occupation of a builder and manufacturer of brick, and, in 1834, took the contract to build the court house, which was really what brought him to the county. He followed the occupation of a builder for some 10 years, when he entered a tract of land three miles north of Macomb, and settled thereon. One year later, found him again in Macomb, engaged in merchandising. He subsequently purchased another farm west of Macomb, in Chalmers township, and resided there about five years, since which time he has been a resident of Macomb most of the time, following various mer-

cantile pursuits. Mr. Updegraff has been twice married. September 16, 1835, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Brooking, a daughter of Thomas A. Brooking. She died in October, 1872, two children surviving her—Imogene, now the wife of J. A. Gates, of Oswego, Kansas, and Joseph Atherton, of the same city. Mr. Updegraff was again married, June 19, 1833, to Mrs. Caroline Head, the widow of Horace Head. She has been a resident of the county about as long as Mr. U., and was always a warm friend of the family. Politically, Mr. Updegraff is a republican, and was formerly a whig. He has served as mayor of Macomb three terms, and has also filled various other local offices, in each of which he gave full satisfaction to the people.

Among the arrivals of 1834, in the village of Macomb, was B. F. Martin, who was then 20 years of age and an adept at the trade of shoemaking, but who soon dropped that trade and took up that of carpentering and cabinet making. He is still among the business men of Macomb, mentioned further on.

David F. Martin, also a cabinet maker, a brother of B. F., came at the same time and worked at his trade. After a few years he purchased a farm on Spring creek, where he died in the fall of 1845.

In 1833, Thomas Pickett came to Macomb and engaged in the business of cabinet making.

Dr. James B. Kyle, one of the pioneer physicians of the county, settled in the rising city, in 1835. A sketch of this gentleman is found in the chapter devoted to the medical profession of the county.

Among others who arrived in 1835, was William H. Randolph, who, on arrival, opened up a small stock of groceries. An extended sketch of Mr. Randolph appears in the chapter entitled "National, State and County Representation," to which the reader is referred.

Major John M. Walker, one among the early settlers of McDonough county, died Sunday, July 9, 1876. He was born in Tazewell county, Virginia, July 2, 1800, and was, therefore, a few days over 76 years of age. His father removed to Tennessee at an early day, where the deceased remained until the year 1834, when he removed to McDonough county, where he resided until the day of his death. For many years he was engaged in the land business, and sold much of the land in the county upon which now are valuable farms. Of late years he was engaged in farming. In the days of the whig party he was an active, working member of that organization, but upon its demise, he became identified with the young democracy, where he remained steadfast during all the political changes which have taken place in the last few years.

Many others now flocked in, in fact too rapidly to note, but some of the more prominent are given to convey the idea of the class of citizens of this locality in the early days.

BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT.

As has been mentioned, the first store in the city of Macomb, and in the county of McDonough, was instituted by James M. Campbell, in the spring of 1831. This was in a small hewn log cabin, 18 feet square, with puncheon floor, which stood

at that time in the middle of what is now Jefferson street, about the width of a lot and a half west of McArthur, and about 20 feet south of the cabin of John Baker, which was located on the west side of lot 11, in block 24, of the original town of Macomb. The building had a board roof, but roughly laid on. Mr. Campbell, who was at this time clerk of the circuit court, clerk of the county commissioners' court, county recorder, notary public, and postmaster of Macomb, put in a stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, etc., such as is usually kept in all new settlements, and spoken of as general merchandise. Mr. Campbell, who was an active, energetic, thorough-going specimen of a man, as all who know him testify, attended to his multitudinous duties, and ran this store, the only one in the county, for about a year, alone, when he admitted a partner in the person of John A. Chenoweth, and under the firm name of Campbell & Chenoweth, it continued three years. Mr. Campbell then withdrew, placing in his place his brother-in-law, Joseph L. Hempstead, and the firm name changed to that of Hempstead & Chenoweth, and so continued for two years, when it was wound up, Mr. Chenoweth leaving with a larger share of the institution than rightfully was his. In this connection it will be proper to state that, previous to Mr. Chenoweth's connection with the store that Mr. Campbell had erected a frame building on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Jackson streets, opposite the public square, into which he had moved his goods. This building was afterwards moved to another lot in block 27, on east Jackson street, east of Camp-

bell, it having been sold to Rev. W. K. Stewart, a Presbyterian minister, and is still standing, a monument of pioneer days.

Shortly after Mr. Campbell had started in business, Moses Hinton and Lawson H. Robinson, built a store room on the northeast corner of the square, on the lot now occupied by the Union National bank. Here they opened the second stock of goods in the county, and carried the usual assorted goods, as in all new settlements. They remained in business for several years, when they closed out.

Mr. Hinton remained here a few years after that, and died in Macomb. L. H. Robinson left for some southern expedition, and died while away. His widow, who has re-married, is still a resident of the city.

Shortly after that, Baker, Bogart & Company opened a store. These gentlemen were John Baker, a Baptist clergyman, and Samuel Bogart, a Methodist minister. They remained in trade about a year, when Mr. Baker moved to Crooked creek, and in company with William McDonald, ran a mill.

W. W. Bailey, in the year 1833, opened a general store, which has survived to the present day, being represented by the dry goods establishment of his son, George W. Bailey.

Atkinson & Vaughn were the next to engage in the general merchandise business in Macomb, coming here from Springfield about the year 1834. Their store was just north of the Bailey building, on the east side of the square. They ran about a year when the firm was dissolved, the business being run by John Atkinson for a short time. In 1835, he

was succeeded by N. P. Tinsley, who was one of the most successful and prominent business men of his day.

From this time out merchants began to come in, too fast for memory to recall them; all kept for years, what were called general merchandise stores, but about 1860, the various lines began to separate, and the city put on metropolitan airs. The following is the history of

THE PRESENT BUSINESS HOUSES.

George W. Bailey is one of the leading dry goods merchants of Macomb, as well as the representative of the oldest house in the county. This business was established in 1833, by W. W. Bailey, the father of the present proprietor, who erected a frame building, on the site of the store now occupied by Geo. W. This building was one story and a half high, 40x60 feet on the ground, and was used as a store building and residence. The elder Mr. Bailey ran the store for many years, and was succeeded by W. S. Bailey, and he by the present proprietor, in 1860. The present handsome brick edifice occupied by Mr. Bailey, was erected by him in 1877, and has a fine store room upon the ground floor, 21x80 feet in size, in which a fine and well assorted stock of goods, that will invoice about \$10,000, is carried.

George W. Bailey, son of W. W. and Elizabeth M. (Walker) Bailey, was born on the 21st of August, 1838, on the very spot where he has been carrying on business for the past 25 years. He was educated in the public schools of Macomb, with the exception of one year spent in the Monmouth college, at Monmouth, Illinois. He was brought up to a mer-

cantile life, and, in 1860, engaged in business for himself, as before mentioned. In February, 1861, Mr. Bailey was united in marriage with Eliza M. Worthington, of Rushville, a daughter of Dr. R. M. Worthington. They have reared three children—Rowland, Annie L., and James W. Mr. Bailey was one of the original stock-holders of the Union National Bank, of Macomb, and is one of its directors. He was also one of the original stock-holders of the Macomb Loan and Building association, of which he has been a director continually, and was one of the prime movers in establishing the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe company, and is one of its directors, being one of its original stock-holders. In fact, Mr. Bailey is one of Macomb's most enterprising men, being always among the first to take hold of anything looking to the advancement of that city's interests. He built his present store building in 1877, it being a two-story brick structure, 21x80 feet in dimensions, and having a metal roof. He had previously, in 1872, built the two store buildings adjoining him on the north—they being two story front, and one story rear—which he has leased to other parties. The building now owned and occupied by B. R. Hampton as a printing office, was also erected by Mr. Bailey. He votes with the republican party, but his extensive business interests always prevented him from taking an active part in politics, even if he felt so inclined. The A. O. U. W., and the I. O. M. A., societies claim him as an honored member.

Among the leading dry goods dealers in Macomb, and in the county, is that

of Ross & Holland. This place was established by S. A. M. Ross, in 1861, and continued, alone most of the time, by him until 1876, when he associated with himself, his son, C. N., as a partner, the firm name being changed to S. A. M. Ross & Son. In 1879, J. B. Stapp became a partner, and the firm changed to Ross & Stapp. The latter put in no capital, but business knowledge and work, so as to take the load of business cares from the shoulders of the elder Mr. Ross. In 1883, Mr. Stapp withdrew from the firm, and the store was run under the name of C. N. Ross, until in March, 1885, when Frank L. Holland purchased an interest in the business, and the firm name changed to its present form. They have recently enlarged their business and added carpets to their other trade. They carry one of the heaviest stocks in the county.

C. N. Ross, one of the leading merchants of Macomb, is a son of S. A. M. and Sophia A. Ross, and was born in Herkimer county, state of New York, on the 4th day of March, 1853. His parents removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1861, and settled in the city of Macomb. Here C. N. Ross received his education and was bred to mercantile life in the store of his father, with whom he afterwards became associated as a partner in the business. Endowed with a natural ability for mercantile pursuits, he has been eminently successful. In the month of April, 1881, Mr. Ross led to the hymeneal altar Mary W. Matteson, of Galesburg, Illinois. In politics, he is a republican, but, as his business requires his whole time and attention, he gives but little of his time to political

matters. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias and also of the A. O. U. W.

The dry goods establishment of Wyne Bros., was instituted in the fall of 1874, by J. W. Wyne and J. B. Stapp, under the firm name of Stapp & Wyne. They continued together until February, 1879, when by the withdrawal of Mr. Stapp, Mr. Wyne became sole proprietor. Until April, 1882, he remained alone in the business, but at that time he associated with him, his brother, H. C., and the present firm was formed. They carry a large stock and are doing a first-class business. Their store is on the east side of the square, and is one of the handsomest in the city.

J. W. Wyne, one of the firm of Wyne Bros., was born in Macomb, February 27, 1850. After receiving his education he commenced mercantile life as a clerk, and, in 1874, engaged in the dry goods business with J. B. Stepp. In September, 1876, J. W. Wyne and Alice Ervin, a daughter of William Ervin, were united in marriage. They are the parents of two children—Ervin and Mary. Mr. Wyne is a member of the A. F. & A. M.

H. C. Wyne, of the firm of Wyne Bros., is a son of J. E. and Clarinda Wyne. He was born in the city of Macomb on the 7th of March, 1852, and was educated in the public schools of that city. When he was but a mere lad he entered the postoffice as a clerk, and served as such at different intervals for several years. In 1876 he went to Washington territory and was there engaged in the dry goods business until 1881, when he returned to Macomb, and, in April, 1882, became a member of the present firm of Wyne Bros.

Venable Bros., dealers in general merchandise, commenced business in 1866. The dry goods department of their business was established by their father in 1861. The present firm, James C. and John W. Venable, carry a stock of about \$14,000, and their annual sales foot up from \$30,000 to \$33,000. Their salesroom is 24x80 feet in size.

Charles Mapes commenced business in August, 1881, in partnership with D. M. Graves. On the 1st of February, 1885, the latter retired from the firm and the business was run by Mr. Mapes alone. Graves & Mapes purchased the stock, fixtures and good will of Churchill & Twyman. This establishment dates from an early day, and many changes have occurred since its inception. It is believed that William Bell, in 1839 or 1840, was the originator of the stand.

Charles Mapes, one of the leading dry goods merchants of the city of Macomb, is a native of Bureau county, Illinois, born April 19, 1856. His parents are Elder G. W. Mapes and Martha (Denison) Mapes, who now reside near Montezuma, Iowa. The subject of this sketch went to Eureka, Woodford county, Illinois, in 1873, and there attended Christian college two years. He subsequently taught school in that county. In 1876, he came to Macomb, and entered the law office of William H. Neece. Three years later he was admitted to the bar and began practicing his profession. He continued it however, but a short time, then engaged in the dry goods business in partnership with H. C. Twyman, the name of the firm being, H. C. Twyman & Co. In September, 1881, D. M. Graves purchased an interest in, and H. C. Twy-

man retired from the firm. February 1, 1885, Mr. Mapes bought the interest of Mr. Graves, and is now conducting the business alone. Charles Mapes was married April 19, 1880, to Belle Twyman, daughter of H. C. Twyman. Three children have been born to them, only one of whom—Lucy, is now living. George H. and Martha are deceased. Mr. Mapes is a member of the Masonic blue lodge and chapter, also of the Knights of Pythias.

The dry goods house of Stapp & Newton was established by that firm on the 8th of March, 1884, in a new brick building on the north side of the square. They carry a stock of about \$6,000, in a salesroom 22x70 feet in floor measurement.

A. P. Wetherhold established a dry goods store during the year 1862, and under that gentleman it thrived exceedingly well. On February 1, 1885, Mr. Wetherhold formed a partnership with H. H. Smith, and the firm name changed to that of Smith & Co. Their salesroom which is on the east side of the square, in Bailey's block, is 20x90 feet in size. They carry about \$8,000 in stock.

J. C. McClellan & Son, dealers in clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, are the representatives of a business that was established in 1872 or 3, by S. P. Dewey. In 1875, the latter disposed of it to J. C. McClellan, who, in 1882, admitted his son to a partnership. They occupy a store building 24x80 feet in ground area, on the north side of the square, and carry a stock of from \$6,000 to \$10,000. They have a merchant tailoring department in connection with their other business.

The clothing house now operated by I. M. Fellheimer, was established in

1866, by Strauss & Co., who continued it until 1868, when John Strauss became sole proprietor. In 1877 he associated with himself S. P. Wilson, as a partner, and the firm name changed to that of Strauss & Wilson. In 1878, I. M. Fellheimer purchased the interest of Mr. Strauss, and under the firm name of Wilson & Fellheimer, the business was carried on until 1882, when I. M. Fellheimer became the sole proprietor. He carries a large and carefully selected stock, and does an immense business.

W. S. Kenner, a representative of the clothing business, commenced business in 1877, in company with A. V. Brooking, under the firm name of Brooking & Kenner, they purchasing the business of Major & Trotter, who had established the business about four years previously. In August, 1878, Mr. Brooking withdrew from the firm, since which time Mr. Kenner has operated the trade singly.

W. L. Kenner, clothier and gents' furnisher, of Macomb, was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, July 24, 1838, his parents being L. W. and Mary H. (Bell) Kenner, both of whom are natives of Kentucky. In 1864, they came to McDonough county, but only remained two or three years, then returning to Kentucky, where they still reside. W. L. Kenner received his education in private schools, and was early initiated into a business life, his father being a merchant tailor and also a general merchant. On the 11th day of February, 1862, Mr. Kenner was united in marriage with Emma. T. Myers, and in February, 1863, removed to Homer, Indiana, and engaged in gen-

eral merchandising, and also, for a time, followed agricultural pursuits. In October, 1865, he removed to Macomb, and for one year acted in the capacity of clerk, at the Randolph house. He then engaged in farming in Scotland township, where he purchased 320 acres of land, which he still owns. In 1874, he returned to Macomb, and was engaged in general speculation until 1877, when he purchased, in company with A. V. Brooking, the clothing business of Major & Trotter. In August, 1878, Mr. Brooking sold his interest to his partner and withdrew from the firm, since which time Mr. Kenner has been the sole proprietor. Mrs. Kenner died September 3, 1882, leaving six children—J. B., Mary C., Mattie R., Willie and Ollie, twins, and John. One child, James, a twin brother of John, died at the age of 11 months. February 25, 1883, Mrs. Anna B. Garrison, nee Seward, became the wife of Mr. Kenner. He is a democrat, but has no political aspirations. Mr. and Mrs. Kenner, and two of the children, are members of the Christian church.

J. H. Phelps, merchant tailor, established business in Macomb, October 1, 1877, in the Bailey block, on the north side of the square, upstairs. He afterwards removed to the east, and then the south side of the square, and in February, 1882, removed to his present location, in the Opera House block. Here he has a room 20x65 feet in size, in which he carries a stock of about \$3,000 worth of goods in his line. He furnishes employment to some four men.

J. H. Phelps, the leading merchant tailor of Macomb, is a native of this

county. He was born February 14, 1847, and nearly all his life has been spent in Macomb. He learned the trade of tailor when 17 years old, which has always been his business. He now has a good trade established, and is a genial, accommodating gentleman. He was married in May, 1869, to M. K. Shrier. They have had three children, two of whom are now living—Willie and Orrin.

George Milligan, merchant tailor, commenced business in Macomb, in 1873. His present place of business is in the First National bank building, up stairs.

Thomas J. Beard was the first to deal in hardware, exclusively. He was a tinner by trade, and on coming here in 1834 or 1835, did that kind of work. Later on, he put in a stock of goods and was the first to make a business of selling stoves. He died in Macomb, in April, 1878.

Scott & Brooking, dealers in hardware, agricultural implements, stoves, cutlery and lamp goods, commenced business in December, 1881, being successors to Cook & Scott, who had purchased the stock of C. S. Cottrell, some five years previously. The stand was established in 1856, by Cottrell Brothers. The present firm occupy the whole of the three stories of the brick building on the south side of the square, each of which is 24x170 feet in floor area. In addition to this, they have two ware rooms, one 20x70, and the other 20x40 feet in size, used for storage purposes. The firm, composed of Robert Brooking and J. W. Scott, carry a stock of about \$12,000, and do a business of about \$40,000, annually.

Robert Brooking, of the firm of Scott

& Brooking, Macomb, is the oldest son of Alexander H. and Laura (Wayland) Brooking. He was born November 17, 1849, in this county. He remained on a farm until 1863, when he came to Macomb and entered the high school. In 1868, he removed to Mexico, Audrain county, Missouri, and remained four years, engaged in farming and merchandising. In the fall of 1872, he returned to McDonough county, and went into the hardware store of C. S. Cottrell, there he remained four years. Meanwhile the firm was changed to Cook & Scott, and for them he clerked five years. He then bought Cook's interest, and, thus, January 1, 1881, the firm of Scott & Brooking was established. He is a genial, accommodating gentleman, thoroughly understands his business, and deservedly has a good share of public patronage. He was married June 12, 1871, to Addie Farmer, a native of Indiana. They have had two children—Frank A., and Ray E. He is a public spirited citizen; was collector of taxes in the city for 1876, and always takes an interest in public matters. He is a staunch republican, and frequently takes active part in the various political contests. Being an able speaker, his aid is much sought for during the political campaigns of the county, and he has thus, at different times, rendered valuable assistance to the party of his choice.

J. A. Smith has a general hardware establishment on the west side of the square. The business was originated by C. L. Stewart, who was succeeded by McIntosh & Blount, who were followed by Blount & Smith. In August, 1881, it became the property of the present pro-

prietor. His sales room is 23x108, in which, and in a room in the second story, of the same size, he carries \$10,000 worth of goods in his line.

Joseph W. Hays was born in Hire, township, McDonough county, Illinois, August 5, 1836, his parents being Wm. H. and Mary (Funk) Hays, with whom he resided on a farm and attended school until reaching the age of 15 years. He then spent one year in Wisconsin, then went to Pike's Peak, and from there to Henry county, Missouri, where he remained until 1863, at which time he returned to his native county, and has since been a resident of Macomb. Here he served as a book-keeper for Thomas J. Beard for about 12 years, and in 1874, entered into partnership with C. L. Stewart, under the firm name of C. L. Stewart & Co., and engaged in the hardware business, which they conducted for two years. then selling out to J. W. McIntosh. In 1876, Mr. Hays received the nomination for the office of sheriff, on the democratic ticket, but was defeated with the rest of the ticket. In 1879, he received the appointment of deputy sheriff and served one term, since which time he has served in the capacity of clerk and book-keeper for J. A. Smith, hardware merchant. In 1867, Mr. Hays was united in marriage with Maggie Mitchell, a daughter of James Mitchell. They are the parents of four children—Lena, Jennie, Frank and Amanda. Mr. Hays is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the A. O. U. W.

The hardware establishment now operated by Wells Bros., on the north side, originated with T. J. Beard, in 1871. He was succeeded by C. L. Stewart, who

sold to the present proprietors in 1875. They occupy both stories of the brick two-story building, owned by the Beard estate, and carry a stock of about \$10,000 worth of goods.

George M. Wells, deceased, came to McDonough county, in 1856, and, in partnership with Joseph Burton and W. W. Wells, engaged in the dry goods business in Macomb, the firm name being G. M. Wells & Co. This partnership continued for about three years, when George M. Wells disposed of his interest and withdrew from the firm. He then retired from business, his death occurring soon afterwards, in September, 1860. He was a native of Connecticut, and was born in 1822. While yet a small boy, he removed with his parents to Erie county, Ohio, and assisted in tilling the soil until he attained his majority, when he came to Illinois, and engage in merchandising in Schuyler county, and remained there until coming to Macomb. Mr. Wells was married in Rushville, Schuyler county, to Louisa M. Foss, and their union was blessed with seven children, two of whom died in infancy, and five are now living—Anna E., the wife of Dr. T. M. Jorder, of Chicago; Edward L., Louisa H., the wife of Frank R. Kyle; George P. and Wheeler F. The widow of George M. Wells, is still living in Macomb, and makes her home with her daughter, Mrs. Frank R. Kyle.

Edward L. Wells, of the firm of Wells Bros., hardware merchants, was born on the 18th day of January, 1843, in Brooklyn, Schuyler county, Illinois, his parents being George M. and Louisa (Foss) Wells. With his parents, Edward L.,

came to Macomb, in 1856, where he was bred to mercantile life. In 1864, he engaged in the hardware business with Thomas J. Beard, and did business under the firm name of T. J. Beard & Co., Mr. Beard having established the business some years previous. This partnership continued for some five years, when Mr. Wells disposed of his interest and retired from the firm. He remained out of active business from that time until 1875, at which time he, in company with his brothers, George P. and Wheeler F., under the firm name of Wells Bros., succeeded C. L. Stewart in the hardware business. In the month of October, 1869, Edward L. Wells was united in marriage with Mary C. Baker, a daughter of J. H. Baker, and as a result of that union, they now have two children—George M. and Edward B. Mr. Wells is a Royal Arch Mason, in politics is a republican, and always exercises his right of franchise. He has had no ambition for political preferment, although he has been a member of the city council of Macomb.

George P. Wells, also a member of the firm of Wells Brothers, was born in Schuyler county, Illinois, December 23, 1848, and came to Macomb, with his parents, in 1856. In 1875, he became associated with his brothers in the hardware business, which they still continue. Mr. Wells was married December 10, 1873, to Mary L. Walker, a daughter of James D. Walker. They are the parents of four children—Mary, Walker, Charles and Nellie. Mr. Wells is a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, in politics is a republican, and has served as a member of the city council.

E. M. Farmer, a leading merchant in the boot and shoe line in the city, commenced business in the Scott building, on the southeast corner of the square, in August, 1882. Previous to this he had been a member of the firm of Farmer & Ross, in the same line of trade, next door but succeeded that firm upon removal. His salesroom is 20x100 feet in size, and he carries a stock that will average in value about \$10,000.

Ed. M. Farmer, boot and shoe manufacturer and dealer, came to this county when but three years old, from Indiana, where he was born September 21, 1855. His parents were Charles and Elizabeth (Icevinger) Farmer. The former died in December, 1868, and the latter is still living. He came to this county with his parents and settled in Macomb. His father was a tombstone cutter, and came to his death in consequence of a collection of marble dust about the heart. Ed. M. worked on a farm most of the time until 17 years old, when he commenced learning the trade of shoemaker. He was industrious and worked at the bench for five years, then engaged in business on the east side of square. He then formed a partnership with Joseph Durr, which continued three years, when Durr's interest was purchased by S. A. M. Ross. The firm of Farmer & Ross continued three years, since which time Mr. Farmer has been sole proprietor of the business. He now has one of the best establishments of the kind in the city, and is an agreeable and accommodating gentleman. He was married in November, 1876, to Ida M. Smith, a native of this county and daughter of John T. Smith. They have had three children all of

whom are now living—Walter, Roy and Della. Mr. Farmer received his education in the common schools, and his opportunity was quite limited, by personal endeavor and application, however, he has secured a fair business education. He has been brought up in this county, and is well known throughout its borders.

B. F. Randolph, boot and shoe dealer, commenced business about the year 1868, on the east side of the square, on the site of the present Masonic block. He was the successor of C. M. Ray, who established the same several years previously. In 1872, Mr. Randolph removed the stock to his present location on the north side of the square. This room is 20x74 feet in size. His stock is valued at about \$10,000.

Among the representatives of the boot and shoe firms, Kerman & Howard must not be missed. This establishment originated with J. N. Brown, in 1869, who was succeeded by Lamon and Blount. Mr. Blount retiring, the firm name was changed to that of P. E. Lamon, and in August, 1880, the business was purchased by the present proprietors. They are located on the north side of the square, where they carry about \$8,000 in stock.

The pioneer drug store of Macomb was established by T. B. Maury, in 1849, and was by him continued until 1856.

The popular drug store now conducted in Macomb, by John M. Keefer, was opened in 1861 by George D. Keefer, in company with a brother-in-law as a silent partner, but three years later George D. bought out the interest of his partner, and continued the business alone until the winter of 1866-67, when John

M. Keefer bought an interest, the firm name then becoming George D. Keefer and Brother. This partnership continued until the death of the senior member of the firm occurred, which was on the 14th day of July, 1879. The firm, by excellent business qualifications, and a thorough mastery of the drug profession, was eminently successful. John M. Keefer is now the sole proprietor of the business, and carries a full line of everything which is kept in a first-class drug store. On the 25th day of February, 1879, John M. Keefer and Lucy Beard, a daughter of T. J. Beard, were united in marriage. Two children have been born to them, one of whom, Ruth, is now living. Mr. Keefer, also, has two children by a former wife. In politics, he is a democrat, always exercising his right of franchise, but has had no ambition for political preferment. He is a Royal Arch Mason, having joined the order in 1865, and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. Mr. Keefer is one of Macomb's prominent and most successful business men, and takes an active interest in everything intended to benefit that city and vicinity. He is a stockholder and director in the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe company, and is, also, a stockholder in the Macomb Building and Loan association. He is a native of the state of Maryland, and was born at Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, March 31, 1839, his parents being George and Susan (Fogwell) Keefer. When John M. was 14 years of age, his parents removed to Dayton, Ohio, and in the fall of 1854, to Canton, Illinois, where the father was engaged in the drug trade up to the time of his death, which occurred

in 1862. The mother still resides there, at the advanced age of 80 years. In 1861, John M. Keefer enlisted in the United States service, and served as hospital steward for three years. After his discharge, he went to Virginia City, Montana territory, and remained until the fall of 1866, at which time he came to Macomb, and engaged in the drug business with his brother, as heretofore mentioned.

E. A. Lane, the druggist on the east side of the square, under the Miller House, is the successor to Lane & Gore, who opened a new stock of drugs, medicines, etc., in 1877. Mr. Lane became the sole proprietor in April, 1878. The room is 18x60, and is well filled with a choice stock, valued at \$2,000. In 1870, a drug store was established in this building by Twyman Bros., who were succeeded by McMillan & Ervin, in December, 1871. These latter gentleman continued about a year, when William Ervin sold to McMillan, but in about a month the latter was succeeded by Ervin & Kyle. In about a year this firm became William Ervin & Son, and the stock was removed to a building on the south side of the square.

Enoch A. Lane, proprietor of a drug store in Macomb, and a business man of the place, is a native of this county. He was born in Industry township, where his parents are old settlers. Enoch was brought up on a farm, and enlisted in the army, February, 27, 1865, in company G, 49th Illinois infantry, and served until September, 1865, when he was discharged at Springfield, Illinois. After his army experience, he returned to this county, and attended the city high school

one and a-half years, after which he taught school one and a-half year in Chalmers township. He then entered the drug store of P. H. Delaney, where he continued for a little more than eight years. At the expiration of that time he established his present business. He was married December 23, 1875, to Martha F. Benton, a native of Indiana, but at that time a resident of Bushnell. Mr. Lane is the owner of 160 acres in section 13, Chalmers township, the homestead formerly owned by his father. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Knights of Pythias, and the G. A. R. Mrs. Lane is a member of the Presbyterian church.

Ervin & Son, druggists, who are spoken of above, came into existence, as a firm, in 1873, and removed to their present location, on the south side of the square, in March, 1877. Their salesroom is 60 feet long by 18 feet wide, and is well filled with a choice assortment of fine drugs and fancy articles that will invoice nearly \$3,500.

Frank R. Kyle, another leading dealer in drugs, medicines, paints, oils, etc., on the south side of the square, commenced business in February, 1862, purchasing the same of T. B. Maury, and continued to occupy the building now used by Joseph Durr, until the spring of 1868, when J. McMillan purchased an interest, and remained in about a year, when he sold out to Mr. Kyle, who operated it until the fall of 1872, when he negotiated for his present building, into which he removed, in November of that year. In the spring of 1873, his brother, Joseph B. Kyle, became a partner in the business, remaining about a year, since

which time, Mr. Kyle has continued to run the store alone. His room is 20x80, and he carries a stock of about \$3,000.

Frank R. Kyle established his present business in Macomb, in the month of February, 1862, and consequently, is the oldest merchant in his line in the city. He is a native of the state of Illinois, and was born on the 26th day of January, 1840, in the city of Macomb, his parents being James B. and Sarah P. (Rice) Kyle. He received his education in the public schools of Macomb, and, after reaching his 18th year, commenced mercantile life in the capacity of a clerk in the drug store of Dr. D. B. Rice, with whom he remained about two years. From that time until the month of August, 1861, he acted as a clerk in a clothing store, and then enlisted in company H, 2d Illinois cavalry, and served as a bugler for six months, then being discharged, on account of physical disability. Returning to Macomb, he engaged in the drug trade, as the successor of T. B. Maury. He continued to run this store until the spring of 1865, when he sold it to Dr. Richie, and established his present business, on the south side of the square. Frank R. Kyle and Louisa H. Wells, a daughter of George M. and Louisa (Foss) Wells, were united in marriage on the 9th day of June, 1869. As a result of this union, they are the parents of one son—Ralph B. Mr. Kyle is a republican, has been a member of the city council, but has no desire for political honors. He is a Presbyterian, and a Royal Arch Mason, having served as high priest of that order for several years.

L. M. Rost established a drug busi-

ness on the west side of the square, in August, 1881. In February, 1882, he was succeeded by the present firm of Rost & Stinson, of which he is a member. Salesroom, 20x60.

P. H. Delaney first commenced in the drug business in the spring of 1865, in the building now occupied by J. H. Maloney as a grocery store. He had, as a partner at that time, H. W. Gash, but in about a year, the interest of the latter was purchased by J. W. McCartney. In another year, W. H. Hainline became the owner of Mr. McCartney's interest, and shortly afterwards the stock was removed to a building on the site of the present Stapp & Newton store. After about two years of partnership, Mr. Hainline sold out to Mr. Delaney, who has run it ever since. He has since removed to his present location, and has a fine salesroom, 20x130, in which he carries a large stock of fine drugs, paints, oils, toilet articles, and fancy articles, that will invoice about \$4,000.

P. H. Delaney, druggist in Macomb, came to this county in 1865, from Nashville, Tennessee. He was born in Queens county, Ireland, June 22, 1841, and remained in his native county, until 1848, when, with his mother, he came to America, his father having died in Ireland. They landed at New Orleans, and went thence to Clarksville, Tennessee, and there remained until 1849. He then went to Mississippi, and lived until 1857, clerking in stores, and attending school. His principal education, however, was obtained by personal application and endeavor, when not in school, and so far as his business qualifications are concerned, he may properly be called

a self-made man. In 1857, he returned to Clarksville, Tennessee, and engaged in the drug business, continued two years, then read medicine with Dr. E. B. Haskins as preceptor two years. The medical education thus obtained, was subsequently supplemented by attendance on a course of medical lectures at Nashville, in 1859 and '60. From Tennessee, he went to Quincy, Illinois. During his stay at that place the civil war broke out, and in defense of the Union of his adopted country, he enlisted in company A, 16th Illinois infantry, and served as private until 1863, when he was promoted to the position of hospital steward, and remained with the regiment until mustered out at Springfield, in 1865. He participated in all the engagements during that noble march from Atlanta to the sea, including the battle of Bentonville, in which about one-third of his company were killed. At the conclusion of his army service, he came to Macomb, and bought a stock of drugs from Dr. Ritchie, on the west side of the public square, and formed a partnership with H. W. Gash. The business under that firm continued about one year, when Gash sold out to John W. McCartney, who subsequently died of consumption in Maryville, California. Then P. H. Delaney became sole proprietor, and is now engaged in that business on the north side of the square. In addition to the drug trade and office work, he is a taxidermist, and has numerous specimens of rare and beautiful birds of various families and climes. He was married in 1857, to Mary E. Lane, a native of this county. They have one child 16 years old, who is now

attending St. Francis college in Quincy, Illinois. Mr. Delaney belongs to all the fraternal societies, and is a genial, whole-souled gentleman.

The jewelry house of Stocker & Son was established by L. Stocker, in 1854, in the clothing store of J. R. Brown, on the west side of the square. A year later he removed to the south side in a small frame building. During the year 1860, he erected a brick building on the site of his present location, but which, in 1878, he tore down, as it was inconveniently small, and built his present double brick store, two stories high. In 1879, the present firm was formed. They occupy a sales room of 18x80 feet in size, and carry a stock of jewelry, silverware, etc., which is one of the largest in the county.

L. Stocker, jeweler, has been a resident of Macomb since 1854, in which year he came from St. Louis, Missouri, and established himself in the jewelry business, which he has continued to the present time, and has a good trade. He is the oldest jeweler in Macomb, and undoubtedly carries the largest stock in his line of any house in McDonough county. He is a native of Germany, having been born in Bavaria, on the 26th day of April, 1830. He learned the jeweler's trade in his native country, where he resided until 1851, when he emigrated to the United States, and settled in St. Louis, Missouri, there following his trade. The ceremony, which united in the holy bonds of matrimony L. Stocker and Miss M. B. Pechtold, also native of Germany, was performed in the year of 1851. Eight children have been born to them. One died in infancy,

one was drowned at the age of 10 years, and six are living—Edward, Amelia, Josephine, Herman, Lucinda, and Pauline. Politically, Mr. Stocker is a democrat, but from 1856 to 1867, affiliated with the republican party. He takes only enough interest in politics to perform his duty as a citizen. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M., and of the I. O. O. F.

Charles Kline, one of the leading jewelers of Macomb, established his place in 1872. He carries a large and well assorted stock of goods in his line in his fine store building on the north side of the public square.

Charles Kline, one of the pioneer jewelers of Macomb, came to that city in 1859, and, in 1861, commenced working for L. Stocker, and so continued until 1868. He then went to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and accepted a position in the wholesale jewelry house of his uncles, C. Preusser & Bro., which he retained for four years. Later, he returned to Macomb, and established his present business, in which he is meeting with marked success. Mr. Kline was born near Frankfurt-on-the-Main, on the 25th day of February, 1835. When only 13 years of age, he emigrated to the United States, alone, the journey across the Atlantic consuming 46 days. Arriving in New York, he immediately proceeded to Detroit, Michigan, where he commenced his trade of a jeweler, with one of his uncles, all of his male relatives being jewelers. December 8, 1848, the store in which he was working was consumed by fire, and Charles lost all of his personal effects. The following year he went to Grand Rapids, where

he worked at his trade until 1852, then going to Columbus, Ohio, from there to Cincinnati, and from there to St. Louis, Missouri, at the latter place he was unable to procure work, so he proceeded up the river, and for about a year worked in LaCrosse, Wisconsin. After working in various other Wisconsin towns, we find him next at Hannibal, Missouri, then at Palmyra, then at Muscatine, Iowa, next at Memphis, Tennessee, and in 1859, in Macomb. In June, 1864, Sadie M. Pearce, a daughter of Jesse Pearce, became the wife of Mr. Kline. They have four children—Kittie, Charles A., Bessie and Florence. Mr. Kline is a democrat in politics, but has no political aspirations. He is a Knight Templar, has been a member of the I. O. O. F, since 1862; was one of the charter members of the A. O. U. W. lodge of Macomb, and also belongs to the I. O. M. A.

The jewelry and stationery store of T. B. Shafer, was established by him in 1879, in the place he now occupies, on the northeast corner of the public square. He carries a finely selected stock in both lines, of about \$8,000, and does an annual business of about \$14,000. General watch and jewelry repairing is carried on, and all novelties in wall paper, notions, fancy articles, silverware, jewelry, books, stationery, etc., kept on hand.

T. B. Shaffer, jeweler, is a native of Hancock county, Illinois, born in Plymouth, September 18, 1851. His parents are still living in that county. He received a good education, graduating at the high school. In 1879, he came to Macomb, having previously been engaged

in the jewelry business two years, and two years in the lumber trade, in his native county. On coming here, he engaged in the jewelry business, and in connection, kept a book store, in 1882. Mr. Shaffer is a member of the K. of P. and politically, a democrat.

The book, stationery and artist's material depot of Anderson & Fentem, on the north side of the square, was established by Julia Trull, in November, 1880, and who was succeeded in March, 1884, by the present proprietors. Their art sales room is 22x110 feet in floor area, and the stock they carry will reach about \$5,000 in value.

William E. Anderson is a native of this county, born in Tennessee township, November 15, 1863, and is a son of William J., and Sarah A. Anderson. His youth was spent on a farm, and like most farmer's sons, he attended the common schools, as opportunity afforded, and secured a fair education, which was subsequently supplemented by a course of instruction in the schools of Macomb. In 1883, he taught school in Scotland township, and in the spring of 1884, engaged in business. He is now a partner in the bookstore firm of Anderson & Fentem.

George R. Fentem, one of the proprietors of a bookstore in Macomb, was born in Memphis, Tennessee, October 29, 1858, and there lived until the fall of 1864. He then came to this county, and settled in Hire township. He early engaged in agricultural pursuits, and in 1880, and until 1882, attended Normal school at Macomb—then having the necessary qualifications, he taught school at Pennington's Point, and in

Bethel township. Then he went into business in Macomb. He was married September 2, 1884, at Springfield, Illinois, to Ida M. Patterson, a native of Sangamon county. Mr. Fentem is a member of the K. of P.

E. H. Black, dealer in books, stationery, toys, wall papers, etc., is the successor of S. J. Clarke. In 1869, he purchased one half interest in business with Henry Seymour, and continued with him, under the firm name of Seymour & Company, until April, 1871, when he withdrew and entered into business for himself, succeeding Mr. Clarke. His place of business is in the Opera House block.

John H. Grigsby, has a fine grocery stand on the west side of the square. He commenced business in August, 1884, buying out Samuel Frost, who had purchased the building and put in a new stock two years previous. Before this, Barclay & Simpson had run a grocery store in the same building, succeeding John Keefer, who had had a drug stock in the same building. The salesroom is 20x50 feet in size, and the stock is invoiced at \$2,000.

John H. Grigsby, fourth son of Nathaniel Grigsby, of Blandinsville, was born in that township, December 7, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of his native town, and at the age of 19 years, engaged in the stock business upon his father's farm. August 27, 1882, he was united in marriage with Lulu E. Paggett, a native of Indiana, but at that time, a resident of Blandinsville. They have one child—Callie L., born October 7, 1883. After his marriage, Mr. Grigsby continued to reside upon the homestead

farm until his removal to the city of Macomb, in August, 1884. He then engaged in the grocery business, which he still carries on. He is a member of the Golden Rule, Macomb Council No. 17. As a business man, Mr. Grigsby is enterprising and prosperous. Socially, he is a genial, pleasant gentleman.

In the year 1871, J. B. Simpson and T. J. Farley, under the firm name and style of Simpson & Farley, established a grocery store on the west side of the square, where they continued until July, 1883, when they removed to the northwest corner of the public square, in the Opera House block. Soon after the removal, Mr. Simpson disposed of his interest to W. H. Davis, and the firm name changed to Farley & Davis. They carry full lines of groceries, provisions and queensware, and their stock would invoice over \$2,000.

W. M. Lipe established his present grocery business on the northwest corner of Lafayette and Franklin streets, in 1878. In 1881, he erected the building now occupied by him. It is of brick, and the salesroom is 20x90 feet in floor area, and two stories high.

Lucian Brooking is a son of W. T. and Louie (Walker) Brooking. He is a native of the state of Texas, being born on the 4th day of January, 1858. At that time the family were sojourning in that state, on account of the ill health of W. T. Brooking. They soon afterwards returned to McDonough county, Illinois, and settled on a farm on section 7, in Macomb township, where, after reaching a suitable age, Lucian helped till the soil. He received his education partly in the district schools of his town-

ship, and partly in the Macomb public schools. On the 11th of March, 1879, Lucian Brooking and Jennie Munsell, of Hamilton, Iowa, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. He then engaged in agricultural pursuits, which he followed until the fall of 1884, at which time, on account of the loss of his entire crop by the hail storm, he left the farm and removed to the city of Macomb, where he engaged in the grocery business, which he continued till March, 1885, when he sold out to Booth Bros. Mr. and Mrs. Brooking have had two children born to them, one of whom died at the age of nine months, and the other, Albert M., is still living. In politics, Mr. Brooking is a republican, but has no ambition for political preferment.

The grocery business of Booth Bros., was established by W. T. Brooking & Son, in 1884. On January 1, 1885, the senior partner withdrew and the business was run by Lucian Brooking, until March, of the same year, when it was purchased by the present proprietors. It is located on the southeast corner of the square, under the Miller house.

Venard & Simpson, groceries, provisions, flour, feed, etc., commenced business in January, 1884, succeeding Crissinger & Venard, who had purchased the stock of William Davis about a year previous, and had moved it from the building now occupied by Wm. Ruckle's billiard room, to its present location. The salesroom is 20x50 feet in size, and contains stock to the amount of \$1,800.

W. F. Smith, the enterprising dealer in groceries, flour and feed, on the south side of the square, established this business in October, 1884. The salesroom

occupied by him is 22x65 feet in floor area, and the stock carried by him will invoice about \$2,300.

W. F. Smith, a son of John S. and Mary A. (Risley) Smith, was born in Miami county, Ohio, March 4, 1845, and when one year of age was brought by his parents to Macomb. When quite a small boy he commenced work with his father as a plasterer and brick-layer, which he followed until 1861, when he enlisted in company B, 16th Illinois infantry, and served with that company for three months, being then discharged on account of his extreme youth, 16 years. But young Smith was determined to be a defender of his country, and, in 1862, again enlisted, this time in company, I, 78th Illinois infantry. At the battle of Chickamauga he was taken prisoner, and was confined for 14 months in Richmond, Andersonville, and other places. It was then arranged that 10,000 sick and wounded should be exchanged, and young Smith was counted as one of that number. He was then, in 1865, mustered out of the service, and returned to Macomb. In March, 1866, he went to Brookfield, Missouri, and took charge of the mason work for the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad, which position he filled until December 23, 1867, at which time he was united in marriage with Alice E. Barber, a native of Syracuse, New York, and immediately returned to Macomb. Here he remained, working at his trade, until the spring of 1869, when he went to Hannibal, Missouri, and again took charge of the mason work for the same road as before, which position he held until 1873, when he removed to Denver, Colorado, and followed his trade. In 1876, he took

charge of the mason work of the Denver, South Park & Pacific railroad, and continued in that position until 1880. In that year he organized what is known as the South Park Lime & Flux Co., and was chosen its general manager. On November 7, 1883, he sold his interest in said business, and returned to Macomb, and, after a short visit, again started westward, going to Washington territory, and other points in the west. March 13, 1884, found him at Bentonville, Arkansas, where he built a house, and settled down. He was well pleased with the climate, but could not say as much for the people, so he sold out and returned to Macomb, where he has ever since been engaged in the grocery business. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were both dancing teachers, and for many years taught dancing schools. Mr. Smith has traveled in every state and territory in the union, as also through Mexico, being generally accompanied by his family. During the past year, he, together with his wife and son, Edwin F., traveled about 37,000 miles. In politics he is a republican, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Brooking and Sutton, who are among the leading grocers of the city, located on the southwest corner of the square, in a fine, large, new brick building. The members of this firm are J. H. Brooking and W. C. Sutton. They established the stand in November, 1882.

Cook and Smith are dealers in groceries and provisions, on the south east corner of the square, under the Miller House. This stand originated with D. Shumate in 1867 or 8, in a room to the north of this. From him it passed into

the hands of Lusk and Crissinger, who sold out to the present proprietor. The sales room is 22x90 feet in size, and the stock carried is about \$3,000.

J. W. Cook, a son of William and Sarah (Criswell) Cook, was born in Canonsburg, Pennsylvania, on the 8th day of May, 1844, and came to Macomb with his parents in 1851. In 1859, he commenced life as a waiter boy in the Randolph house, and served as such for about three years. Then, on March 4, 1862, he began working at the tinner's trade, and after following the same for some nine years, engaged as a clerk in the hardware store of C. S. Cottrell. At the death of Mr. Cottrell, Mr. Cook, with J. W. Scott as a partner, purchased the business, and, under the firm name of Cook and Scott, conducted the business for five years, when Mr. Cook disposed of his interest to his partner and withdrew from the firm. He then formed a partnership with H. K. Smith, and, under the style of Cook and Smith, engaged in his present business, grocery and hardware, and to-day finds him engaged in business in the very room, where, from 1859 to 1862, he served as a waiter boy. In July, 1878, Mr. Cook was united in marriage with Jennie E. Randolph, and, as a result of that union they have two children—Rea and Jay. In politics he is a republican, and has represented the first ward in the city council for two years.

William Cook (deceased) was a native of Pennsylvania, and settled in Macomb, Illinois, in 1851. By trade he was a carpenter, and for several years acted as a ship carpenter, running from Pittsburg to New Orleans. He was married

in Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, to Sarah Criswell, and resided in his native state until 1851, when he removed to Illinois, and located at Macomb. But he had no more than settled down in his new home when he was attacked by that dreadful disease, cholera, which caused his death suddenly, in 1851, after an illness of about ten hours. His widow resided at Macomb until June, 1884, at which time her death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. Cook were the parents of two children, both of whom still reside in Macomb—J. W. and Mattie, now the wife of W. H. H. Bonham.

J. H. Maloney carries a general stock of groceries, flour, feed, queensware, etc., on the west side of the public square. He, in company with M. P. Agnew, purchased the business of Loven Garrett, in 1879. The stand was established by D. M. Graves, from whom Mr. Garrett bought it. After Mr. Maloney had run the business with Mr. Agnew for about a year, he purchased the interest of his partner, and has ever since run it alone. He carries about \$1,500 to \$1,600 in stock, and does a large business.

J. H. Maloney, proprietor of a general grocery store in Macomb, came to this county in the spring of 1871, from Michigan. He was born in that state, March 1, 1857, and there remained until coming here. In his native state he worked in a carriage and wagon shop, having there learned the trade of blacksmith. He received a fair education in the common schools of the place of his old home, and upon his arrival here engaged to work at his trade in the carriage shop of J. R. Gribble, and there continued for two years. He worked at his trade for dif-

ferent parties, until he established his present business. He was married, May 4, 1873, to Margaret McGann. They have had three children, all of whom are living—Hattie, Louis and Walter. Politically, Mr. Maloney is a democrat. He is a genial, accommodating gentleman.

Gamage & McMillan are among the representatives of the grocery trade. This place was established by J. S. Gamage, May 1, 1873. In November, 1881, the present firm was formed. They have a nice salesroom, 22x70, on Randolph street, a few doors south of the public square. They carry a stock of about \$2,000.

John McMillan, one of the business men of Macomb, is a native of Ohio, and was born August 17, 1818. He is a son of John and Mary (McKinney) McMillan, both of whom were born in Pennsylvania. Both his paternal and maternal grandfathers were in the war of the revolution, and came from Scotland to this country in 1745. John remained in his native state until the time of his coming to this county, in 1854. He was brought up on a farm, and, at the age of 18 years, learned the trade of druggist, in Canfield, Mahoning county. When he removed from Ohio, he came west, and bought a farm in Schuyler county, Illinois, near Huntsville; thence he went to Doddsville, and engaged in business two years; then came to this county. In 1860, he engaged in the drug business with J. W. Ellis, and continued eight months; then formed a partnership with A. B. Stewart, and under the firm name of J. McMillan & Company, carried on the trade until 1865. In September of that year he sold his interest, but re-

mained in the store for one year afterward. He then clerked for Frank R. Kyle, 18 months, when he removed to Winona county, Minnesota. Returning, in the spring following, he entered into a partnership with Mr. Kyle, and continued until 1872; then sold, and purchased the business of Twyman Bros., and associated Captain Irvin as a partner. Subsequently he disposed of his interest there, and again, with Frank Kyle, worked until about 1881. November 1, 1881, he went into business with J. S. Gamage, and has since continued. He was united in the bonds of matrimony, October 5, 1848, with Louisa E. Bruce, of Canfield, Ohio. They have had three children—Lewis, who was the first child, died when young; those living are Ella L. and Lua, wife of Willis Holmes, and living in Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. McMillan are members of the Presbyterian church, of which organization he has been an elder. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. His home is on North Campbell street, in Hayes' addition, where he is comfortably situated.

The popular grocer, W. F. Wells, established his present business in March, 1882, and carries a fine, clean stock.

Among the prominent merchants of Macomb, is W. F. Wells, who is engaged in the grocery business. He is a native of the state of Illinois, and was born in Brooklyn, Schuyler county, on the 22d day of November, 1850, being the son of G. M. and Louisa (Foss) Wells, who removed to McDonough county, in 1856, and settled in Macomb, where W. F., was educated in the public schools, and afterward engaged in mercantile life. In 1872, he became associated in business

with his brothers, Edward L. and George P., and, under the firm name of Wells Bros., engaged in the hardware trade. This partnership continued until December, 1881, when Wheeler F., retired from the firm, and, in March of the following year, established the grocery business in which he is now engaged. He has gained a wide reputation for honesty and fair dealing, and, being endowed with a natural ability for mercantile pursuits, has been eminently successful. In the fall of 1870, Wheeler F. Wells and Ella R. Dodds, a daughter of Samuel Dodds, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of this union, there has been one child born to them—Annie. Mr. Wells is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and the Ancient Order of United Workmen lodges of the city of Macomb.

W. G. McClellan & Bro., are dealers in groceries, crockery, glassware, etc., on the west side of the square. This business was established by W. G. McClellan, in 1880, a few doors south of their present location. In March, 1883, he removed to the building now occupied by them, and in March, 1884, the present firm was formed. Their salesroom is 22x90 feet in area, and in addition they have a wareroom 8x70 feet in size. They carry a stock valued at \$3,500.

Maury & Stoffer, dealers in groceries, etc., are located on the north side of the square, in the Bailey block. This firm commenced business in March, 1883, on the east side under the Miller house, buying out Frost & Maury, who had succeeded Charles Mustain. The latter had purchased it of Simpson & Lipe. In October, 1883, they removed to their

present location. Their salesroom is 20x85 feet in size, and they carry stock to the amount of \$2,000.

T. B. Maury, a son of one of the pioneers of McDonough county, came to the county in 1837. He was then only a boy of 15, as he was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, November 12, 1822. His parents were Abraham and Nancy B. (Bell) Maury, both native Virginians. They came to Illinois in 1834, and three years later settled in Macomb, where the former died in 1838, and the latter in 1875. They were the parents of six children, four of whom survived them—T. B.; Willia G., the widow of W. S. Stepp; Mary, now the wife of J. P. McCandless, and John W. T. B. Maury upon coming to Macomb, entered a store as a clerk and chore boy. In 1848, he established himself in the boot and shoe business, but one year later changed to the drug line, thus becoming the first exclusive drug merchant in Macomb. In 1857, he changed his business to that of grocer, but, in 1860, again established himself in the drug line. In 1862, Mr. Maury enlisted in the service of his country, and served as hospital steward of the 84th Illinois infantry for one year, when he was discharged on account of physical disability. Returning to Macomb, he served as constable, deputy sheriff, and as a deputy in other county offices, at different times, until 1869, when he received the appointment of postmaster, and served in that capacity for upwards of eight years, giving entire satisfaction. He then established his present grocery business, and has met with deserved success. Politically, Mr. Maury is a republican, and is a mem-

ber in good standing of the Grand Army of the Republic, and of the Royal Arch Masons. He was united in marriage, in 1846, with Rachel Hampton, a daughter of V. C. Hampton. They have had seven children born to them, four of whom are now living—Elizabeth, now the wife of George Baker; Willia B., now the wife of Oscar Gash; Samantha, now the wife of Wadsworth Stoffer, and Millard F.

The grocery establishment now controlled by George W. Pace & Son, was established in 1865, by J. T. and Robert Adcock, on the corner of Randolph and East Jackson streets. Shortly after its inception, J. T. Adcock became sole proprietor, a position which he held, with the exception of a short time when James Shannon was associated with him, until September 1, 1884, when George W. Pace, and his son, Henry, succeeded him, under the above firm name and style. They carry a good stock and do a fair business on a basis of square and honest dealing.

William I. Pace, deceased, was a pioneer of this county, having come here in 1830, when the country contained but few settlements. He was a native Kentuckian, and by occupation a farmer. In 1830, he was married to Sally J. Vawter, and coming to Illinois, first settled in Chalmers township in the place now known as the Robert Venard farm, but in the spring of 1835, moved to Scotland township, on the farm now owned and occupied by A. J. Pace. There in 1850, Mrs. Pace died, leaving eight children—Ingram A., since deceased; Thomas J., now a resident of Chalmers township; Susan E., wife of W. H. Dawson, of Macomb; George W., of Macomb; Permelia

J., wife of George W. Porter, of Chalmers township; Andrew J., residing on the homestead; Anna, wife of J. T. Adcock, and Amanda, wife of Henry Smith. In 1851, at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, Mr. Pace was married to Mrs. Esther Doubler, formerly Adair, and afterwards they resided in Scotland township, which was their home until the death of both in 1855. They had one daughter—Fannie Bell, now the wife of Dewitt Roberts, principal of Grant street high school, Denver, Colorado; Mr. Pace took an active interest in political matters, and for a number of years was assessor of McDonough county. He was captain of a military company and went to Nauvoo to arrest John Smith. During the years of 1833-34 and 35, he was engaged in selling the Seth Thomas clocks, and was favorably known throughout the county.

George W. Pace, one of his sons, was born in Chalmers township May 13, 1835, and made the farm his home until 19 years old, when he was engaged as clerk in the postoffice for five years. He then resumed farming, and continued two years when he came to Macomb and entered the store of O. F. Piper, as clerk, and has since been engaged in mercantile business, either as clerk or proprietor. He was at one time engaged in partnership with A. P. Wetherhold, and again in the grocery trade with J. E. Lane. In September, 1884, with his son Henry, he engaged in his present business. September 5, 1860, he was married to Sallie J. Sweeney, they have had four children—Henry, James M., principal of schools in Secor, Illinois; Lizzie and Hattie. Mr. Pace is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the Universalist church.

George Adcock, dealer in groceries and meats, commenced this business in May, 1884, purchasing of David Scott, who had operated this business for two or three years. The stock is valued at about \$1,500, and the store is 20x114. The building was erected in 1875, by David Scott, who first occupied it with a stock of furniture. In a couple of years he closed this out to John McElrath, who removed the stock to another building. It was then occupied by Farmer & Ross, as a boot and shoe store, and afterwards by Mr. Scott as grocery store.

John and Thomas McElrath opened the first furniture and cabinet making establishment in Macomb, in 1843. It is told of them that in 1849, John Anderson wanted a dozen chairs, and as lumber of the right kind was scarce, McElrath and Brother went out with a team, cut down a cottonwood tree, and from that, split out the chair bottoms, and had the chairs ready for use in the hotel when court convened. Some of these chairs are in existence yet. The firm continued until the death of Thomas McElrath, since which time it has been continued by John McElrath, and to-day is one of the institutions of the city.

M. T. Winslow, the leading merchant in the furniture business, commenced in May, 1882, purchasing the stand and stock of B. F. Martin & Son, the pioneer furniture dealers. He has large ware-rooms in the opera house block, and carries an immense stock of all the goods in his line, from common stock to high art goods.

M. T. Winslow, one of Macomb's prominent and enterprising citizens, came to the county in February, 1856. He is a

native of Jefferson county, New York, and was born on the 7th day of August, 1824. He received a fine education, and subsequently studied medicine, taking a course of study at the Geneva medical college, and followed this profession for some six years. In 1849, he was married to Sarah M. Blount, and in 1855, they removed to Quincy, Illinois, where Mrs. Winslow died in February, 1856, leaving two children, one of whom, M. Rosa, is still living. Immediately after the death of his wife, Mr. Winslow removed to Macomb, and entered the employ of McCoy, Randolph & Blount, bankers, and, at the expiration of a year, purchased an interest in the bank, the firm name then being changed to Randolph & Co. This company subsequently purchased stock of a bank in Nebraska, but, in 1858, closed their bank business, on account of the crash of the previous year. As his health at that time would not permit Mr. Winslow to engage in business for himself, he accepted the position of book-keeper with a hardware firm. In January, 1864, Thomas M. Jordan established a bank in Macomb, and Mr. Winslow conducted the business for him for some four years, when, in company with Leonard Holland, he purchased the business. Two years later he sold his interest to his partner, Mr. Holland, but continued in the bank for some time after. In 1871, Mr. Winslow succeeded in forming a stock company, with \$60,000 capital, obtained a charter, and organized the Union National bank. He served as book-keeper and teller in that bank until January 1, 1876, when he accepted the position of cashier, of the savings department of the First National bank, and served in that

capacity until May, 1882, when he purchased the furniture business of B. F. Martin & Son, which he still owns and conducts, and has the principal trade in that line in the county. Mr. Winslow's past business experience has proven him to be an excellent manager. He affiliates with the republican party, and has served the people as city treasurer, as a member of the city council, and of the board of education, in each of which positions he gave entire satisfaction to both democrats and republicans. From his youth up to the present time he has been a faithful member of the Baptist church. M. T. Winslow and Sarah A. Wolverton were united in marriage in 1859, and six children have been born to them, four of whom are now living—J. Edward, Sarah Eliza, Ivy Dell and Walter M.

B. F. Martin & Son, the representatives of the undertaking business, are located on West Jackson street. They were engaged in the furniture business from 1861 or '62, until May 1882, when they sold out to M. T. Winslow, and followed the branch of it as above. W. E. Martin, the junior partner, was the late mayor of Macomb. Prior to the formation of the present firm, B. F. Martin was engaged in the furniture business, being the first in that line in the city.

B. F. Martin, one of Macomb's prominent citizens, was born in 1814, near Georgetown, Kentucky, at which point he learned the shoe-making trade, at which he worked up to the time of his coming to Macomb, in 1834. He then discontinued his trade, and worked at carpenter and cabinet work, subsequently becoming the first furniture dealer in Macomb, which business he

has continued up to the present time. In 1861, he formed a partnership with his son, William E., under the firm name of B. F. Martin & Son, which partnership continued until May, 1882. In politics, Mr. Martin is a republican, and has served as mayor, and as a member of the city council, but, personally, he has no admiration for official position. Mr. and Mrs. Martin have been the parents of nine children, five of whom are yet living—William E., the partner of his father; Amanda E., now the wife of W. J. Van Hoesen; John B.; Ida, now the wife of J. B. Blazer; and Minnie. Thomas J. Martin, the third child, died at the age of 35 years. Edgar, the next to the youngest child, died at the age of 20 years. Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Christian church. He is a charter member of said church, organized in 1845; was selected as one of the elders at that time.

W. E. Martin, late mayor of Macomb, is a son of B. F. and Margaret A. (Head) Martin, and was born February 3, 1842, in Macomb, where he received his education. At the age of 17 years, he commenced mercantile life as a clerk in a grocery store, and served in that capacity two years in Macomb. At the time of the breaking out of the war, he was at Marseilles, this state, and went to Springfield, with the intention of enlisting in the 16th regiment, but they had not arrived yet from home. He then returned to his home, and his mother prevailed on him to wait until the next call for troops, but, as he soon afterwards, on the 21st of May, 1861, engaged in the furniture business, he did not enlist. Two of his brothers, John

B. and T. J. Martin, however, were doing service for their country. W. E. continued in the furniture business, under the firm name of B. F. Martin & Son, until the month of May, 1882, when the firm sold out to M. T. Winslow. Since that date, Mr. Martin has been carrying on the undertaking business. In politics, he is a republican, and has served as a member of the city council two terms, and was the late mayor of Macomb. W. E. Martin and Albertine Hovey, a native of Urbana, Ohio, were united in marriage at Urbana, Ohio, the 5th of April, 1866. They have had five children born to them, four of whom are still living—Charles, Samuel, William, and Edward. Ever since reaching his majority, Mr. Martin has been an honored member of the I. O. O. F., and is also a member of the Knights of Pythias. He has met with deserved success in the different lines of business with which he has been associated, and, as an executive officer, has met with the approval of the citizens of Macomb.

The lumber firm of Blount Bros. is composed of J. W. and Asher Blount. In 1864, J. W. purchased the interest of Joseph Anderson, in the lumber firm of Anderson Bros., and under the firm name of Anderson & Blount, continued for two years. In 1866, Asher Blount purchased the interest of James Anderson, and the firm became Blount Bros., and continued until 1875, when J. W. retired from the firm, but in January, 1882, again came into it, and the old firm name was restored.

J. W. Blount, one of Macomb's substantial citizens, and a resident of Illi-

nois since 1844, was born in Ellisburg, New York, July 12, 1821, his parents being Ambrose and Betsy (Wood) Blount, both of whom were natives of the New England states, and who had four children born to them before removing to New York. J. W. Blount resided with his parents, assisting them in tilling the soil, and taught school, until he reached his 22d year, when he removed to Quincy, Illinois, there commencing mercantile life as a clerk. In April, 1847, Rebecca S. Randolph, of Macomb, a daughter of Benjamin Randolph, became his wife. They have been the parents of six children, five of whom are yet living—Ivy E., now the wife of John S. Provine; Ida L., now the wife of Frank J. Blount; Junia A., wife of George Kerman; Ambrose B. and Nellie R. B. In 1848, Mr. Blount removed to Macomb, and followed merchandising about one year, then returning to Quincy, where he again entered the employ of S. & W. B. Thayer. He remained with this firm 12 years, with the exception of three intervals, when he came to Macomb on account of his health. In 1856, he became a permanent resident of McDonough county, and from 1857 to 1864, followed agricultural pursuits. In 1864, he succeeded Joseph Anderson, of the firm of Anderson Bros., lumber merchants, thus becoming half owner in the business. In 1866, Asher Blount succeeded James Anderson in the firm, the firm name then being changed to Blount Brothers, which partnership continued until January 1, 1875, when on account of ill health, J. W. Blount retired from the firm, and engaged in the hardware business.

January 1, 1882, he sold his hardware interests and again became the partner of his brother in the lumber trade. Politically, Mr. Blount is a republican, being formerly a whig. He has been a member of the city council, as also of the school board, having served as president of the board for two years. Ever since 1847, the I. O. O. F. has claimed him as an honored member.

Asher Blount, of the firm of Blount Bros., lumber merchants, was born in Jefferson county, New York, May 27, 1819. He came to Macomb in 1866, and engaged in the lumber business with his brother, J. W., as noted above. Previous to coming to Macomb, he had been engaged in agricultural pursuits and blacksmithing. In 1848, he was married to Roxanna Miles, who died in 1860, leaving three children—Mary, now Mrs. J. W. Hosman; Frank J. and Fred P. In 1868, Mr. Blount returned to New York, where he married his present wife, Cynthia S. Barney. They have two children—Harry and Myra. In politics, he is a republican, but, previous to the organization of that party, he affiliated with the democrats.

The lumber yard of J. S. Gamage originated with that gentleman in 1879. It is located on West Jefferson street. He carries about \$5,000 worth of stock, and does a fair business.

The leading dealers in agricultural implements, who devote their attention to that line of trade exclusively, are Isaac Van Hoesen, and Sylvester & Morrison.

The farmer's agricultural implement house of W. J. VanHoesen, was erected by VanHosen & Son, in 1867. It is a

large warehouse, 24x108; located on the corner of Randolph and Calhoun streets. The present proprietor, W. J., the Son, of the former firm, handles a large line of agricultural machinery, among which may be found the Plano self-binder, threshing machines, etc. For a long time he made a specialty of handling the McCormick goods. Their sales will average under favorable circumstances, about \$40,000 per annum.

Isaac W. VanHoesen, who is well known throughout this county, came here May 2, 1856, from Mt. Vernon, Ohio, driving through with a team. He is a native of New York; born at Kinderhook Columbia county, October 1, 1804. He was brought up to manufacturing business, his father before him having been employed in that line of trade. From New York he removed to Ohio, and remained one year, then came directly to this county as before stated, settling at Macomb. His first employment here was work in the clerk's office, under Isaac Grantham. He then engaged in selling the McCormick machinery under the general agent for three years. In 1862, being familiar with the business, and a good salesman, he made a contract with the company, and secured the general agency for this county, and some other territory adjoining. He was successful in the business, and thus continued until October 1, 1870. From that time until September, 1882, he was the local agent at Macomb, for the same company. In 1882, he sold out the business to C. R. Sylvester, and has since been living mostly a retired life, not being actively engaged in any business. He was married May 31, 1828, to Jane

Cornell a native of New York. By that union there were five children, three girls and two boys, all of whom are still living—Gertrude living at home, Margaret, who was married to Allen Miller, deceased, now the wife of T. J. Price, living at Macomb; Emily living at home; W. J., married, and living in Macomb; and Isaac N., married to Ritta Bagby, and living in Lawrence, Kansas. His wife died June 10. 1874.

W. J. Van Hoesen, the fourth child of Isaac and Jane (Cornell) Van Hoesen, was born in Kinderhook, New York, August 12, 1840. He came west with his parents, and engaged in business at Macomb. He was educated in the common schools of his native state, and always made his home with his parents until his marriage January 5, 1863, to Amanda E. Martin, daughter of B. F. Martin, of Macomb. They have had seven children, six of whom are now living—Willie, now in Des Moines, Iowa; Gertie, Nellie, Harry, at home; Jennie and Margie. Politically, Mr. Van Hoesen does not follow in the footsteps of his father, but is a democrat. He is now engaged in the agricultural implement and farm machinery business, at Macomb.

Sylvester & Morrison, dealers in agricultural machinery, are a new firm located on the south side of the square. The partnership was formed in 1885, and opened February 1, 1885, at this point for business. They carry a full line of agricultural implements and machinery, and have the exclusive agency for McCormick's harvesting machinery, and for the Springfield, Ohio, engines and threshers. They are agents for the Weir,

Furst & Bradley and Buford plows. The store room they occupy is one of the best in the city, having been built for a dry goods establishment.

Charles R. Sylvester came to this county in 1872, from Louisiana. He was born August 23, 1834, in the state of Maine. His father was a mechanic, and Sylvester, possessing natural aptitude in that direction, acquired in his youth considerable skill at that occupation. He remained in his native state until 22 years of age, then went to Minnesota, there engaging in various occupations from 1856 till 1870. Three years of that time, however, were spent in the army. He enlisted in 1862, in company I, of the 7th Minnesota infantry. Among the engagements in which he participated were, Nashville, siege of Vicksburg, and many others. From Minnesota, he he went to Louisiana where he was engaged in building a sugar house. He remained in that state only a short time, coming then, as before stated, to this county. He followed carpentering, principally, for some time after coming here, then engaged in the agricultural implement trade, which he now follows. Mr. Sylvester was united in marriage, in October, 1863, with Rachel R. Elliott, a native of Maine. Mr. Sylvester's parents died in Maine, his father in 1846, and his mother in 1842. He is a member of the G. A. R., and politically, a democrat.

Levi Morrison, one of the business men of Macomb, is a native of York county, Pennsylvania, born July 9, 1850. In 1866, he left his native state and came to Schuyler county, Illinois, remaining near Astoria six months; he

then came to this county and settled in Scotland township, on a farm in section 4. In 1873, he left the homestead, went to Oregon and settled in Marion county, where he remained till 1880, engaged principally in farming. He sold out there and came to Scotland township, this county, and made that his home until 1884, when he formed a partnership with Charles Sylvester, in the farm machinery and implement business. During the summer of that year he moved to his present home in the city of Macomb. His parents are now residents of Kansas. Mr. Morrison was married to Elmira Taney, of Carroll county, Maryland, March 23, 1873. They have four children—Anna C., Andrew M., Bettie M. and Almira A.

George Gadd, a popular grocery and restaurant man, has his establishment on the west side of the square. This place of business was established by Peter Hesh and Gabriel Gesler, in 1875. In 1878, it was purchased by Mr. Gadd, of John Gessler, into whose hands it had come. The room occupied is 20x120 feet in size, and the stock is valued at about \$3,000.

William Palmer, who keeps the restaurant on the southwest corner of the square, commenced business March 6, 1885.

The city bakery of Tuggle & Gilfrey, is located on North Randolph street, in a building 20x70 feet in size. The present firm are the successors of Henry Beckhaus, and they have an investment of about \$1,400.

The restaurant now run by W. B. Lane was established in 1873, by that gentleman and Garry Adcock. In about

six months Mr. Lane purchased the interest of his partner and continued the business in the same place, on the east side of the square. He carries a complete stock of confectionery, oysters, tobacco, etc., to the value of nearly, if not quite, \$1,000.

The restaurant and bakery in the opera house block, is operated by J. Gesler & Co., who, as the successors of Twyman & Johnson, commenced business on the 27th of January, 1885. This place was established by A. P. Swanson, in the fall of 1872. The room they occupy is 20x70 feet in floor area, and they carry a stock of about \$1,500.

James Gesler, proprietor of a restaurant in Macomb, is a son of David and Margaret (Griesheimer) Gesler, and a native of Chillicothe, Ohio, born November 26, 1854. The following year, David Gesler removed, with his family, to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois. He was, by trade, a tinner, which occupation he followed after coming here, and in which he is still engaged, in the city of Macomb. James Gesler was reared and educated in this city, and in 1873, entered the bakery of Tuggle & Gilfrey, as clerk, and continued in the same business 11 years. January 27, 1885, he purchased his present business. Mr. Gesler was married May 18, 1882, to Laura E. Wolf, a daughter of Henry Wolf. Their residence is upon North Lafayette street. Mr. Gesler thoroughly understands his business, having had years of experience, and being naturally a genial and accommodating gentleman, is well calculated for the trade of restauranter. He is well known in this city and county, having spent nearly all his life here, and numer-

ous are his friends and acquaintances, who can testify to the toothsome-ness of his viands, and the excellence of his menu.

Among the leading representatives of the millinery business of Macomb, is Mrs. M. F. Jacobs, who established her business on East Jackson street, in 1858. She afterwards removed to the east side of the square, and to her present location, on the north side, July 10, 1872, in Bailey's block. The room she occupies is 14x80 feet in size, and the well selected stock she carries will invoice from \$1,500 to \$2,000.

Mrs. M. A. White established the business of millinery and dressmaking, on the north side of the square, in the spring of 1869. She removed to her present location, on the east side, in 1873. The salesroom is 20x80 feet in size, and the stock will invoice about \$1,500.

In the spring of 1857, Mrs. A. Cary established the business of millinery and dressmaking, on the north side of the square, and in the following year moved to her present location, on Randolph street, a few doors south of the square.

Mrs. S. A. Askew commenced the business of millinery and dressmaking, in August, 1878, on the south side of the square, as the successor of Mrs. Good, who established the business. She moved to her present location, on the northeast corner of the square, in September, 1881. She carries a stock of millinery, fancy articles, etc., that will invoice in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

Mrs. L. C. Donaldson, since 1877, has been a dealer in dry goods, notions, boots and shoes, glass and tinware, at the store where she now is. Her store is well

supplied, and she is doing a large business.

Gary W. Adcock first entered into the meat market business in September, 1878, in partnership with his brother, Z. T., on the east side of the square. In December, 1882, they removed to the present location, and on the 10th of December, 1883, Gary purchased the interest of his brother, and has run it alone, since. His salesroom is 20x70 feet in size.

The meat market on North Randolph street has been run by J. R. Hubbard ever since July 18, 1882, he succeeding the firm of Davis & Hubbard, until early in March, 1885, when he died.

D. S. Hampton, who runs the feed store on the south side of the square, in the building owned by the Cottrell estate, commenced business in March, 1879, in the building now occupied by Rost & Stinson. He removed to his present location in November, 1883. His room is 20x80 feet in size.

E. P. Dawson, cigar manufacturer, commenced business in 1865, on the west side of the square. He was the successor of a man by the name of Shufort, from Quincy, who, a week before, had purchased the same of F. M. Schaffer, who had established the first factory of this kind in Macomb. The present location of this place of business is on North Randolph street, in the McDonough building, where they have convenient quarters. S. B. Dawson is the manager.

Thomas Smithers, the leading barber of the town, engaged in the business some time since.

William T. Smithers, son of Thomas T. and Sarah E. (Gunter) Smithers, was

born in Rushville, Illinois, May 28, 1851, but has been a resident of McDonough county since childhood. After he had attained the age of 14 years, he commenced the barber's trade, and has ever since followed the same. In 1871, he was united in marriage with Hannah Usher, a daughter of George Usher, of Colchester. They have had four children born to them, two of whom are now living.—Maurice and George. The entire family have always adhered to democratic principles, politically, and those living and entitled to the right of suffrage, vote the democratic ticket.

Thomas Smithers; now deceased, was a native Kentuckian, being the son of Thomas Smithers. In 1833, the family removed to Illinois, and settled in McDonough county, engaging in farming. His mother afterward died here, and his father continued to reside in the county, with the exception of a few years spent in Rushville, until his death which occurred in 1865. There were eight children born to them, seven of whom are yet living—John B., of Macomb; Mary J., the wife of Jefferson Pennington; Susan, the wife of Benjamin Vail; Robert, of Galesburg; James, Joseph, and Thomas T. Thomas Smithers, Sr., was a soldier of both Mexican and Black Hawk wars.

Thomas T. Smithers, Jr., learned the cooper's trade after arriving at a suitable age. In 1850, at Rushville, Illinois, he was united in marriage with Sarah E. Gunter, and now resides in the city of Macomb. He enlisted in company D, 28th Illinois infantry, and, after serving one year was honorably discharged. He is at present engaged in making mor-

tar for mason work; in fact, he has mixed the mortar for nearly every brick structure in Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas T. Smithers were the parents of 13 children, six of whom are now living—William T., Joseph, Susan, wife of George Upton; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of Frank Hohenadel; Charles B., and Edwin.

W. J. Wolf, barber, commenced business on the 6th of February, 1879, at his present location on the south side of the square. He operates three chairs.

C. Hall, another knight of the razor, commenced business on the west side of the square, in January, 1883, as successor of Leach & Hall. He runs one chair.

Leach & O'Neal are among the barbers of Macomb, and as a firm, commenced operations in March, 1884, as successors to Trip O'Neal, in the second story over W. M. Lipe's store. They have two chairs.

A. J. Thomas was the pioneer photographer of Macomb, locating there in 1849. He afterwards formed a co-partnership with Pearson, who sold out to S. B. Danley, who is at present following the same line of business. Mr. Danley came into possession of this place in August, 1863, and is, therefore, one of the oldest photographers now in business in the city.

S. P. Danley, the subject of this sketch was born in Miami county, Ohio, December 19, 1834. His father, Thomas Danley, was born in the state of Vermont, but his mother was a native of Ohio. Thomas Danley was by trade a carpenter, which occupation he followed in Ohio, until 1853, then removed his family to Illinois, and settled in Mc-

Donough county, and was here engaged in farming until his death, which took place in the fall of 1872. Mrs. Danley survived her husband several years. Of the twelve children born to Mr. and Mrs. Danley, seven are now living—Elizabeth, now the wife of Leonard Odenweller; William; Lucy, now the wife of Wesley Jones, resides in Kansas; S. P., Van M., Robert; and Mary, wife of D. K. Miller. S. P. Danley, learned his trade of wagon maker, and followed the same at Macomb until 1861. He then enlisted in company A, 16th Illinois infantry, and served as musician nine months, when he was discharged on account of physical disability caused by injuries received in a railroad accident. Returning to Macomb, he, in August, 1863, engaged in the photograph business and is now the oldest photographer in Macomb. Mr. Danley has been twice married. In 1861, to Emma Fox; she died in 1862, leaving one child which died in infancy. In 1863, Mr. Danley was married to Amanda Duncan, daughter of William and Amanda Duncan. By this union seven children have been born—Mary A., Catherine B., Lucy, Lamote, Harry, Rolla and Nellie. Mr. Danley is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R.

Thomas Philpot located in Macomb in August, 1863, and opened a gallery for the taking of photographs, ambrotypes, etc., and has been continually in that line of business, in this place, with the exception of about three months when he was located in Galesburg. He is one of the oldest in this line in the county.

The Patterson Brothers established a photograph gallery in Macomb, in June, 1881, and ran it very successfully until

in 1885, when Edgar Patterson became sole proprietor. The gallery is handsomely fitted up, and Mr. Patterson excels in this art. A sketch of Mr. Patterson appears later on, in connection with a mention of his father.

H. W. Gates established a photograph gallery in August, 1884.

The business of livery stable keeping has three able representatives, Winslow H. Taylor, A. Monger and A. D. Tobin.

The livery stable now occupied by Winslow H. Taylor, originated with Silas French, who built the barn, which is located on Randolph street just south of the old Randolph house. Mr. Taylor purchased the business in 1880, and has continued in that line ever since. He has about 15 head of horses, and all necessary buggies, carriages and other appurtenances, and has a large patronage. The barn is of frame, 50x120 feet, besides sheds, etc. Mr. Taylor owns a beautiful hearse and does the principal business in providing for funerals.

The brick livery barn on east Jackson, now occupied by A. Tobin, was erected in the year 1869, by Alexander V. Brookings. In 1871, he built the back part and added one story to the older portion. He ran this place for some 16 years, when he sold out to A. Monger, but in a short time bought it back. He afterwards sold it to Robert Thomas who, in turn disposed of it to the present proprietor, A. Tobin, April 22, 1884. It cost about \$4,000, and is one of the old standbys in this line. Mr. Tobin keeps about eight horses and all the necessary equipment. He does a fair business.

A. D. Tobin, the gentlemanly proprietor of the above mentioned livery stable,

is comparatively a new settler in this county, having only been here since April 1, 1884. He is a native of Missouri, and was born December 23, 1857, his parents being Alfred and Mary (Leath) Tobin. His early life was spent on a farm, and his education received in the common schools. He remained on the old homestead until 23 years of age, then remained in that county three years before coming here. His father died when he was but four years old. His mother is still living in Page county, Iowa. He engaged here in the livery business, has a good stable, and a fair trade. When 22 years old he was married to Alice E. Roberts, a native of New York state. Her parents live in Missouri. They have had one child which died when about three months old. Politically, Mr. Tobin is a republican.

Monger's livery stable is located on west Jackson street near the square. This stable was established by William Dodds. He disposed of it to Benjamin Murphy, who, however, ran it only about six months, selling it December 6, 1884, to A. Monger, who has run it ever since. He keeps about 14 horses and good equipments generally.

A. Monger, proprietor of one of the leading livery stables of Macomb, came to this county in 1854, from Clinton county, Ohio. He is a native of that state, and was born January 17, 1832. He was brought up on a farm, and his time was for many years occupied with the business incident to agricultural life. Upon his arrival in this county, he settled in Sciota township, where he purchased 160 acres of unimproved land, and proceeded to make a farm. He

there lived until 1870, when he moved to the village of Good Hope, and engaged in the livery business. The place being too small to furnish the amount of business desired, he traded the property towards the purchase of a stable and stock in Macomb, where he is now engaged in the business. He has been twice married, first to Emeline Hudson in 1853. By that union there were three children, none of whom are living. The first wife died in 1864. He was married, the second time, in 1866, to Ruth A. Hudson. By this marriage there are three children—Cora Dell, now married to Charles McNalley; Ira and Lucinda N., living at home. Mr. Monger is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church; politically, he is a democrat.

Turner's feed and sale stable was established by D. Turner. He built the barn, and moved into it December 1, 1882, but has since built several additions, until it is now 60x110 feet in size, and is fitted up with accommodations for 225 horses. This is the headquarters for the horse buyers of this section. Last year there was sold from it 24 car loads, besides many in small lots. The barn is located on South Lafayette street, near the square.

In the line of shoemaking, Joseph Durr has been the longest in trade in Macomb. He is a native of Ohio, who came to Macomb in 1846, when but 15 years of age. Here he learned the trade of shoemaker, which he has nearly ever since followed.

Patrick O'Meara, shoemaker and general repairer of foot-gear, has been established in business here since 1881, on the west side of the square.

Patrick O'Meara was born in Tipperary, Ireland, in 1817, and is a son of Patrick and Fannie O'Meara. He left his native county in 1847, and came to America, landing in New York city, where he remained about a year. From that city he went to Springfield, Massachusetts, thence to Chicago, Illinois, thence to Canton, coming to Macomb in 1853. He learned the shoemaker's trade in Ireland, serving an apprenticeship of seven years, and after coming to Macomb, engaged in that business, which he has followed since that time. He is a good workman and thoroughly understands his business. He had a family of six children—Carroll T., now in business in Chicago, Illinois; Michael J., now in Winfield, Kansas, where he is engaged in the boot and shoe business; William, deceased; William P., who is now engaged in clerking in the dry goods store of George Bailey, at Macomb; Fannie E., at home, and Mary E. deceased. All of these children have enjoyed the advantages for obtaining a liberal education and are intelligent and useful members of society.

David Knapp commenced the business of shoemaking, in Macomb, in 1868.

David Knapp, secretary of the Macomb Calendar Clock company, came to this city in March, 1866. He first came to the county in 1856, and settled at Prairie City, where he engaged in work at the trade of boot and shoe making. At that place he made the first pair of boots ever there manufactured. Subsequently he moved back to Fulton county from whence he came, and remained until 1866. He is a native of Ohio, and was born July 16, 1833. He was brought

up to the trade of shoemaker, making his first pair of shoes when but 11 years old. The family moved from Ohio to Logan county, Illinois, in the fall of 1844, where for one year his father managed a farm then engaged in business in a shoe shop. The subject of this sketch worked with him, and in 1851, moved to Canton, and worked at his trade until coming here. His mother died in Ohio and his father in Canton, Illinois. Mr. Knapp, when he came here worked at his trade for 18 months, then opened a shop of his own, and has since continued the trade, except when engaged in the clock factory. He was first married in 1860, to Harriet E. Bidamon, a native of Illinois. By that union were two children, one of whom is now living, Sarah E. His first wife died in August, 1865. He was again married in September, 1872, to Mary Jane Sosman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. and of the M. E. church. Politically, he is, and always has been, a republican.

Ingram & Sons, the oldest firm now in Macomb in the painting line, are located on north Lafayette street. The establishment was founded by B. D. Ingram, and the present shop was built in 1866. They do a full line of house, sign and ornamental painting, graining, paper hanging, calsoining and decorating.

B. D. Ingram came to this county from New Albany, Indiana, in March, 1856. He is a native of that state, born in Floyd county, October 5, 1830. His youth was spent mostly upon a farm. His mother died when he was only two years old. His father's death occurred in 1876, in Indiana. The subject of this

sketch, when 17 years of age, went to Waterloo, Iowa, where he was engaged for five years at the painter's trade. He then returned to Indiana, and remained until the date of his coming here. After coming to Macomb, he engaged in painting, paper hanging, etc. He has continued in that business until the present time, with the exception of three years, which he spent upon a farm in Hancock county, Illinois. He subsequently sold his farm, and returned to Macomb. He has been twice married—first, December 5, 1855, to Sarah J. Argenbright, a native of Harrison county, Indiana, who died May 28, 1872. He had, by this union, seven children, five of whom are now living—Alice, Charles B., Eddie S., Nellie M. and Frank C. Mr. Ingram was again married December 3, 1874, to Lucia A. Osmer, a native of New York. By this marriage there is one child—Ruth C. Mr. and Mrs. Ingram are members of the Methodist Episcopal church. He has been, politically, a republican, but now supports the prohibition party. He voted that ticket at the election of 1884, and is a staunch advocate of the cause of temperance. Mr. Ingram's sons are engaged with him in the business of painting, calsoining, graining, paper hanging, etc.

W. L. and James L. Gribble, under the firm name of Gribble Bros., are among the leading sign writers and carriage painters of this section. They are able artists, and have their shop over the factory of their father, J. L. Gribble, for whom they do the carriage and buggy painting.

J. L. Hoskinson is conducting a harness-making and saddlery establishment,

on the south side of the public square. This institute originated with A. E. Hoskinson, in 1852, and was conducted by him until 1877, when he was succeeded by his brother, the present proprietor.

J. L. Hoskinson has been a resident of the state of Illinois since 1844. He is a native of Monongalia county, West Virginia, and was born February 24, 1819, his parents being Charles L., and Mary (Lantz) Hoskinson, who were the parents of five children, three sons and two daughters. Three of the children removed to Illinois—J. L., Elizabeth, deceased, and A. E., also deceased. When J. L. was about eight years old, the family moved to Shelbyville, Indiana, where, in 1828, the father died. The mother subsequently, was married to Whitfield Chandler, in Greene county, Pennsylvania. Both are now dead. When J. L. was about 16 years old, he went to Martinsville, Indiana, and served an apprenticeship at the harness and saddlery trade, and remained until he had reached his majority. He then worked at his trade in the state of Pennsylvania until 1844, when he came to Illinois and located at Rushville where he was engaged in the harness business until 1877, when he came to Macomb, and succeeded his brother in business, where he still continues. He was married July 10, 1842, to Edith Edwards, at Mt. Morris, Greene county, Penn. They have had eight children, five of whom are now living—Helen M., wife of G. A. Wilson, M. D., of Peoria, Illinois; William O., who during the civil war, enlisted in the 10th Missouri regiment, served 19 months and was honorably discharged. He subsequently enlisted in the 16th

Illinois, and served until the close of the war, and then enlisted in the regular army; Thomas J., George M., who resides in Macomb; Charles E., also a resident of that place.

F. J. Hoffman, who is engaged in the business of harness making, established his present business in 1861, on the east side of the square, and moved to his present location in about 1876. He occupies a room 22x60 feet in size and carries about \$4,000 worth of stock.

Joseph M. Martin & Son, builders and contractors, on Jefferson street between Lafayette and Randolph, commenced business in 1873, as successor to J. M. Martin, who had established the same in 1849. The shop is 20x40, one story high.

BANKS.

The first account of any banking institution dates from 1856, when William H. Randolph & Co. opened a bank and exchange office in Macomb. They, in an evil hour, took stock to the amount of \$20,000 in what afterwards proved to be a wild cat bank of the worst species. The country was flooded with the issues of this bank, though not all being of the series assumed by Messrs. Randolph & Co. The name of this institution was the Nemaha Valley bank, having a large number of stockholders throughout the county. Its plan of doing business was substantially as follows: Its stock was divided into a certain number of shares and sold to parties desiring them, the buyer being entitled to a certain amount of the bills of the bank in proportion to the number of shares held. The bills held by each contributing purchaser constituted a series for which he was only to be

held responsible, each redeeming the series assigned to himself. Arrangements were entered into by the holders of the different series to redeem the notes of each other when presented for payment, and sending them in for redemption. This arrangement served to strengthen the confidence of the people in their stability.

This county was also flooded with the notes of the Platte Valley bank, another institution of the same wild cat species. When the crash in 1858 came the notes of these banks were at once presented to the different depositories for redemption. Messrs. Randolph & Co., though having but \$20,000, continued to redeem until they had paid out over \$25,000, and, then becoming satisfied that they would never be enabled to obtain anything from McCoy, the owner of the Nemaha Valley bank, they were forced to suspend. The loss to the firm of Randolph & Co. has been put down at \$100,000, and many others in Macomb suffered from the effects of the collapse.

There being now no bank in the city, in March, 1858, Charles Chandler opened a private banking establishment on the northwest corner of the public square. At this time, it will be remembered, many failures of bankers and other business men were occurring all over the country, yet notwithstanding, the people of the county reposed in him unbounded confidence and trusted him implicitly, depositing with him their means without fear that their trust would be betrayed. Hard times continued until the second year of the war. In 1861 the country was drained of its silver as well as of its gold, and sufficient change for

the transaction of business could not be obtained. At this juncture Mr. Chandler issued several thousand dollars of "scrip," of the denomination of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents each, which were readily received by the people everywhere, and we doubt not that to-day there is a small quantity of this currency scattered throughout the country and held as a souvenir of the war. Mr. Chandler continued this private bank until February 8, 1865, when a charter having been procured, the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF MACOMB

was organized, with a capital stock of \$50,000, and with the following stockholders: Charles Chandler, Joseph Anderson, Joseph Burton, J. W. McIntosh, C. V. Chandler, A. E. Hoskinson, S. F. Lancey, Henry C. Twyman, J. H. Cummings and J. B. Cummings. The bank was opened for business on the morning of April 17, 1865, with the following officers in charge: Charles Chandler, president; J. H. Cummings, cashier; C. V. Chandler, teller; Joseph Burton, Joseph Anderson, S. F. Lancey, A. E. Hoskinson and Charles Chandler, directors.

The capital stock of this financial institution was increased, February 2, 1871, to \$75,000, and October 2, of that year, to \$100,000. At that time the officers of the bank were: Charles Chandler, president; J. H. Cummings, cashier; C. V. Chandler, assistant cashier; with the board of directors consisting of Charles Chandler, J. W. McIntosh, S. F. Lancey, D. Runkle, A. E. Hoskinson, J. H. Cummings, and C. S. Cottrell. Mr. Cottrell dying in December, 1876, D. G. Tunnicliff was elected to fill his place in the

board of directors, and at the same meeting David Scott was chosen to fill the vacancy made by the retirement of A. E. Hoskinson. In December, 1878, the bank and the community at large met with a severe loss in the death of Charles Chandler. On the 14th of January, 1879, at a meeting of those interested, Charles V. Chandler was duly elected to the office of president and director. This makes the management of the bank in the hands of C. V. Chandler, president; J. H. Cummings, cashier; J. W. McIntosh, H. C. Twyman, J. H. Cummings, C. V. Chandler, L. Stocker, D. Runkle and E. N. Hicks, directors.

The following is the sworn statement of the bank at the close of business on Tuesday, March 10, 1885:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	\$303,868 37	
Overdrafts	11,366 33	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation, 4 per cents.	100,000 00	
U. S. bonds on hand, at par.	20,200 00	
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..	80,192 47	
Due from approved reserve agents	\$45,777 63	
Due from other national banks	4,884 28	50,661 91
Other real estate.....	\$1,386 28	
Furniture and fixtures...	3,000 00	
	4,386 28	
Current expenses.....	2,417 66	
Checks, other cash items. \$7,996 07		
Bills of other banks	4,736 00	
Fractional paper currency, nickels, pennies.	259 42	
Specie, gold coin	18,140 00	
Silver coin	3,220 00	
Legal tender notes	42,000 00	
	76,351 49	
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation.....	4,500 00	
Total	\$653,944 51	

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	100,000 00	
Surplus fund.....	112,500 00	
Undivided profits.....	13,989 33	
National bank notes outstanding	\$90,000 00	
Less amount on hand.....	7,200 00	82,800 00
Individual deposits subject to check	212,719 70	
Demand certificates of deposit	131,068 37	343,788 07
Due to state banks and bankers.....	867 11	
Total	\$653,944 51	

The bank has sometimes much larger lines of deposit than shown above, often exceeding three and four hundred thousand dollars. On July 10, 1882, it was \$581,848.47.

C. V. Chandler, who is without doubt McDonough county's most prominent and enterprising citizen, was born in the first ward of the city of Macomb, on the 25th day of January, 1843, and is still a resident of the same ward. His education was received partly in Macomb, partly in Danbury, Connecticut, and partly at the Lake Forest academy, Illinois. He was prepared to enter William's college, in 1862, but, becoming imbued with the spirit of patriotism, he returned to Macomb and enlisted as a private in company I, 78th Illinois volunteer infantry. He only served as a private about nine months, being then promoted to the rank of 2d lieutenant. During the battle of Chickamauga, on the 20th of September, 1863, he was wounded, a rifle ball passing through both thighs, and a few moments later received another wound, the ball passing through one thigh. Mr. Chandler was the last man wounded in his company. He had just taken hold of a small hick-

ory tree, and remarked to the 1st lieutenant, "I guess we are through all right," when, almost immediately, he was struck. He then caught hold of his limb, and modified his remark, thusly: "I guess we are not." Mr. Chandler afterwards cut down said tree, and now has a cane made therefrom. After the battle, he obtained a furlough and returned to Macomb, where he nursed the wounds until March 1, 1864, at which time he returned to his regiment, and was much surprised to find that he had been promoted to adjutant, the commission dating from the day he was wounded. But he soon found that the injuries he had received would not permit him to remain in active service, and so, in April, he resigned his commission and returned home. Upon his return, he entered the private banking house of his father, which soon afterwards was changed to the First National bank, and served as teller until the death of his father, December 26, 1878, at which time he became the president of that institution, which position he still retains. He is also the president of the Bardolph Fire Clay works, this being his seventh year as such. He is the largest stock-holder of the Macomb Wagon company, and is its present president, and was one of the incorporators of the first pottery works in Macomb. Mr. Chandler is the largest property owner in Macomb, being the builder and owner of the Opera House block, which is known as Chandler's Block, besides which he has eight other large, brick business buildings located on the square. Like his father before him, Mr. Chandler is an ardent republican. He was appointed city treasurer

in 1870, and has held that office continually to the present time. This is the only office he would accept, as his private business is so extensive that it requires his entire attention. He is the present commander of McDonough Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic; is also a Royal Arch Mason, a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. On the 28th day of August, 1866, C. V. Chandler and Clara A. Baker, daughter of Judge J. H. Baker, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. As a result of this union, they have been the parents of six children—Charles J., died in infancy; Clara, Mary, Ralph, George and Isabella. Mr. Chandler's father and his wife's father, were both natives of Alstead, New Hampshire, so, when they visit in that section, they find their friends living side by side. Before their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler lived in the same ward.

Jesse Henry Cummings, the cashier of the First National bank of Macomb, is a native of Cecil County, Maryland, and was born December 29, 1834. His parents were James and Rachel (Hall) Cummings, who were natives of the same state and county. The former died in 1837, leaving a widow and six children, aged from three to fourteen years, all of whom reached maturity and were married. Three of them are still living—John B., of Bushnell; J. H., and Sarah, the wife of Joseph Hamilton, and residing in Pennsylvania. About 1838, the mother, with her family, moved to western Pennsylvania, where Jesse H. was educated in the common schools, and lived until he reached his majority. He

then, in March 1855, came to Macomb, his brother J. B. having preceded him. Upon his arrival, he first served as clerk in the hardware store of T. J. Beard. In the summer of 1856, he entered the bank of Randolph & Co., and there laid the foundation of his future business life. When that bank closed its doors, Mr. Cummings again clerked in a mercantile store, and in 1861, entered, as clerk, the banking house of Charles Chandler & Co., and thus continued until the bank was changed to the First National, since which time he has been cashier and director. He is a man of excellent business qualifications; is a stockholder and director in the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe company; a director, and the treasurer of the Macomb Pottery company; and a director in and treasurer of the Macomb Building association. For 10 years he was a member of the city council and is president of the board of education. He was married November 3, 1857, to Ella Pearson, daughter of Isaac S. Pearson, and the union has been blessed with three children—Harry W., May and Jessie.

THE UNION NATIONAL BANK.

Was organized under charter in 1871, with a capital of \$60,000. The officers were the following named: W. S. Bailey, president; L. Holland, cashier; M. T. Winslow, teller; N. P. Tinsley, W. S. McNair, C. S. Cottrell, William Wetherhold, L. Holland, W. S. Bailey and J. W. Blount, directors. The bank opened its doors for business on the 1st of October, 1871, and from the start did a fine business. The first statement made by it, under the laws of the United States,

governing such institutions, was on the 16th of December, 1871, which was as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$46,231 77
Overdrafts	1,284 60
United States bonds	60,000 00
Due from agents	17,848 04
Current expenses	847 73
Checks and other cash items	312 52
Bills of other banks	5,863 00
Fractional currency	890 44
Specie	103 00
Legal tenders	13,390 00
Total	\$146,771 10
LIABILITIES.	
Capital	\$60,000 00
Undivided profits	1,256 13
Circulating notes	54,000 00
Individual deposits	35,514 97
Total	\$146,771 10

W. S. Bailey has been the president of the bank ever since its inception, with the exception of during the years 1879 and 1880, when W. E. Odell occupied that position. L. Holland was succeeded in the office of cashier, in July, 1880 by I. N. Pearson, who held that position until January, 1883, when he was succeeded by Albert Eads. The present officers are as follows: W. S. Bailey, president; Albert Eads, cashier; J. D. Hixon, assistant cashier; A. B. Blount, clerk; W. S. Bailey, J. W. Blount, W. E. Odell, I. N. Pearson, G. W. Bailey, M. F. Jacobs and Albert Eads, directors. On the 9th of April, 1878, this bank reduced its capital stock to \$50,000, which is the present amount. Notwithstanding that it was the second bank established in Macomb, it has steadily grown in public favor and gained in profitable business, until it is now as strong a finan-

cial institution as any in this section of the state of Illinois, as will be seen by its last published statement made of the condition of the bank, at the close of business, March 10, 1885. This is as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts	\$98,861 54
Overdrafts	1,034 44
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000 00
U. S. bond on hand	5,800 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages..	24,500 00
Due from approved reserve agents..	13,180 54
Due from other national banks.....	245 35
Real estate, furniture and fixtures....	1,258 00
Current expenses and taxes paid....	1,385 51
Premiums paid.....	341 07
Bills of other banks	\$5,524 00
Nickels and pennies.....	297 29
Specie.....	10,217 00
Silver certificates.....	2,500 00
Legal tender notes	13,500 00
	32,038 29
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer	2,250 00
Total	\$230,894 74
LIABILITIES.	
Capital stock paid in	\$50,000 00
Surplus fund.....	25,126 51
Undivided profits	4,711 30
National bank notes outstanding.....	43,100 00
Individual deposits subject to check	\$57,314 49
Demand certificates of deposit	50,642 44
	107,956 93
Total	\$230,894 74

Among Macomb's prominent citizens we will mention Albert Eads, the present cashier of the Union National bank of Macomb, who was born in Knoxville, Illinois, on the 23d day of April, 1842, his parents being John and Margaret (Anderson) Eads. Albert was left motherless when not yet three years of age, and he was then reared in the family of

his grandfather, in Morgan county, Illinois, until reaching his 12th year, when he attended school at Knoxville, remaining there until 1859, with his father. For the next year he attended school at East Hampton, Massachusetts. When the civil war broke out, it fired Albert's patriotic heart, and he enlisted in company C, 51st Illinois infantry. He enlisted as a private, but was immediately chosen as second lieutenant, and, before reaching his 21st birthday, he was promoted first lieutenant and served as such until February, 1865. In February, 1864, he received severe injuries from a fall, and in July, 1864, was detailed as a military conductor, from Nashville, Tennessee, to Huntsville, Alabama. He was taken prisoner During the month of September, 1864, and was exchanged in the November following. In February, 1865, he resigned and then returned to Knoxville, Illinois. during the fall of 1865, he took a course of study at Eastman's Business college, in New York, and in 1866 and 1867, he was engaged in merchandising at Topeka, Kansas. In 1868, he came to Macomb, where he carried on the dry goods business for two years. For the next few years he gave his attention to a farm which he had previously purchased near the city. In 1876, he entered the Union National bank as a book-keeper, and now holds the responsible position of cashier in said institution. On the 28th of January, 1868, Mary C. Tinsley, a daughter of N. P. Tinsley, became the beloved wife of Mr. Eads. They now have one child—Lizzie E. Mr. Eads is a member of the Presbyterian church, and is a Royal Arch Mason, having served as

master of the Blue lodge for 11 consecutive years. Politically, he is a democrat, but has had no ambition for political preferment.

EXPRESS AND TELEGRAPH.

The agency of the American Express company was established in Macomb in the latter part of 1855, or early in the year 1856, with John Brown as the first agent. It was then located in Mr. Brown's dry goods house, on the south side of the square, but has occupied various buildings since that time, and is now located in the Odd Fellows' block, on the north side. J. S. Gash is the present agent.

Macomb has a branch office of the Western Union telegraph located in the business portion of town. Previous to its establishment, the business was all done at the depot. On the 14th of March, 1884, the present office was initiated in the second story of the Stocker block, where it is at present located.

HOTELS.

The pioneer hotel, as has been mentioned, was reared by James Clarke, in 1831. It was a large hewn log edifice, a story and a half high. Here he remained for many years. Later he built a fine brick addition in front of this. He was the landlord until succeeded by George Head. Silas French afterwards purchased the property, and built another story to the brick part, and made other additions. After running it some time, he rented it to Thomas A. Brooking, in 1850. He was the landlord for several years. After this, it passed through several hands, became known as

the St. Elmo, and has been torn down to make room for improvements.

The Park house was built in 1856, by the county for a jail, and was used as such until the latter part of November, 1876, when the new jail was completed. At that time the old building was sold, and was remodeled and altered into its present form, and opened by Richard Williams as a hotel, under the name of the Williams house. In August, 1882, he was succeeded by Thomas J. Jolly, the present proprietor. The structure is of brick, 60 feet square, two stories high, and contains 10 sleeping rooms, besides the usual other rooms of a hotel. The name, Park house, was given it by its present owner, as it lies just south of the city park.

Thomas Jarvis Jolly, landlord and proprietor of the Park hotel, at Macomb, was born in London, England, September 13, 1841. He is a son of Thomas and Susan (Jarvis) Jolly, both natives of England. Thomas Jolly, Sr., was, during the latter portion of his life, a wharfinger at the East India docks, London. Previously, he had been a relieving officer (here known as supervisor) in the employ of the Risbridge Union. He died in London in 1879. His wife died in Suffolk, in 1863. The subject of this sketch was educated in his native city, and on arriving at a suitable age, engaged as clerk in a dry goods establishment, occupying the same position until he came to America, in 1867. He was married July 30, 1865, to Emma Hayes, a native of Somersetshire, England. On coming to America, he came directly to Macomb, and commenced clerking in the old Brown's hotel, where

he continued a short time. He then entered the Randolph house as clerk, which position he occupied for 14 years, during which he gained a knowledge of hotel-keeping, and of the wants of the traveling public. In 1882, he engaged in his present business, in which he has met with abundant success, his house being full at all times. Mr. and Mrs. Jolly are the parents of seven children—Emma, now in Idaho; Albert, Arthur, Horace, Ethie, Rosa, and Chesterfield.

The Randolph house, the largest hotel in McDonough county, was built by William H. Randolph. He commenced its erection in 1856, and finished it the year following. On its completion, it was opened by D. C. Flint, but he not meeting with the success anticipated, in 1858, Mr. Randolph, although having many other business interests and cares, assumed the position of landlord, which he kept until the 1st of November, 1864, when he was killed, as is detailed at length elsewhere. He was followed by his brother, Jacob Randolph, Mrs. W. H. Randolph, George Fay, Cuyler, and A. V. Brooking. In May, 1883, the hotel was rented by the present proprietor, Phineas J. Miller, who at once reopened the caravansery. The building, which is a large, three-story brick building, some 120 feet long on the front, and some 90 feet deep, contains about 40 sleeping rooms, a large and convenient office, a ladies' parlor, and a dining room about 30x40 feet in size. The ground floor is occupied by five or six stores, and the office, etc., of the hotel are in the second story, a wide and commodious stairway affording ingress thereto. It is well furnished, and has a good trade.

Among the more prominent hotel men of the county, is Phineas J. Miller, the proprietor of the Miller house, a son of Joseph H. and Phoebe Ann (Janney) Miller. He was born in Alexandria, Virginia, on the 24th day of March, 1833. In 1846, the family removed to Illinois, and settled at Vermont, Fulton county, and engaged in agricultural pursuits. The parents died there, leaving a family of four children, of whom Phineas was the eldest. He assisted in tilling the soil until about 1855. In April, 1856, at Vermont, Illinois, he was united in marriage with Caroline E. Dray, a native of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Moses and Eliza Dray. He then resided near Vermont, until 1864, at which time he removed to Pekin, Illinois, and engaged in the livery business, following the same until 1871. During the next nine years he acted in the capacity of book-keeper in a Pekin distillery. Mr. Miller, in May, 1883, removed to Macomb, McDonough county, where he has since been the proprietor of the Miller house, formerly known as the Randolph house. Mr. and Mrs. Miller have reared a family of six children—Fannie J., a teacher in the Galesburg schools; Louis, a printer by trade, and at present working on the *Minneapolis Tribune*; Maggie, who graduated at Pekin, and is now a teacher in the Galesburg schools; Harry H., a telegraph operator, at Chicago; Edwin J. and George P. Mr. Miller is finely educated, is an excellent accountant, and a genial, whole-souled gentleman. Mrs. Miller, his wife, is a lady who is highly esteemed by all who have the honor of an acquaintance with

her. She is a kind mother, and is ever ready to lend a helping hand to the needy.

The Williams house was built by Richard Williams, the present proprietor. It is located on North Randolph street, about a block and a half north of the public square. It is a neat frame building, 36x68 feet in ground area, two-stories high, with a porch or veranda running the whole length of the front of the building. It contains besides office, dining room, etc., about 20 sleeping rooms, and has a liberal patronage. The house cost about \$4,000.

Richard Williams, proprietor of the Williams house, is a native of Missouri, where he lived until 10 years of age. He then came to Illinois, and lived for a few years in Mason county, thence to Fulton county, where he lived upon a farm. Here moved from the latter county to McDonough, in 1858. He was, for a number of years after coming here, engaged in carpentering, in the city of Macomb, helping to build the Randolph house, a school house, and other buildings. He then worked 14 years in the mill located in the south part of the city, after which he began keeping hotel at the Park house, then the Williams house, where he continued until he built the house which he now occupies. The Williams house is favorably known to the traveling public, and has the reputation of being well and neatly kept. Mr. Williams receives fully his share of the public patronage, and is a deservedly popular landlord. He was married October 5, 1859, to Elizabeth Bennett, daughter of George W. Bennett, of Fulton county. They have one daughter—Alice. Mr. Williams' parents were John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Williams, natives of Tennessee.

ter—Alice. Mr. Williams' parents were John and Elizabeth (Johnson) Williams, natives of Tennessee.

BOARD OF TRADE.

The Macomb board of trade was established by F. A. Thomas, in 1883, in the small frame building next to the Scott block. He continued to operate this until November 26, 1884, when it was purchased by the present proprietor, S. L. Hawkins. Previous to this, however, on March 4, 1884, it was removed to its present location, in the second story of the Stocker building. Mr. Hawkins does a regular commission business through Chicago, in the various commodities sold on the board of trade of that great center, wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard, flour, etc.

GREENHOUSE.

The Macomb greenhouse and market garden is operated by I. L. Pillsbury, who built one of the conservatories, which is 14x30 feet in dimension, in 1882. In 1883, he built the other, which is 11x60 feet in size, and added the hot beds. He has in all, about 2,500 square feet of glass. He devotes to the business of market gardening upwards of five acres of land, and is doing a fine business, supplying a large part of the county, although he does some shipping. One of the greenhouses is largely devoted to raising of blossoms, as cut flowers is a specialty with him.

FLOURING MILLS.

The North roller mill, of Macomb, was built by N. P. Tinsley, in 1857. He sold it, in 1881, to David Scott, who is

the present owner. It is located in the extreme northern portion of the city, and is a fine large structure, three-stories and a basement in height, and has, in addition, a grain warehouse, with a capacity of holding 10,000 bushels of grain. The mill cost Mr. Scott some \$8,000, and he has made additions and repairs, in the shape of new machinery, to the extent of \$8,000 more, and is a complete piece of property. It is fully equipped with four sets of buhrs, and seven sets of rollers, all driven by a 60-horse power engine. The mill is both a merchant and exchange mill, and does an immense business.

The Center mill was built in the spring of 1879, by David Scott and John Penrose, at a cost of \$12,000. The co-partnership of these parties lasted for about two years, when Mr. Scott bought the interest of Mr. Penrose, and run it up to a short time since. The mill is a good one and in good repair. It contains four sets of buhrs and a complete set of rollers. The motive power is furnished by an engine of 50-horse power, which is located in the basement. The building is 40x60 feet in ground area, and is located on lot 1, block 25.

In 1849, N. P. Tinsley built a mill in the southern part of the town of Macomb, which he operated until 1856, when he sold it to Clisby & Trull. This mill was afterwards removed to Colchester, and in connection with the annals of that place, a history of it is given in full.

MACOMB TILE AND SEWER PIPE COMPANY.

The company with the above name, was incorporated in the spring of 1883,

with a capital stock of \$50,000. The establishment of it was largely due to the efforts of Dr. W. F. Bayne, Jesse H. Cummings, J. C. McClellan, G. W. Bailey and Andrew H. Allison, who were appointed by the secretary of state, as commissioners, to open the books of the company and to receive subscriptions to the capital stock to the amount above given. As soon as the stock was all taken, and the articles of incorporation completed, they purchased five and one-half acres of land adjoining the city corporation line on the west, and built what is now the main building. This is 50x200 feet in ground area, with an L, 50x100 feet in size. The basement of the edifice is built of stone and the superstructure of brick. The latter is three stories high, and is fitted up with all the necessary machinery of the most approved and improved kind. The building was completed, and manufacturing began in March, 1884, since which time they have turned out an immense amount of ware.

At the first meeting of the stock-holders, the following gentlemen were chosen directors of the company: Dr. W. F. Bayne, J. H. Cummings, J. C. McClellan, J. M. Keefer, J. W. McIntosh, Andrew H. Allison and G. W. Bailey. This board met and elected the following officers: Dr. W. F. Bayne, president; G. W. Bailey, secretary; J. H. Cummings, treasurer. The officers at present are as follows: W. F. Bayne, president; Samuel Frost, secretary; Albert Eads, treasurer; W. F. Bayne, J. M. Keefer, J. B. Venard, G. W. Bailey, Andrew Allison, J. H. Cummings, Albert Eads, directors.

The business proved very successful from the start, and a good trade was es-

tablished and the works were in continued operation until January, 1885, when they were closed down until March 1, to make some repairs and additions, looking to an increase of capacity and trade. The following is a list of the stock-holders of the company, among whom are some of the most enterprising citizens of Macomb and the surrounding country: J. M. Keefer, G. W. Bailey, A. H. Allison, J. M. Kelley, Charles Shevalier, Martin & Son, W. E. Odell, J. H. Baker, T. F. Willis, J. S. Sosman, C. W. Dines, W. F. Wells, C. G. Chandler, Albert Eads, M. C. Eads, A. Binnie, N. Campbell, T. C. Yard, Blount Bros., J. L. Bailey, J. W. McIntosh, J. T. Adcock, Amos Scott, J. W. Scott, G. C. Gumbart, J. B. Venard, W. F. Bayne, J. H. Cummings, Peter Hesh, J. T. Applegate, F. Jacobs, Samuel Frost, Edgar Bolles, C. N. Ross, S. L. Sommers, P. H. Garretson, I. M. Fellheimer, L. Stocker, William Ward and Lucinda Allison.

EAGLE POTTERY.

In the year 1875, A. W. Eddy and J. M. Forest began the erection of a pottery works on the ground formerly occupied by the brick yard of Perry & C. N. Harding. They, at first, simply remodeled the kiln used for the making of bricks and in it burned the ware made by them. This firm of A. W. Eddy & Co., continued in active operation for about two years, when Mr. Eddy withdrew and J. S. Patterson became a partner, and the firm name and style altered to that of J. M. Forest & Co. In the fall of 1879, Mr. Forest sold his interest to A. W. Fauckentaugh, when the firm name became J. S. Patterson & Co. They en-

larged the works considerably, and increased the business to a large extent. In 1881, Mr. Fauckentaugh disposed of his interest to William M. Ragon and Asher Blount. At that time the company was formed and took the name of the Eagle Pottery. They have added to the capacity of the works, putting in a new kiln, steam pipes and crusher, so that now the works have a capacity of turning out 9,000 gallons of first class ware per week; ware that has a wide reputation for its quality and finish. In 1883, Mr. Ragon became sole proprietor of the institution and remains so at the present writing.

BUCKEYE POTTERY.

Among the other industrial institutions of Macomb, of this nature, is the Buckeye, which is located on Carroll street, near the railroad track. This was established by the present proprietors, Joseph Pech & Sons, in 1882, they erecting the necessary buildings at that time. They have a capital of \$20,000 invested here, and afford employment to some 20 hands. Most of their ware, which is of a superior quality, made from clay found within the limits of the county, to Nebraska, Iowa and other western states.

Joseph Pech came to this county from Ohio, in 1882. He is a native of Bohemia, born June 15, 1827, and came to this county about the year 1852. His parents were agriculturists, and upon the farm Joseph remained until 12 years old, when he was sent to Vienna, and there remained 12 years, four years being spent as apprentice to the trade of potter. According to the custom of the country he worked from place to place a

number of years, or until leaving his native land. With his father he settled at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, and engaged in farming. That was at that time a new country, and under their management a farm of 160 acres was improved, then sold, and the family removed to the city of Madison. Mr. Pech then concluded to work at the business and trade with which he was familiar and to that end, formed a partnership and commenced making stoneware. The quality of clay at that point proved unfit for the business, and the project was abandoned in consequence. He then went to Ohio and settling at Atwater, in Portage county, engaged in teaching school, and followed that occupation about one year. He then went to Atwater of the same county, worked at his trade about 15 years, accumulating some money, with which he purchased a farm in that county, and after a time he moved on to it, and made a business farming together with the pottery trade, having an interest in a manufactory in Atwater. He retained that interest until 1877, when he sold out and engaged exclusively in farming. He there lived until 1882, when he came here as before stated, and engaged in his present business, owning with his sons the Buckeye pottery, a history of which appears elsewhere. He was married May 4, 1854, to Anna Sterba, a native of Austria. They have had six children, two boys and four girls, all of whom are living—W. J., married to Lucinda Stocker, living at home with his father, with whom he is in partnership, and having one child—Arthur; Frank, also living at home and a member of the company; Anna, Clara, Josephine and Flora, twins.

W. J. Pech is a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the I. O. O. F. F. M. Pech is a member of the I. O. O. F. and both are, politically, republicans.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORIES.

J. L. Gribble, the leading manufacturer of and dealer in carriages, buggies and spring wagons, in Macomb, commenced operations in 1864, in that city, and with the exception of about a year and a half has continued ever since. The building at present occupied by him, was mostly erected in 1871, and the main part is 24x120 feet in ground area, with a carriage repository of 18x120 feet. The workshop is two stories in height, the upper one being used as a paintshop. Mr. Gribble is doing a business of about \$10,000 per annum, selling his goods principally in this vicinity. He also, does all kinds of painting, repairing and trimming of all kinds of light vehicles, and all kinds of wood work, such as threshers and other agricultural implements. He employs from four to six men all the time. He also, keeps on hand a stock of the best class of eastern made vehicles, and intends increasing this branch of his business.

John L. Gribble was born in Tennessee, March 20, 1834, and is now among the active business men of Macomb, owning and operating a wagon and carriage manufactory. He came to this county in 1857, and first settled on Spring creek, and there working at the trade of carpenter. He commenced the wagon making business in the vicinity of what was called Clark's mill, and there followed the trade until coming to Macomb. Thus from a small beginning a business

of considerable importance has grown up, a history of which appears above. Mr. Gribble was married October 18, 1859, to Caroline Osborn, a native of Missouri. They have five children—William L., now working in the paint shop of the carriage factory; James L., Walter H., Arthur L. and Bertie.

A. K. Lodge, the popular manufacturer of, and dealer in, carriages, located at Macomb in 1871, at which time he engaged in his present business, in connection with B. F. Gill. In 1877, Mr. Lodge became the sole proprietor, and is now doing an immense business.

Mr. Lodge is a native of New Jersey, and was born in June, 1840. His father followed agricultural pursuits, and thus A. K.'s early life was spent in tilling the soil. But life on a farm was too dreary for him, and so, after reaching his majority, he bade adieu to the farm, and for the succeeding nine years followed sailing on inland waters. At Philadelphia, on the 31st of December, 1867, Mr. Lodge was united in marriage with Amanda Thompson. They are now the parents of one son—Howard Thompson. As before noted, Mr. Lodge located at Macomb in January, 1871, and engaged in business. By good management, close attention to business, and turning out nothing but first-class work, he has succeeded in building up a large trade, which keeps constantly increasing. It is to such men as him that cities are indebted, in an eminent degree, for their growth.

THE MACOMB WAGON WORKS.

Was organized in 1882. The old building they occupy, on the corner of Cal-

houn and Campbell streets, was originally used for the manufacture of sorghum evaporators, and afterwards as a foundry. The first to engage in the wagon manufacture on this site, was the firm of Wiley & Fisher. J. M. Price afterwards purchased the interest of Mr. Wiley, and the firm became Price & Fisher. They were succeeded by Stewart & Price, who ran the business about three years. J. M. Price & Son then operated here for about the same length of time, when the present organization was effected. The officers are: J. M. Price, president and superintendent; D. G. Price, secretary; and C. V. Chandler, treasurer. An addition to their works was built, shortly after the formation of the company, of brick, 90x24 feet in size, and also a warehouse for storage purposes. They furnish employment for from 12 to 15 men, and sell about 200 wagons annually. They do heavy work almost exclusively, in the line of farm and freight wagons, busses, drays, etc.

William L. Imes, the oldest wagon manufacturer in Macomb, removed to that city in 1849, and located on what is now the corner of Carroll and Edwards streets, where he has been conducting business ever since. When he first arrived, he entered into a partnership with C. W. Dallam, and engaged in the manufacture of threshing machines, and, during the fall of 1849, built one of the first, if not the first, threshing machine which was operated in the state of Illinois. The first trial of the machine was had on the farm of Benjamin Head, near Macomb, and it was subsequently sold to a man living in Hancock county.

During the next few years, several machines were built, all of which did good work. Mr. Dallam sold his interest in the business to Nelson Updegraff, in 1856. At Mr. Updegraff's death, which occurred in 1860 or 1861, Mr. Imes became the sole proprietor. He then gave his attention to the manufacture of plows, cultivators, harrows and other agricultural implements, which he continued until 1870, since which time he has given his time and attention to the manufacture of carriages, light and heavy wagons, etc. William L. Imes is a native of Jefferson county, Ohio, and was born April 20, 1821, his parents being Isaac and Elizabeth (Lowry) Imes. At an early day, he commenced work as a carpenter and millwright, and in 1844 went to Iowa, where he worked on a flouring mill at Bonaparte, on the Des Moines river. He then went to Memphis, Tennessee, spent the winter, and then returned to Ohio. In 1847 he worked on a mill at Brookville, Indiana, then followed house-building at Covington, Kentucky, for one year, and, from the latter point, came to Macomb. On the 25th of February, 1852, at Macomb, W. L. Imes and Ann Ferguson were united in marriage. They are the parents of seven children—Charles I., William T., Eliza A., Lewis E., Mary F., George F. and Laura B. Mr. Imes is a democrat, and is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, both subordinate and encampment, and served four years as a representative to the grand lodge.

Corydon Carlos Chapman was born near Amherst Corners, Lorain county, Ohio, April 2, 1834. He is the son of

Jacob K. and Juliza (Griffith) Chapman. The great-grandfather of Jacob K. was Benjamin Chapman, who lived and died in England. The latter had three sons, Benjamin, James and John, who, on arriving at years of maturity, left their home in England, and went to different countries—Benjamin to France, James to Ireland, and John to Scotland. Their father subsequently died at an advanced age, leaving a large fortune to his sons. Benjamin returned from France, but found the entire estate confiscated by the government. He then came to America, and landed in South Carolina. James and John came, some years later, to the United States, and settled near Salem, Massachusetts, and were living there during the period of witchcraft and persecution. John had a family of 13 children, of whom the youngest two, Isaac and Adam, are the only ones now remembered. Adam, when last heard from, in 1882, was living in Ohio, at the advanced age of 95 years. Isaac reared five sons and three daughters—Uriah, Elenius, Daniel, Isaac and Jacob (twins), Roxy, Olive and Rebecca. Jacob K. was born in the state of New York, in 1803, and when a young man, went to Ohio, where he was married to Juliza Griffith, in the year 1825 or 1826. He was engaged in farming in that state until the spring of 1832. He then started, with his carpet-sack on his back, on foot and alone, for the far west. He traveled through the thick forests of Ohio and Indiana to Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), where he tarried two days to rest, then proceeded to Jackson county, Missouri. After stopping there six weeks, he started to return, on the

same road he had come, and reached his home, in Ohio, in the fall, having traveled 1,400 miles. In 1838, he started, with his family, for Illinois, but stopped in Indiana till 1839, when he resumed his journey, arriving in Hancock county, where he resided until 1846. During his residence in that county, his wife died, in 1845. The following year, he removed to Walworth county, Wisconsin, and one year later, to Geauga county, Ohio, where he was again married, to Harriet Allen. In 1854 he removed to Macomb, where he remained one year. He then went to Crawford county, Wisconsin, and there lived until 1868. In that year he returned to Geauga county, Ohio, where he died, on January 15, 1871. His children were—Sidney S., Hiram F., Albert B., Barbara A., Corydon C., Emma C., Willard D., Orson O., and Sarah. Of these, one son, Willard D., lost his life at the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863. The subject of this sketch, Corydon C. Chapman, was four months old when his parents removed to Illinois. He remained with them until the death of his mother, in 1845, he being then ten years old. He then began earning his own livelihood, working upon a farm. At the age of 21, he was married to Margaret M. Clarke, whose parents were from Kentucky, having settled near Macomb in 1829. She was born here in 1837. Their marriage took place, April 19, 1855. They have had nine children, six of whom are living—Louis M., Annie, John, Lizzie, Fred and Harry. Those deceased are—Millard Fillmore, Eva and Willie. Mr. Chapman is by trade a carriage woodworker, and is a skilled workman. His wife, Margaret M. Chapman,

is a member of the Christian church, and has held that connection for 35 years. Mr. Chapman is, politically, a republican.

VINEGAR FACTORIES.

Alexander Holmes was the originator of this branch of business in Macomb, and in September, 1874, erected a press on the corner of Washington and McArthur streets, having a capacity of 80 gallons per hour, or 800 gallons per day of 10 working hours. That year the apple crop was very heavy, and consequently work was plenty, and the press was run nearly to its full capacity for some two or three months. In 1875, apples were very scarce, but notwithstanding a good run was made. A ready sale was found at fair prices for all the vinegar manufactured, and the demand was in excess of the supply. In 1876, another and still larger press was added with a capacity of 120 gallons an hour, making 200 gallons per day, of ten hours, as the amount that could be produced. During the year 1884, Alexander Holmes, became the owner, by purchase of the building on the corner of Jefferson and Lafayette streets, formerly the property of J. W. McIntosh, and fitted it up for the manufacture of cider and cider vinegar. He soon afterward added to it a mill for grinding feed and has since operated both branches of the business.

In 1876, Pillsbury Bros. embarked in the manufacture of vinegar. They do an immense business, in the single year of 1880, shipping some 30,000 gallons. The vinegar is all made from cider, the pure juice of the apple. In the fall of 1884, they added four tanks, each holding

about 150 barrels, and now they have storage capacity of 24,000. They have an engine to furnish the motive power, and every facility to carry on a large business, in good shape.

THE MACOMB BOTTLING WORKS.

is located on the corner of east Jackson and Monroe streets. It was opened in July, 1883, by W. A. George and D. N. Bryan, in the basement of another building. Here they continued until the following October, when they built a small building for storage, near the Pittsburg cider press, which they used until the spring of 1884, when they rented the building next to Ervin's drug store known as the Board of Trade building. In August, 1884, W. A. George disposed of his interest to G. A. Bryan, and for 30 days the firm name was Bryan and Bro. At the expiration of that time, D. W. Bryan purchased the interest of his brother, and removed to his present location, which he built at a cost of \$300. The machinery he uses in his business is worth about \$2,700 more. He manufactures lemon, sarsaparilla, and strawberry soda water, birch beer, Buffalo mead, Belfast ginger ale, Little Daisy, cream soda, champaign cider, etc. It has been a successful business here, and they have a large line of trade in all the surrounding towns.

D. W. Bryan is a native of La Salle county, Illinois, born near the city of La Salle, March 31, 1855. He remained in his native county till 1871, then went to El Paso and engaged in the bottling business, working there for his brother, John Bryan. He went from thence to Chicago where he worked at the same

business for nearly a year, after which he followed the same occupation at Galesburg for a time. From Galesburg he removed to Kansas and engaged in farming until the spring of 1882, at which time he returned to his native state and engaged in the business of manufacturing soda water at Canton, where he remained until the date of his coming to Macomb. He was married April 16, 1877, to Hannah Ingor, of Beloit, Wisconsin. In the spring of 1882, before his removal from Kansas to Illinois, Mr. Bryan met with a terrible calamity, a cyclone passing over his place, killed his wife and two children and destroyed nearly all of his property, Mr. Bryan himself, barely escaped with his life. The children killed by the storm were Stella and a babe not named. One son, Willie A., is also deceased. Mr. Bryan was again married July 29, 1883, to Eva M. George, daughter of his former partner, W. A. George.

MACOMB MARBLE WORKS.

This institution was established by R. T. Quinn in 1873, and shortly afterward the firm changed to Quinn and Wilson. The latter after a time retiring, Mr. Quinn conducted the business, until November 10, 1884, when it passed into the hands of S. B. Davis & Co., the present proprietors. It is located on the corner of Washington and Randolph streets. The building is 20x35 feet in size. They are doing an extensive business, and handle all kinds of foreign and domestic marbles.

Emmet T. Dunn is a son of O. B. Dunn, of Erie county, Pennsylvania, where Emmet was born, December 27,

1857. He removed with his parents to Monmouth, Illinois, and there resided for 20 years. His parents then moved to northwestern Nebraska, where they now live. Emmet T. Dunn was married May 10, 1881, to Margaret Davis, daughter of S. B. Davis, of Hire township, McDonough county. He lived in Monmouth two years after marriage, then went to Nebraska, where he remained until November, 1884. At that date he returned to Illinois and engaged in the marble business at Macomb, where he is at present located. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn have had one child—Bessie, who was born February 22, 1882, and died October 10, 1884. Mr. Dunn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Trinity lodge, No. 561, at Monmouth.

MACOMB CALENDAR CLOCK COMPANY.

The corporation with the above title was organized on the 22d of February, 1882, at the city of Macomb, with the following officers: C. W. Slade, president; C. V. Chandler, treasurer; W. L. Kenner, secretary. Mr. Kenner afterwards resigned his office, and April 13, 1882, David Knapp was elected secretary, an office which he now holds. The company was formed with a capital stock of \$20,000, and acquiring the patent of the inventor, they purchased new and improved machinery for the manufacture of a first-class calendar clock, of a new design. They commenced operations, and for a time gave employment to from 12 to 15 men, but in July, 1883, they suspended operations, having made about 1,000 clocks, but not having provided for the sale of their ware, they had them on hand, and so shut down. The

clock they manufacture is really a first-class article, and the manufacture is bound to be one of the leading industries of Macomb.

C. W. Slade, president of the Macomb Calendar Clock company, came to this county in April, 1874, from Havana, Mason county. He is a native of Ohio, born September 17, 1825. He received a fair education in the common schools of his native state, and remained at home on a farm until 26 years old, engaging with his father in the various occupations incident to agricultural life. He was there, on Christmas day, 1851, married to Elizabeth E. LeSourd, a native of Ohio, and continued to remain on the old homestead for six years, when he bought a farm in Warren county, Ohio, and made that his home until coming to this state. He first settled in Illinois, on a splendid farm in Mason county, and there remained four years, when, on account of failing health, and consequent inability to perform farm work, he removed to Havana, and engaged in the dry goods business, and was thus employed for five years, then came to Macomb. In 1876, he here engaged in the grocery business, and remained in that trade on the southeast corner of the public square until July, 1882. Since that time he has been variously employed in different lines of business, and in closing up accounts. In partnership with a son-in-law, he is interested in a grocery store in Clinton, Iowa. Mr. and Mrs. Slade have had eight children, five of whom are now living—Mary A., now the wife of Dr. J. L. Walker, and living in Emmetsburg, Palo Alto county, Iowa; Eva C., married

to William H. Wilson, and living in Clinton, Iowa; Viola B., wife of Franklin P. Bennage, they are residents of Springfield, Missouri; Anna L., living at home, and Clarence W., living at home. Politically, Mr. Slade is a member of the democratic party.

NOVELTY WORKS.

This was established in 1873, by R. E. Harris, who is still proprietor. It is located on the west side of Randolph street, north of the Union National bank. All kinds of novelties are here manufactured, including models for inventors' machine work. Mr. Harris, also deals in pumps and windmills, and does all kinds of plumbing and fitting, and has a good line of business.

R. E. Harris, the popular machinist of Macomb, is a son of Dr. R. Harris. He is a native of the state of Kentucky, being born there on the 4th day of July, 1846. With his parents he came to McDonough county, and received his education in the public schools of the city of Macomb. His natural inclinations running to the mechanic arts, he served an apprenticeship of three years each to the trades of machinist, moulder and patternmaker, and thus is eminently fitted for the business in which he is now engaged. After he had served his different apprenticeships, he went to Missouri, where he was engaged for some six years. At the expiration of that time, he returned to Macomb, and established his present business, in which he is meeting with well-deserved success. While a resident of Missouri, in 1871, Mr. Harris and Mattie Jackson, a native of Kentucky, were united in

marriage. They have been blessed with five children—Lisle, Florence, Ralph, Mary, and Lelia. Mr. Harris is a member of the Golden Rule society, of Macomb.

George Snyder runs a novelty shop upon the south side of the square, where he repairs anything brought to him, be it wood, iron, brass, ivory and or material. He is a machinist, having served 20 years at the business. He came to Macomb, October 31, 1883, and commenced his present business.

FOUNDRY.

The foundry of A. Fisher & Bro., was erected by that firm in the year 1873. It is located on the west side of Randolph street, just north of the C., B. & Q. railroad. The main building or foundry, is of brick, and is 40x136 feet in ground area. The machine shop is 60x80 feet. They make a specialty of casting and finishing school furniture, and do a general jobbing business in their line. This business was established by Thomas Wiley, in about 1856. In 1868, A. Fisher came to McDonough county, and became associated with Mr. Wiley in the business. Later, Mr. Wiley sold out, and the firm became Fisher & Price, which lasted for a few years. Then the present firm was organized, and the foundry buildings erected.

PLANING MILL.

This was built upon what is now the public park, by Fred Burt, in 1868, and the following year was burned to the ground. Mr. Burt immediately rebuilt it, and operated it until 1874, when it was purchased by W. O. Thomas. Up

to this time the machinery was of a very inferior quality, and he immediately put in new and improved kinds. The building was 32x80 feet on the ground. Mr. Thomas continued to run this until March, 1885, when, to make room for the improvements in the park, he removed to its present location, near the gas-works. The building was in two parts: one 32x48 feet in size, built of wood, and one 32x32 feet, of brick. The latter is used as the engine room, and is 16 feet high. This is said to be the only mill of the kind in the county, and the only one between Galesburg and Quincy.

William O. Thomas, proprietor of the planing mill, at Macomb, was born in Urbana, Champaign county, Ohio, October 26, 1828, and is a son of Ross and Elizabeth (Gray) Thomas, the former of Welsh, and the latter of English origin. Both died in Ohio, where William lived until 1855. He was brought up on a farm, and at the age of 16 years, began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed in that state until the above date, when he came to McDonough county. After coming here he continued to follow his trade, building many of the principal buildings in the city of Macomb. In 1875 he went to Knoxville, and there built the Swedish college and a public school building. He is still engaged in contracting and building. He is a first-class workman, and a thoroughly honest and reliable contractor. Mr. Thomas was married in Ohio, August 10, 1851, to Elizabeth Doak, a native of Ohio. They have six children—John A., who is now living in Chicago, Illinois; Arabella, wife of B. F. Frank, of Chicago; William B., living

in Kansas; Eva, who is engaged in teaching music in Chicago; Beryl and Charles, at home with their parents.

Among the largest buyers and shippers of stock in Macomb is Emery Runkle, who has been engaged in that line of trade at this place for over 20 years. He buys cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and ships large quantities to Chicago, St. Louis, and the eastern market, and is one of the solid men of the community.

CITY GAS WORKS.

This was built in October, 1874, and mains laid that fall and the following spring throughout the principal streets. In March, 1880, it was destroyed by fire, but was rebuilt in March, 1881. It is one of the institutions of the city worthy of notice as a credit to Macomb.

OPERA HOUSE.

The opera house in Macomb was erected by C. V. Chandler, on north Lafayette street, during the year 1872, operations commencing in March. A fine row of store rooms occupy the first floor of the block, while the opera house proper is located in the second story. The entire building is 60x80 feet in dimensions, and well and substantially built of brick, in the best manner known to masons. The auditorium is 60x56 feet in size, with a fine gallery extending around three sides of the room. The stage is 22x24 feet in size, and well-equipped with elegant drop curtain and scenery, and furnished in good theatrical fashion. The auditorium is well seated, and has a capacity of holding 800 people. To the public spirit and enterprise of Mr. Chandler, the people of Macomb

owe this really fine place for holding all kinds of entertainment, which cost about \$31,000. It was opened in April, 1873, for the first time, by Edwin Wight's theatrical troupe, to a good house.

DEPOT.

In 1855, when the railroad came to Macomb, the depot was located out in the western part of town, just north of Loven Garrett's addition. Here a man by the name of Cameron was the first station agent. In 1860, a petition of the citizens of Macomb was circulated, principally through the efforts of N. P. Tinsley, and obtained many signatures, asking the railroad company to remove the depot to a more convenient location, which was accordingly done, the city giving the company the use of the grounds then appropriated for a park. The new depot was soon built, and the old one torn down, removed to another lot, put up and used for a planing mill. The new depot was burned down, but was at once rebuilt. The present agent at this point is C. E. Crissey.

Charles E. Crissey is a son of C. D. and Samira C. (Toms) Crissey, Samira a native of New York City, C. D., of Stamford, Connecticut, where they were married. Soon after marriage they removed to McDonough county, Illinois, where Mr. Crissey engaged in dealing in grain, continuing that business about 15 years. He still lives in the city of Macomb, and is engaged in the freight and baggage department of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Charles E. was born in Macomb November 15, 1856. At the age of 16 years, he began learning telegraphy, being meantime baggage

and switch man. He continued thus employed four years, after which he was night operator two and a half years. In 1880, he was given full charge of the station of Macomb, as agent of the C., B. & Q. R. R. Co., in which position he has, by strict attention to business, and his genial and accommodating manners, won many friends. He is the owner of some real estate in the city of Macomb. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, also of the A. O. U. W., and of the Good Templars. Mr. Crissey is a popular and worthy gentleman, and well fitted for the position which he occupies.

Daniel Galvin was born in Kilrush town, county of Clare, Ireland, August 15, 1833. In 1850, he came to America, landed at Quebec, and for two seasons engaged in towing timber with sail boat, to sail ships bound for Europe. He went to Virginia and worked there one season on public works, and went to Lawrenceburg, Indiana, and worked there on track repairs about one year, and came to Illinois in the year 1855, and worked on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad one year as track foreman, and then came to Galesburg in the year 1856, and worked on section there as track foreman, on the C. B. & Q. The company changed him to Quincy, on section there, and from Quincy to Camp Point, and all along between Quincy and Galesburg, as extra foreman, until and up to 1863. He left the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy company in spring of 1864, and was hired by the Wabash & Western railroad company one year as track foreman. He left that company in the spring of 1865, and went to work again

for the C. B. & Q. Co. He came to Macomb in April, 1865, and has been in the employ of the C. B. & Q. Co., up to this time. He purchased his present residence, which is located in the western part of the city of Macomb, and is a pleasant and desirable home. Mr. Galvin was married in the city of Quincy, Illinois, November 4, 1863, to Esther E. Flynn, born in Swinford town, county of Mayo, Ireland. They have had four children, three of whom are now living—Eliza, Esther, who is now attending school at Quincy, and Willie. Joanna is deceased.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. E. F. King, dentist, was born in Buffalo, New York, March 8, 1855, and is a son of N. H. King, who is practicing dentistry in Baltimore, Maryland, where he has resided since 1864. In 1870, E. F., entered his father's office in Baltimore, and studied dentistry with him until 1876, when he attended the Baltimore and Maryland college, and graduated in 1877, and entered the office of Drs. Coy & Mills, in Brooklyn, New York, where he remained for about eight months, when he again entered the office of his father, and remained with him until he came to Macomb. He was associated with Dr. Downing for one year, after which he removed to his present office in Bailey's block, east side square, where he has four rooms nicely fitted up. He uses the latest known way of extracting teeth, using aesthetics. Dr. King has been successful in business, and has a large and lucrative practice, extending through this and adjoining counties. Charles McLean is in his office as an assistant.

Thomas J. Price, dealer in, and manufacturer of sorghum evaporators, and machinery for producing sugar from sorghum cane, was born in Meigs county, Tennessee, February 23, 1828. His parents were Samuel Price and Barsheba (Atchley) Price, who were natives of Tennessee. Thomas J., when two years old, in 1830, came to this state with his parents and settled in Schuyler county. They then remained two years, when they went to Washington county, Arkansas, and lived two years, and where, in 1834, the mother died. The family then came back to Schuyler county, and in 1850, settled in this county, and in Industry township; subsequently the father moved to Macomb, and later died at Rushville, at the advanced age of 91 years and six months, leaving a family of four grown children, three sons and one daughter. The subject of this sketch was married July 6, 1848, to Eleanor Wilson, a native of Ohio. They have had eight children, four of whom are now living—William, who is married and resides in Macomb; George W., teaching school in Chapin, Morgan county, who is a graduate of Illinois college; John M., traveling salesman for a St. Louis firm, and Edward E., living at home. Mrs. Price died in 1869, and he was again married May 18, 1876, to Maggie Miller, formerly Van Hoesen, who has living one child by her first husband. Mr. Price has been for 25 years a member of the Masonic fraternity, and belongs to the Christian church, at Industry.

S. R. Beardsley, dealer in grain at Macomb, is a native of New York state, born May 7, 1823, near the city of

Rochester. He was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools. His parents both died in New York. He came to Macomb in the spring of 1858, and contracted, with three others, for the building of 14 miles of the Rock Island and Alton railroad. After they had done considerable work, the railroad company became bankrupt and they were obliged to abandon their work and received only pay for that which they had already done. Mr. Beardsley then engaged in the grocery business which he continued about three years, then began buying grain and stock. He now buys grain exclusively, shipping, on an average, about 75,000 bushels annually. He was married in 1851, to Caroline A. Goetschius, a native of New York state, but of German descent. They have had five children, three of whom are now living—LeRoy, aged 31 years, married to Alice Hammer; Lida, aged 22, and Louie, aged 15. The eldest, LeRoy, is a broker on the board of trade in Chicago. One son, Frank, died in Macomb when four years old. Mr. Beardsley, is politically, a supporter of the republican party.

Captain G. C. Gumbart is a native of Germany, having been born in that division of Europe on the 14th day of May, 1826. He was educated for the profession of civil engineer, attending the military school of Hesse Darmstadt. He, like all the residents of that military empire, served in the German army from 1847 to 1853, two years being in service in the field. In 1853, he decided to leave the Fatherland, and emigrated to the United States, landing at New York, November 29, where he re-

mained until 1859. He then removed to St. Louis and became the local editor of the *Westliche Post* where he remained until 1861. On the breaking out of the war, he was appointed by General Fremont, first lieutenant of Schwartz's battery. In the fall of 1861, he saw some service in Missouri under General Oglesby, and was, in January, 1862, transferred to Kentucky. On the 12th day of February, following, he gave the command to his battery to open fire on Fort Donelson, the first guns of that memorable conflict. On the 13th he was posted, with Oglesby's brigade on the extreme left of the rebel lines, about 450 yards from their rifle pits, and on the 15th, when General Pillow attempted to break through our lines, Lieutenant Gumbart was compelled to leave the field, but not till after he was twice wounded. On the 1st of February, preceding this, the battery had been transferred to the Illinois volunteers, and thereafter was known as company E, 2d Illinois artillery. Captain Gumbart rejoined his battery, being healed of his wounds, while the army lay before Corinth. He went from there to Jackson, Tennessee. While here, he was detailed as chief of artillery, to General Leonard Ross, at Bolivar, Tennessee. November, 1862, he went as chief of artillery, with General John A. Logan, to LaGrange, and afterwards, in the same capacity, with General John A. Lauman, through the state of Mississippi. He then went to Vicksburg, and after the second battle of Jackson, Mississippi, resigned his commission on account of disability. In 1864, he came to Macomb, and engaged in the restaurant business.

In 1879 and 1880, he was mayor of Macomb. He is now engaged in the insurance business. In April, 1862, he was united in marriage in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, with Esther Feilbach, a native of that state, by whom he has six children, two of whom died in infancy and four are living. The latter are—Louis F., Otto D., Georgiana, and Conrad G. In politics, Mr. Gumbart, is a republican, and favors women's suffrage.

Joseph W. McIntosh came to Macomb in 1856, and at once formed a partnership with J. B. Cummings and J. B. Pierson, and, under the firm name of Pierson, Cummings & Co., engaged in a general mercantile business, on the corner on which the Randolph house now stands, and continued for about 12 months. He then ran a billiard room until 1864, since which time he has been engaged in dealing in live stock, and running a farm. His farm is situated in Chalmers township and contains 420 acres, but Mr. McIntosh always resides in Macomb. During the years 1875 and 1876, he was also engaged in the hardware business, in the last named year, selling to J. A. Smith. Mr. M. has always taken an active interest in Macomb's development, being one of the original stockholders of the First National bank, and for many years one of its directors. He was also one of the original stockholders of the Macomb Tile and Sewer Pipe company, and of the Calendar Clock company. In politics, he is a democrat and has officially served the people of Macomb at different times. Mr. McIntosh is a native of Bath county, Kentucky, was born March 10, 1830, his parents being Frederick and Rebecca (Helphenstine) McIntosh, the former of

whom is a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter of Indiana. Joseph resided in his native state until 1852, when the entire family removed to California, where the father died in 1853, and the mother still resides, now being in her 91st year. Joseph resided there until 1856, at which time he removed to Macomb. December 15, 1856, at Covington, Kentucky, Mr. McIntosh and Fannie F. Woodward, a native of that city, were united in marriage, and Mrs. McIntosh died in 1884, leaving eight children—Louis, now resides in California; Carrie, the wife of William Fisher; Laura, wife of I. M. Fellheimer; Kate, Nellie, Joseph, Mary and James. Mr. McIntosh is a member of the I. O. O. F.

James R. Patterson has been a resident of the city of Macomb since the spring of 1865. He was born October 10, 1834, in Wyoming county, New York, and is a son of William and Catherine (Eggles-ton) Patterson, the former of Irish and German descent, and the latter of Scotch and German. They removed when James was quite young, to Geauga county, Ohio, where Mrs. Patterson died, and Mr. Patterson was again married. In 1850, the family moved west to Delaware county, Iowa, and there William Patterson died. In 1852, James began business for himself. Three years later he went to Kossouth county, Iowa, where he remained till 1857, thence to Missouri, there living until 1861. August 29, of that year, he was married to Priscilla Bell, and soon after removed to Rushville, Schuyler county, Illinois. He resided in Rushville until 1865, when as before stated, he came to Macomb. Since coming here, Mr. Patterson has been

employed in moving buildings, and is the only one in the city, who makes that a business. Mr. and Mrs. Patterson are the parents of six children—Edgar, William, Maud, George, Scott and Thomas, all of these children are gifted with artistic talent of a high order.

O. F. Piper, who at present is engaged in the insurance business, came to Macomb in 1855. He was born in Crawford county, Illinois, on the 14th day of February, 1822, being the son of Edward H. and Anna (Blackburn) Piper, the former of whom was a native Kentuckian, and served as the first circuit and county clerk of Crawford county, Illinois, the latter of which offices he held until his death, which occurred in 1835. O. F. Piper resided in his native county until 1836, when, on account of the death of his father, the family removed to Laporte county, Indiana, and settled on a farm. Here, in 1844, Mr. Piper was united in marriage with Mary A. Hawkins, and in 1855, removed to Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, where he entered into a partnership with Arthur G. Burr, and engaged in the hardware business. It was conducted under the firm name of Burr & Piper, about two years, when Mr. Piper disposed of his interest, and, from that time until 1865, was engaged in the grocery trade. The following year he followed the business of insurance, and then entered the lumber trade as a member of the firm of Martin & Piper. During the year 1868, he gave his entire attention to insurance, and in 1869, received the appointment of Indian agent of the southern Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico. He held this position for two years, then resigned and returned to

Macomb, and has ever since been engaged in the insurance business, and also acted as a justice of the peace. In politics, he is a republican, and has served the people in the county board of supervisors, in the city council, and as a member of the board of education. Mr. and Mrs. Piper have had seven children, four of whom are now living—Edward S., who enlisted in company C, 84th Illinois infantry, and died while in the service; Alice B., the wife of David S. Blackburn, of California; Mary C., wife of Arthur Moore, of Clinton, Illinois; Walter L., of Macomb; Charles, who died at the age of 18 years; Lewis, of Clinton; and Orlando, of Macomb. Mr. and Mrs. Piper are members of the Presbyterian church.

John W. Churchill, builder and contractor of Macomb, was born in Hardin county, Kentucky, July 2, 1826. His father, Richard H. Churchill, was also a native Kentuckian, and came to this county in 1833, engaging in farming in Emmet township, four miles from Macomb on what is known as the Miller place. He was the owner of considerable land at different times and places, and continued farming about three years when he removed to Macomb and opened a general store and there died in 1837. The mother of the subject of this sketch was formerly Sarah Ann Brown, also from Kentucky, and after the death of her husband returned to her native state with the children. John W., was married in Jeffersonville, Indiana, to Mary J. McConnaughey, of Jeffersonville, Indiana. They resided in Indiana six years then went to Champaign county and lived seven years, thence to this county,

and Macomb in 1864. Here he worked at the trade of carpenter until 1868, when he commenced taking contracts, and has since built, by the job, many public and private buildings in around Macomb and vicinity. Mr. and Mrs. Churchill have eight children, all but one of whom are living at home with them—Harry, living in Peoria; Blanche, a teacher in the public school at Macomb; Albert, Laura F., John C., Samuel, Zoe and Robert. The family are members of the Christian church, and he is a highly esteemed citizen of the place.

John H. Fuhr, of the firm of Fuhr & Chandler, carpenters, was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, August 29, 1841. He was the son of George Fuhr, a blacksmith, who was born and raised in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His mother's name was Amanda Hayes. His parents moved to Westmoreland county, where his father carried on the blacksmith business for 16 years. He now lives upon a farm three miles northeast of Macomb. John learned the carpenter's trade in Macomb. He worked four years with McElrath as a cabinet-maker, afterward working at Abingdon and Quincy. In 1864, he was married to Mary Kelly, and removed to Leavenworth, Kansas, where he carried on a cabinet shop, and afterward the carpenter business. Returning to Macomb he worked with Thomas and Martin, until some eight years ago, he went into partnership with Chandler. They have a fine shop, and are doing a good business. Some of the finest houses in Macomb and surrounding country were built by them. Mr. Fuhr has three children—Clara, Henry and Albert. One child,

Freddie B., died in infancy. Mr. Fuhr is a worthy member of the Masonic order.

Edward McDonough is the son of Hugh McDonough, Sr., who was born in the north of Ireland, and at an early age came to America and settled near Frankfort, Kentucky. He commenced life as a peddler, driving a horse and wagon, but soon after his marriage he abandoned this business and became a farmer. His wife was a native of Kentucky. Eight children were born to them, four of whom are now living. They came to McDonough county in 1831, and settled in Tennessee township, where Edward was born, April 14, 1832. He lived at home until the year 1849, when he went to live with a man named Ambrose Owens, where he worked for his board, remaining six months. He afterward worked for Richard Craig, in Industry township, and also for David Scott. He saved his money and used it in procuring an education. He came to Macomb and lived with Isaac Grantham, the old county clerk, for three years. During these years he attended school, in the meantime working for his board. He engaged with the late N. P. Tinsley, who was in the dry goods and milling business, and worked for him several years. He finally commenced business on his own account, and was very successful. In 1880, he was taken with erysipelas, and was obliged to abandon active work. Mr. McDonough has accumulated a good portion of property. His marriage occurred December 1, 1864, his wife being Amanda N. Buzan, from Warren county. She died January 22, 1879, leaving three children—William, Mary C. and Edward H. Mr.

McDonough has not since married. A relative of the family, "Aunt Kitty," took charge of the household, and now, at the age of 85 years, is with them, beloved by all. Mr. McDonough possesses many of the characteristics of his father, who was greatly honored and esteemed by his neighbors for his many good qualities.

William Ward, foreman of the tile works at Macomb, was born in Staffordshire, England, January 28, 1838. His parents were Thomas and Matilda (Ball) Ward, also natives of England. Thomas Ward and his ancestors, for many generations, have been potters. He is now living in England at the advanced age of 80 years, and is still engaged in selling pottery to the trade. His wife is also living. William grew to manhood in his native country, learning his trade at Gibbs, Cannon & Co., in Staffordshire. In 1862, he went to Rio Janeiro, South America, being sent there by Thomas Brassey, the great railway contractor and sewer builder, to manufacture the sewer pipes for that city. After completing his work he returned to Staffordshire, England, and again worked for Gibbs, Cannon & Co. He left their employ, to come to America, in 1856, landing in New York in April, of that year. He went to Ohio and established tile works, two miles from Liverpool, for N. U. Walker, there remaining one and a half years, thence to Columbus, Ohio, where he was employed by the Columbus sewer pipe company, for several years, coming from there to Monmouth, Illinois, where he established the tile works at that place, and then returned to Columbus. He came to Mc-

Donough county in 1880, and four years later, to Macomb. He is a skilled workman and thoroughly understands every branch of his trade. Mr. Ward has been married three times, first to Susanna Pugh, who died, leaving him one son, Herbert, who is now married to Mary Horrocks, of Bardolph. Mr. Ward's second wife was formerly Mrs. Martha Marks, nee Lovell, widow of William Marks. She had by her former marriage, five children—Katie, Edward, Clara, Alice and Thomas. Mr. Ward's present wife was Susanna Setter, a native of England. He had by his second marriage, one daughter—Matilda.

POSTOFFICE.

During the summer of 1831, an arrangement was made by James M. Campbell with the postmaster at Rushville, by which letters for residents of McDonough county would be forwarded to him, at Macomb, there being no postoffice within the limits of the county, he being personally responsible for the postage of 25 cents per letter, then seldom, if ever, prepaid. Mr. Campbell, it is said, on receiving the letters, would put them in his hat for safe keeping, and from this grew the story that he carried the postoffice in that useful article of dress. Mr. Campbell was asked if he would accept the postmastership if it could be got, and on his assenting, a petition was circulated and signed by nearly all the citizens of the county. Accordingly in October, of that year, the postoffice of Macomb was established, with James M. Campbell as postmaster, and a mail route arranged. For 10 years he held the office uninter-

edly, until in 1841, some false charges having been made against him, he was removed and George W. Damron appointed in his place. For a month or two this continued, but as soon as the truth of the matter was made known to the postmaster-general, Mr. Campbell was reinstated with honor, although he did not desire the office. Mr. Campbell held this important position until July, 1846, when, upon resigning, he was succeeded by Jonathan H. Baker, who continued to be postmaster until 1849, when he gave way to Resin Naylor, who was succeeded by J. W. Westfall, and later by J. W. Atkinson. Joseph E. Wyne was appointed postmaster by President Lincoln, in 1861, but did not serve out a term. He was succeeded in this office by J. K. Magie, who in turn made way for Iverson L. Twyman. T. B. Maury was the next incumbent, being appointed May 10, 1869, and serving until October 30, 1877, when he was succeeded by J. B. Venard, the present postmaster. The office was made a money order one in 1865, the first order being issued on the 3d of July, of that year, and was issued to Harrison Bailey, of Blandinsville, and to the order of Will Bailey, of Memphis, Tennessee. It was for the sum of \$10. In 1871, it was constituted an international money order office, and the first order of that character was drawn November 24, 1871. It was issued to Thomas J. Jolly, of Macomb, payable to Thomas Jolly, Mile-End road, England, and was for 18s and 7d, or \$5.00. The first postal note was issued to Prof. Max Kennedy, on the 4th of September, 1883, for the sum of \$4.50.

Among McDonough county's most prominent citizens, must be mentioned Josephus B. Venard, who was born in Morgan county, Illinois, March 3, 1832, and who has spent the greater part of his life upon a farm. His parents were George and Frances (Mitchell) Venard, native Kentuckians, who removed to McDonough county, Illinois, in 1832, where they resided up to the time of their death, with the exception of a short time spent in Hancock county. They were well known and highly respected by a large number of people, both in Hancock and McDonough counties. They reared a family of nine children. From the time Josephus B. Venard reached his ninth year, he was compelled to do his share of the farm labors, having to plow and do such other manual labor as his strength would permit of. He was only enabled to spend a few weeks of his life in the public schools of the county, but it was the custom of his father to gather the children around him in the evening, after the toils of the day were over, and teach them as much as possible between the short time intervening between supper and the hour for retiring. When the war broke out, J. B. became imbued with patriotism, and enlisted on the 2d day of August, 1861, as a private in Captain J. D. Walker's company, 2d Illinois cavalry, and in about 30 days thereafter, the second lieutenant resigning, he was chosen by the men to fill the vacancy, and was then duly commissioned. He retained this position until January 17, 1862, when he was promoted to first lieutenant. While still holding a commission as lieutenant of company H, he was assigned to command com-

pany A, during the Red river campaign, and discharged the duties to the entire satisfaction of his superior officers. July 20, 1864, he was commissioned captain of company H, and served as such until it was consolidated with other companies, and lettered E, when he was placed in command, and served with it until January 3, 1866, when he was mustered out. The 2d Illinois cavalry deserves the thanks of the whole country, for no regiment in the entire service acquitted itself more honorably than did it, being in active service from its muster-in until the close of the war. Captain Venard served with honor and distinction, and took an active part in almost every engagement in which the regiment participated. In the early part of 1865, he came home on a furlough, and was united in marriage with Mary E. Curtiss, on the 14th day of March, of that year. Their union has been blessed with five children, all of whom are living—Olive F., Helen, Dollie, George C., and Bessie. Captain Venard was elected to the office of sheriff in 1874, receiving a majority over both his political opponents, and, as an instance of his personal popularity, we will cite the fact that he carried Sciota township by 35 majority, being the first and only republican that has ever done so. He also carried the township in which he was raised.—Bethel—being another democratic stronghold. As a civil officer, he brought to bear the same unswerving zeal that characterized him as an army officer, and gave entire satisfaction, discharging his duties faithfully and conscientiously, and never shirking a responsibility. He professed religion in

1874, and on his removal to Macomb, in the fall of that year, united with the Presbyterian church, and is now a faithful member thereof. As a citizen, Captain Venard stands high in the estimation of the people of the county. He is the present postmaster of Macomb, having been appointed to the office November 1, 1877. The lodges A. F. and A. M., A. O. U. W., and G. A. R., claim him as an honored member.

R. H. Venard, the present assistant postmaster of Macomb, is a son of Geo. and Frances Venard, and was born in Bethel township, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 15th day of June, 1840. He resided with his parents, and assisted in tilling the soil until he attained his majority, and then took a trip to the Pacific slope, and spent the four succeeding years in Oregon and California. He then, in 1866, returned to his native county, and again resumed agricultural pursuits, which he followed until 1880. Mr. Venard's brother died in 1868, and he then purchased the homestead, containing 110 acres, which he still owns. He removed to Macomb in 1880, since which time he has assisted his brother, J. B. Venard, in the postoffice. In 1868, he was united in marriage with Orpha Weaver, a native of Pennsylvania, and of which state her parents are still residents. Mr. and Mrs. Venard have been the parents of four children, three of whom are still living—Georgie F., Wallace O., and Karl D. Mr. Venard affiliates with the republican party.

GOVERNMENT.

For the first 10 years of its existence, the town of Macomb was governed by

the county commissioners' court, but in 1841, by an act of incorporation passed by the general assembly, the government was entrusted to a board of five trustees. By the same act, the limits of the incorporation were made one mile square, with the public square of Macomb as the center. It has been found impossible to find the record book of the board of trustees, as it has been entirely lost sight of, and in its absence, we are indebted to Clarke's history of the county for the following partial list of them. He says of it: "In looking over the old papers, we discovered the poll books of several annual elections, and give the names of such of those we could find who were elected trustees, and the year each served:

1849—William H. Randolph, A. S. Bonham, C. A. Lawson, T. J. Beard, John P. Head.

1850—William H. Franklin, Richard W. Stephenson, John P. Head, William L. Broaddus, Joseph E. Wyne, Charles Chandler, William T. Head.

1852—B. R. Hampton, C. A. Lawson, J. M. Major, J. P. Updegraff, C. W. Dallam.

1853—Thompson Chandler, J. E. Wyne, J. L. N. Hall, W. S. Hendricks, J. M. Martin.

1854—J. L. N. Hall, J. M. Martin, J. E. Wyne, Thomas J. Beard, C. A. Lawson.

1856—Abraham Rowe, J. E. Wyne, T. J. Beard, J. L. N. Hall, Garrett Bonham."

MUNICIPAL.

The city of Macomb was incorporated in 1856, the first election taking place on the 8th of November. This was for

officers for six months, or until the annual election, in May. At the next session of the general assembly, in the early part of 1857, a special act of incorporation was passed and approved by Governor Bissell, on the 14th of February, in which the boundaries of the incorporation are set forth as follows: "All that district of country in the county of McDonough and state of Illinois, embraced in the following limits, to-wit: The south half of section 31, the south-west quarter of the northeast quarter of section 31, and the northwest quarter of section 31, all in township 6, north of the base line of range 2, west of the 4th principal meridian; and the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 36; the southeast quarter of said section 36, in township 6, north of range 3, west of the 4th principal meridian; and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 1, in township 5, north of range 3, west of the 4th principal meridian; and the northwest quarter of section 6, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 6, in township 5, north of range 2, west of the 4th principal meridian."

The following is a complete list of the officers of the city from the date of its incorporation to the present time, given by years:

1856—Mayor, John O. C. Wilson; aldermen, James M. Campbell, Joseph McCroskey, William H. Randolph, Samuel G. Cannon; clerk, H. E. Worsham.

1857—Mayor, Joseph P. Updegraff; aldermen, First ward, James M. Campbell and James Clarke; Second ward, William L. Broaddus and O. F. Piper; Third ward, William H. Franklin and

William H. Randolph; Fourth ward, Thomas J. Beard and Samuel G. Cannon; clerk and attorney, Carter Van Vleck; marshal and supervisor, G. L. Farwell; treasurer, George W. Smith; assessor and collector, H. E. Worsham; surveyor, Charles A. Gilchrist; sexton, David Clarke; board of health, James D. Walker, Thomas M. Jordan, William Wetherhold; school inspectors, J. L. N. Hall, J. H. Baker, J. B. Cummings, W. E. Withrow.

1858—Mayor, Joseph P. Updegraff; aldermen, First ward, James Clarke and Charles Chandler; second ward, O. F. Piper and P. Hamilton; Third ward, William H. Franklin and William E. Withrow; Fourth ward, Thomas J. Beard, Samuel G. Cannon, and William P. Barrett; clerk and attorney, Lewis H. Waters; marshal and supervisor, William L. Broaddus; treasurer, George W. Smith; assessor and collector, J. H. Cummings; surveyor, George W. Page; weigher, C. A. Humes; sexton, Peter Clark; board of health, James D. Walker, Thomas M. Jordan, William Wetherhold; school inspectors, W. E. Withrow, J. L. N. Hall, J. B. Cummings, J. H. Baker and J. Hagerty.

1859—Mayor, James D. Walker; aldermen, First ward, Charles Chandler and Joseph Burton, Francis D. Lipe, elected to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles Chandler; Second ward, O. F. Piper and Joseph E. Wyne; Third ward, George M. Wells and J. L. N. Hall; Fourth ward, William P. Barrett and Samuel G. Cannon, Thomas E. Morgan elected to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Samuel G. Cannon; clerk and attorney, George Wells; marshal

and supervisor, George W. Smith; treasurer, J. B. Cummings, assessor and collector, J. H. Cummings; weigher, Hugh Ervin; sexton, Peter Clark; board of health, Thomas M. Jordan, William Wetherhold and J. B. Kyle; school inspectors, William E. Withrow, Joseph C. Thompson, David P. Wells, Carter Van Vleck and T. E. Martin.

1860—Mayor, Charles Chandler; aldermen, First ward, Joseph Burton and W. H. Neece; Second ward, J. E. Wyne and R. H. Broaddus; Third ward, G. M. Wells and J. L. N. Hall; Fourth ward, Thomas E. Morgan and H. F. Chase; clerk and attorney, George Wells; marshal and supervisor, George W. Smith; treasurer, W. W. Provine; assessor and collector, C. M. Ray; board of health, James B. Kyle, James D. Walker, Thomas M. Jordan and William Wetherhold; school inspectors, William E. Withrow, James W. Mathews, D. P. Wells, Thompson Chandler and Thomas J. Beard.

1861—Mayor, James B. Kyle; aldermen, First ward, W. H. Neece and John Knappenberger; Second ward, R. H. Broaddus and Iverson L. Twyman; Third ward, J. L. N. Hall and T. M. Jordan; Fourth ward, H. F. Chase and Loven Garrett; clerk and attorney, Geo. Wells; marshal, G. L. Farwell, Reuben H. Broaddus appointed to fill the vacancy caused by G. L. Farwell resigning; treasurer, W. W. Provine; assessor and collector, C. M. Ray; surveyor, A. J. White; supervisor, G. W. Smith; weigher, J. W. Westfall; school inspectors, J. W. Mathews, Charles Chandler, Carter Van Vleck, J. C. Thompson and J. B. Cummings.

1862—B. F. Martin, mayor; John Knappenberger and J. H. Baker, aldermen from First ward; Iverson L. Twyman and Elisha Morse, Jr., Second ward; T. M. Jordan and L. Clisby, Third ward; Loven Garrett and Washington Goodwin, from the Fourth ward; Geo. Wells, clerk and attorney; John Q. Lane, marshal; W. W. Provine, treasurer; C. M. Ray, assessor and collector; G. W. Smith, weigher; school inspectors, William H. Neece, J. B. Cummings, T. J. Beard, C. S. Churchill and William E. Withrow.

1863.—Mayor, Edward A. Floyd; alderman, first ward, J. H. Baker and Alexander McLean; second ward, R. L. Cochrane and O. F. Piper; third ward, L. Clisby and W. E. Withrow; fourth ward, Washington Goodwin and S. F. Lancey; clerk and attorney, George Wells; marshal, Joseph P. Updegraff, George W. Smith appointed to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Joseph P. Updegraff; treasurer, William W. Provine—M. T. Winslow to fill vacancy; assessor and collector, John L. Anderson; supervisor, Geo. W. Smith; weigher, Thomas Gilmore; school inspectors, John B. Cummings, Charles Chandler, James W. Matthews, Edward A. Floyd, Joseph Burton, L. Clisby, and W. O. Metcalf.

1864.—Mayor, Thomas M. Jordan; alderman, First ward, Alexander McLean and Joseph Durr; Second ward, R. L. Cochrane and James Anderson; Third ward, Wm. E. Withrow and L. Clisby; Fourth ward, S. F. Lancey and John Penrose; clerk and attorney, C. F. Wheat; marshal, supervisor, collector and assessor, Chauncey Case; treasurer,

M. T. Winslow; surveyor and engineer, J. W. Brattle; weigher, William G. Cord; board of health, R. D. Hammond, T. Chandler, Charles M. Ray and the mayor; school inspectors, C. M. Ray, J. E. Wyne, S. F. Lancey, J. H. Baker and Joseph Burton.

1865.—Mayor, T. M. Jordan; aldermen, First ward, Joseph Durr and J. W. Blount; Second ward, James Anderson and R. L. Cochrane; Third ward, Lorenzo Clisby and J. P. Updegraff; Fourth ward, John Penrose and James Brown; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal, assessor and collector, John E. Lane. treasurer, M. T. Winslow; attorney, C. F. Wheat; surveyor, James W. Brattle; supervisor, George W. Smith; weigher, William G. Cord; sexton, Wm. Dowlan; board of health, R. D. Hammond, T. Chandler, Charles M. Ray, and the Mayor; school inspectors, S. F. Lancey, W. E. Withrow, O. F. Piper, J. W. Blount and J. H. Baker.

1866—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; aldermen, First ward, J. W. Blount and S. G. Wadsworth; Second ward, R. L. Cochrane and W. F. Bayne; Third ward, Joseph P. Updegraff and W. S. Hail; Fourth ward, E. B. Hamill and R. J. Adcock; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal, J. E. Lane; treasurer, M. T. Winslow; attorney, C. F. Wheat; assessor and collector, J. E. Lane; surveyor, J. W. Brattle; supervisor, G. W. Curtis; weigher, Isaac Hillyer; sexton, John Axford; board of health, E. B. Hamill, W. O. Blaisdell and C. M. Ray; school inspectors T. M. Jordan, S. F. Lancey, O. F. Piper, L. H. Waters and J. W. Blount.

1867—Mayor, T. M. Jordan; aldermen, First ward, G. H. Bane and J. W. Blount;

Second ward, W. F. Bayne and R. L. Cochrane; Third ward, W. S. Hail and William Venable; Fourth ward, John Shute and E. B. Hamill; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal and supervisor, Thos. Gilfrey; treasurer, M. T. Winslow; attorney, Asa A. Matteson; assessor and collector, T. B. Maury; surveyor, James W. Brattle; weigher, Isaac Hillyer; sexton, John Axford; board of health, G. H. Bane, R. D. Hammond, W. F. Bayne and the mayor; school inspectors, J. W. Blount, O. F. Piper, William Venable, S. F. Lancey and J. C. Thompson.

1868—Mayor, Joseph P. Updegraff; aldermen, First ward, J. W. Blount and W. H. Hainline; Second ward, R. L. Cochrane and O. F. Piper; Third ward, William Venable and E. L. Wells; Fourth ward, E. B. Hamill and Joseph W. McIntosh; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal and supervisor, G. L. Farwell; treasurer, J. H. Cummings; attorney, C. F. Wheat; assessor and collector, H. W. Gash; surveyor, James W. Brattle; weigher, D. Blazer; sexton, John Axford; board of health, R. D. Hammond, J. B. Kyle, W. O. Blaisdell, and the mayor; school inspectors, S. F. Lancey, J. W. Blount, O. F. Piper, William Venable and H. R. Bartleson.

1869—Mayor, G. K. Hall; aldermen, First ward, W. H. Hainline and J. T. Adcock; Second ward, O. F. Piper and C. N. Harding; Third ward, E. L. Wells and William Venable; Fourth ward, J. W. McIntosh and Theodore L. Kendrick; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal and supervisor, J. A. Chapman; treasurer, M. T. Winslow; attorney A. A. Matteson; assessor, J. W. Blount; collector, J. E. Wyne; surveyor, J. W. Brattle; weigher,

D. Blazer; sexton, John Axford; school inspectors, W. E. Withrow, O. F. Piper, H. R. Bartleson, J. W. Blount and S. F. Lancey.

1870—Mayor, Joseph E. Wyne; aldermen, First ward, Joseph T. Adcock and Thompson Chandler; Second ward, C. N. Harding and J. H. Cummings; Third ward, William Venable and A. B. Chapman; Fourth ward, Theodore L. Kendrick and Joseph Durr; clerk, H. R. Bartleson; marshal, John Scott; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, L. A. Simmons; assessor, J. W. Westfall; collector, C. C. Chapman; supervisor, J. A. Chapman; surveyor, D. M. Chapman; weigher, Benjamin T. Applegate; sexton, Benjamin Vail; board of health, J. B. Kyle, M. C. Archer, G. H. Bane and the mayor; school inspectors, J. W. Blount, H. R. Bartleson, W. E. Withrow, S. F. Lancey and R. H. Broadus.

1871—Mayor, Joseph M. Martin; aldermen, First ward, Thompson Chandler and B. F. Martin; Second ward, J. H. Cummings and John McMillen; Third ward, A. B. Chapman and Thomas Gilmore; Fourth ward, S. F. Lancey and Joseph W. McIntosh; clerk, H. R. Bartleson; marshal, John Hillyer; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, Ira G. Mosher; assessor, J. S. Gash; collector, S. G. Wadsworth; surveyor, J. W. Brattle; supervisor, George W. Smith; weigher, Benjamin T. Applegate; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. O. Blaisdell, A. E. Hoskinson, Thompson Chandler and the mayor; school inspectors, Joseph T. Adcock, Virgil McDavitt, Thomas Gilmore, J. C. Reynolds and William E. Withrow.

1872—Mayor, Charles N. Harding; al-

dermen, First ward, B. F. Martin and Thompson Chandler; Second ward, John McMillen and J. H. Cummings; Third ward, Thomas Gilmore and William Venable; Fourth ward, Joseph McIntosh and James Gamage; clerk, W. E. Withrow; marshal, John Hillyer; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, W. J. Franklin; assessor, James S. Gash; collector, Willis I. Twyman; surveyor, James W. Brattle; supervisor, George W. Smith; weigher, Isaac Hillyer; sexton, John Axford; school inspectors, C. V. Chandler, R. H. Broadbuss, L. Clisby, Joseph W. McIntosh and William E. Withrow.

1873—Mayor, Alexander McLean; aldermen, First ward, Thompson Chandler and S. A. M. Ross; Second ward, J. H. Cummings and R. L. Cochrane; Third ward, William Venable and Frank R. Kyle; Fourth ward, James Gamage and W. G. McClellan; clerk and attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; marshal, H. G. Cheatham; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; assessor, Hugh Ervin; collector, T. J. Martin; surveyor and engineer, James W. Brattle; supervisor, George W. Smith; weigher, Isaac Hillyer; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. O. Blaisdell, H. B. Livermore, P. H. Garretson and the mayor; school inspectors, J. W. Blount, O. F. Piper, J. W. McIntosh, William Venable and Alexander McLean.

1874—Mayor, Alexander McLean; aldermen, First ward, S. A. M. Ross and John W. Cook; Second ward, R. L. Cochrane and J. H. Cummings; Third ward, Frank R. Kyle and William Venable; Fourth ward, W. G. McClellan and James Gamage; clerk, O. F. Piper; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; as-

essor, Hugh Ervin; collector, Henderson Ritchie; surveyor, James W. Brattle; supervisor, A. Hudson; weigher, John H. Nicholson; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. O. Blaisdell, H. B. Livermore, P. H. Garretson and the mayor; school inspectors, J. W. Blount, O. F. Piper, J. W. McIntosh, William Venable and Alexander McLean.

1875—Mayor, Alexander McLean; aldermen, First ward, John W. Cook and W. E. Martin; Second ward, J. H. Cummings and J. E. Wyne; Third ward, William Venable and C. N. Harding; Fourth ward, James Gamage and D. M. Graves; clerk, O. F. Piper; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, E. P. Pillsbury; assessor, J. C. Reynolds; collector, Robert Brooking; surveyor and engineer, James W. Brattle; supervisor, A. Hudson; weigher, Hugh Ervin; sexton, John Axford; board of health, H. B. Livermore, W. O. Blaisdell, P. H. Garretson and the mayor; school inspectors, Asa A. Matteson, S. L. Sommers, L. Clisby, M. T. Winslow and C. S. Cottrell.

1876—Mayor, Alexander McLean; aldermen, First ward, W. E. Martin and E. F. Bradford; Second ward, J. E. Wyne and J. H. Cummings; Third ward, C. N. Harding and David Scott; Fourth ward, D. M. Graves and James Gamage; clerk, O. F. Piper; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; collector, J. M. Martin; attorney, J. H. Franklin; assessor, H. W. Gash; surveyor, James W. Brattle; supervisor, John Shannon; weigher, John S. Smith; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. F. Bayne, W. O. Blaisdell, P. H. Garretson and the mayor; school inspectors, E. F. Bradford,

J. E. Wyne, W. F. Bayne, W. E. Withrow, J. W. McIntosh and M. T. Winslow.

1877—Mayor, Asher Blount; aldermen, First ward, E. F. Bradford and W. E. Martin; Second ward, J. H. Cummings and J. E. Wyne; Third ward, David Scott and John McLean; Fourth ward, James Gamage and W. O. Thomas; clerk, Louis E. Wyne; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, John H. Franklin; assessor, H. Ervin; collector, W. H. Shetterly; surveyor, James W. Brattle; supervisor, George B. Gash; weigher, J. S. Smith; sexton, John Shannon; board of health, W. O. Blaisdell, W. F. Bayne, P. H. Garretson and the mayor; school inspectors, E. F. Bradford, S. L. Sommers, O. F. Piper, John McLean, M. T. Winslow and J. M. Martin.

1878—Mayor, W. F. Bayne; aldermen, First ward, W. E. Martin and E. L. Wells; Second ward, J. E. Wyne and J. H. Cummings; Third ward, John McLean and A. B. Lightner; Fourth ward, W. O. Thomas and J. M. Hume; clerk, L. E. Wyne; marshal, Karr McClintock; attorney, J. M. Blazer; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; assessor, J. W. Westfall; collector, R. L. Cochrane; surveyor, J. W. Brattle; supervisor, John Masterson; weigher, Hiram Russell; sexton, John Shannon; board of health, V. McDavitt, P. H. Garretson, W. O. Blaisdell and the mayor; school inspectors, J. T. Adcock, E. L. Wells, M. T. Winslow, S. L. Sommers, John McLean and H. R. Bartleson.

1879—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart; aldermen, First ward, E. L. Wells and G. W. Price; Second ward, J. H. Cummings

and J. T. Price; Third ward, A. B. Lightner and Newton Jellison, John Robinson to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. B. Lightner; Fourth ward, J. M. Hume and W. H. Shetterly; clerk, James Venable; marshal, A. Updegraff; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, J. M. Blazer; assessor, G. W. Eyre; collector, J. M. Martin; surveyor, J. W. Brattle; supervisor, John Hillyer; weigher, H. Russell; sexton, J. B. Russell; board of health, W. F. Bayne, V. McDavitt, C. B. Ellis and the mayor; board of education, J. T. Adcock and E. L. Wells, S. L. Sommers, O. F. Piper, L. Stocker, John McLean, M. T. Winslow and J. M. Martin.

1880—Mayor, G. C. Gumbart; aldermen, First ward, C. F. Wheat and G. W. Pace; Second ward, R. L. Cochrane and T. J. Price; Third ward, John Robinson and Newton Jellison; Fourth ward, J. T. Russell and W. H. Shetterly; clerk, D. Knapp; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, J. M. Blazer; assessor, O. F. Piper; collector, J. M. Hume; surveyor and engineer, C. Holmes; supervisor, J. C. Simmons; weigher, H. Russell; printers, Hampton and Hainline; sexton, J. B. Russell; board of health, W. F. Bayne, Virgil McDavitt and W. O. Blaisdell; board of education, J. T. Adcock, E. L. Wells, S. L. Sommers, O. F. Piper, L. Stocker, John McLean, J. M. Martin and M. T. Winslow.

1881—Mayor, William Prentiss; aldermen, First ward, Ed. Farmer and C. F. Wheat; Second ward, W. S. Bailey and R. L. Cochrane; Third ward, John McElrath and John Robinson; Fourth ward, J. T. Russell and J. M. Hume; clerk, D.

M. Graves; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, J. H. Bacon; assessor, G. W. Eyre; collector, T. J. Price; surveyor and engineer, C. Holmes; supervisor, J. C. Simmons; weigher, H. Russell; printer, W. H. Hainline; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. O. Blaisdell, W. F. Bayne and P. H. Garretson; board of education, J. T. Adcock, G. W. Pace, F. J. Blount, S. L. Sommers, F. J. Hoffman, L. Stocker, Joseph Durr and M. T. Winslow.

1882—Mayor, Asher Blount; aldermen, First ward, S. A. M. Ross and S. P. Danley; Second ward, C. M. Cadwalader and W. F. Bayne; Third ward, G. P. Wells and J. C. McClellan; Fourth ward, J. L. Bailey and Edgar Bolles; clerk, I. M. Martin; marshal, Karr McClintock; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, H. C. Agnew; assessor, G. W. Eyre; collector, J. T. Russell; superintendent of streets, John Shannon; weigher, H. Russell; printer, W. H. Hainline; sexton, John Axford; board of health, W. F. Bayne, H. B. Livermore and Edgar Bolles; board of education, J. W. Blount, J. T. Adcock, F. J. Blount, A. P. Wetherhold, T. J. Hoffman, John McLean, M. T. Winslow and J. M. Martin.

1883—Mayor, W. E. Martin; aldermen, First ward, S. P. Danley and G. W. Adcock; Second ward, W. F. Bayne and B. F. Randolph; Third ward, G. P. Wells and John McLean; Fourth ward, Edgar Bolles and M. T. Winslow; clerk, I. M. Martin; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, James H. Bacon; marshal, A. Updegraff; assessor, J. W. Liggett; collector, B. J. Head; superintendent, G. G. Butterfield; weigher, H. Russell;

board of health, W. F. Bayne, H. B. Livermore and Edgar Bolles; board of education, J. W. Blount, D. M. Graves, A. P. Wetherhold, J. H. Cummings, John McLean, L. Stocker, J. M. Martin and Edward McDonough.

1884—Mayor, W. E. Martin; aldermen, First ward, S. P. Danley and B. F. Randolph; Second ward, W. F. Bayne, John McLean; Third ward, J. Archer, J. W. Scott; Fourth ward, M. T. Winslow and W. O. Thomas; clerk, I. M. Martin; treasurer, C. V. Chandler; attorney, J. H. Bacon; marshal, A. Updegraff; assessor, George W. Eyre; collector, R. T. Quinn; superintendent, John Masterson and John Curtis; weigher, H. Russell; sexton, John Axford; board of education, D. M. Graves, J. H. Cummings, E. H. Black, L. Stocker, J. C. McClellan, Edward McDonough, Samuel Frost and T. J. Farley.

The officers elected at the spring election, 1885, were as follows: C. W. Dines, mayor; J. H. Provine, treasurer; I. M. Martin, clerk; L. Y. Sherman, attorney; William Venable and Samuel Frost, supervisors; W. F. Wells, G. E. Kelly, John Archer and Henry Rost, aldermen.

EDUCATIONAL.

According to the last annual report of the county superintendent, for the school year ending June 30, 1884, the city of Macomb has an estimated value of school property amounting to \$44,000, and a tax levy for the support of her schools amounting to \$12,000. It is free from any bonded indebtedness and has a school library and apparatus valued at \$750. The highest wages paid any male teacher is \$120, and the lowest \$85 per

month, while the highest monthly wages paid lady teachers is \$60, and the lowest \$30. There are two brick and two frame school buildings, in which an average of 10 months of school are taught per annum. The total number of children of school age in the city, is 1,303, of whom 846 are enrolled in the schools.

The first school in the village of Macomb, was taught by T. Lyle Dickey, in the year 1834. He came here during that year and taught this school while studying law in the office of Cyrus Walker. Mr. Dickey was admitted to the bar while a resident of this place, but removed to Rushville in 1836, and from there to Chicago. He is now one of the judges of the supreme court of Illinois, and ranks with the ablest jurists of the country. Several others taught subscription schools after this, part of the time many of the pupils attending the old McDonough college. In 1846, it being deemed necessary that some buildings be erected for common schools, James M. Campbell, with his accustomed energy, undertook to raise a subscription for the purpose of raising the money among the citizens. Although he was was successful in getting the necessary funds subscribed, he found that it was another thing to collect the greater part of it, but he, nevertheless went to work and put up two brick edifices, 18x28 feet in size, at his own proper cost and expense. The one in the First ward was upon the site now occupied by the Baptist church, the other, on the site of the present Third ward school. These were put up and furnished by Mr. Campbell, but in after years, they growing too small for the wants of the community,

the city sold them, covering the money into the treasury. The following year, Mr. Campbell, also, erected a frame school house at the point where the C. B. & Q., track crosses West Jackson street, in the western addition to Macomb. This building was afterwards sold, and altered into a residence, being moved from the lot on which it stood, and is now occupied by Peter Hesh. These were the first houses erected for common school purposes.

In 1865, the building known as the high school, in the Second ward, was erected at a cost of \$29,000. It is situated on the north side of Calhoun, between Dudley and Madison streets. The architectural design is plain throughout. The plans were drawn by G. P. Randall, of Chicago, and the work done by the city, superintended by W. O. Thomas. The building is 53x94 feet, two-stories, with basement, and contains six rooms 26x33 feet, a chapel 48x50 feet, library room, closets and halls. It is heated by steam, the engine for that purpose being in the basement. There are two entrances to the building, one each in the center of the south and north sides. These entrances open into a hall, from which a stairway leads to the second story. The recitation rooms are each 13 feet in height, while the chapel is 16 feet, and all are well ventilated. The basement of the building is constructed of limestone, and the main walls of red brick. A belfry arises from over the main entrance, in which is placed a bell weighing 1,200 pounds. Although the building is not showy, it presents a neat, substantial appearance, and is an honor to the city. When this

building was completed, in 1866, Prof. H. H. Smith was employed by the school directors, as principal, at a salary of \$1,500 per year, to take charge of the school. This seemed a large sum to many of the citizens of Macomb, for the amount of labor performed, and considerable opposition was made to it, but the friends of the measure prevailed. When Professor Smith took hold he introduced the graded system, and effected an almost entire change in the text books used. This compelled the purchase by many, of a number of new books, and the setting back of many scholars in some of their studies, in order that they might conform to the grade. This created additional excitement, each parent denying the right of the teacher to set his child back, thus compelling a review of a study already gone over. Many complaints were made to the professor, and for days he was interviewed hourly by indignant parents. The expense of the purchase of new books was said to be enormous, when it was an undeniable fact it cost majority of parents less money to buy the entire new outfit than it would have done had the old series of text books been retained—the new having been introduced at half price. But Prof. Smith continued on the even tenor of his way, "being reviled, he reviled not again," knowing that in due time the system would be approved by all. The wisdom of his course is now seen. For 19 years the system has been tried, and with the best results, and there is not a parent in the city, that has given the subject any thought, but will acknowledge it is the better way. There has been an average

of 12 or 14 graduates each year since the third, and many of the teachers now employed in the schools of the city, or that have been employed for 15 years, have been graduates. The course of study has been as thorough as in any of the academies of the country. Prof. H. H. Smith continued as superintendent for three years, succeeding in the perfect organization of every department of the public schools. He was succeeded by Prof. M. Andrews, who occupied the position for five years, resigning the same that he might accept a like situation at Galesburg, in this state, at a higher salary. Professor Shedd next succeeded, serving two years. He was followed by Prof. C. C. Robbins.

The school building in the Fourth ward was erected in 1874, by W. O. Thomas, of Macomb, who, was, also, the architect. It stands upon the corner of Washington and Johnson streets. Its entire cost, including furniture, etc., was about \$20,000. It is quite showy, and yet neat and well proportioned. The basement is of limestone, while the main walls are of red brick. It is two stories in height, with basement. A finely proportioned belfry surmounts the main front, in which is placed a bell weighing 900 pounds. There are three entrances—one each on the east, north and south sides. The recitation rooms, of which there are six, are in size 25' x33 feet; those on the first floor are in height 14 feet, while those on the second floor are 16 feet, each being provided with the best modern school furniture, and every appliance that would aid one in acquiring knowledge. The ventilation is well provided for, which will certainly be

acknowledged of great importance. The basement is used for storage, fuel and heating purposes, an engine being placed therein, which heats the entire building. Everything in connection with the building is in good taste, and reflects great credit upon the city and its architect, W. O. Thomas.

Besides these there are two neat frame edifices, and Macomb can justly pride herself upon the unexceptional educational facilities it possesses. A full account of the other institutions of the town, for higher education, is given elsewhere.

RELIGIOUS.

The first religious services ever held in the town were probably in 1833, under the ministrations of the celebrated Methodist preacher, Rev. Peter Cartwright, who shortly after organized a class, which has been successfully carried on to the present day.

The first church building was erected by the Methodist Episcopal congregation in 1856. There are now in the city ten churches, viz: the Methodist, Baptist, Catholic, Christian, Congregationalist, Universalist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, African Methodist and African Baptist. There is also a congregation of Episcopalians. Histories of each of these religious bodies are given in the chapter on ecclesiastical matters.

OAKWOOD CEMETERY.

During the year 1856, W. H. Randolph laid off, for a public cemetery, a tract of land just north of the city, comprising 11 acres, which he christened Oakwood cemetery. For years the town had felt the want of a suitable place for

the burial of the dead. The old cemetery, west of town, was too small and very inconvenient to the citizens of the place, and with his accustomed liberality and public spirit, Mr. Randolph selected the prettiest and most eligible spot adjoining the town, for this city of the dead. This adjoins the city limits. On the 7th of June, 1877, the city of Macomb purchased the unsold lots for about \$1,000, and an additional three-acre lot within the city limits for \$350 more. It is nearly all neatly fenced, handsomely laid out and well improved, and is one of the most beautiful resting places for the hallowed remains of loved ones in this section of country. The first burial here was a man by the name of Moore, who died in the summer of 1857. Two or three years afterwards, his body was disinterred and removed. The second burial was that of Lucy E. Perry, on August 5, 1857. J. H. Cummings was the chairman of the first committee having it in charge. The present committee are the following gentlemen: J. H. Cummings, S. L. Sommers and M. T. Winslow. John Axford, the present sexton, has been in that position about three-fourths of the time since it was first laid out.

What was long known as the old cemetery was laid out by the county commissioners in 1830, Robert Garrett donating the land, in trust, for that purpose. The first burial therein was Truman Bowen, who died in 1831. The second interment was of a child of L. F. Temple, who died of some injuries received, and was buried there in 1831. This was not used after the laying out of Oakwood.

PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Among other public institutions of which the citizens of Macomb can justly pride themselves, is the Macomb City Library. For several years previous to 1881, sundry efforts looking toward the establishment of a library had been made, but without success; but in the fall of that year, a petition of the citizens being presented to the city council, they passed the necessary legislation, and appropriated the sum of \$1,000 for the purpose. On the 10th of November, 1881, Mayor William Prentiss appointed the following board of directors: B. R. Hampton, Miss Mary Pillsbury, Dr. W. O. Blaisdell, Mrs. P. H. Garretson. Dr. J. M. Downing, Alexander McLean, Miss Ella Whitson, A. K. Lodge and Mrs. W. S. Bailey. On the 23d of November, 1881, a meeting was held at the office of Drs. Downing & King, and an organization formed with B. R. Hampton, chairman, and Miss Mary Pillsbury, secretary. Books were purchased, and a library formed, which was duly opened to the public on the 8th of April, 1882, with Miss Mahala Phelps as librarian, a position which she has held continuously ever since. The library is now in full running order, contains over 1,600 volumes for general circulation, and about 150 of reference, all of which are of the highest class, manifesting the care and excellent judgment displayed by the board in their selections of literature for the rising generation. A room in the city hall is handsomely fitted up for the accommodation of the library, and an air of order, method and neatness pervades the apartment. The present officers are as follows: B. R. Hampton,

president; Mary Pillsbury, secretary; J. M. Blazer, vice-president and treasurer; these, with the following named, constitute the board of directors: Mrs. P. H. Garretson, Jacob L. Baily, Alexander McLean, Mrs. Asher Blount, Mrs. W. S. Bailey, and A. K. Lodge. The library is free to all citizens of the city, and is open twice a week for the purpose of issuing books. The last three months, the average each day has been 199 books issued, which shows to what an extent the library is patronized.

SOCIETIES.

Macomb lodge, No. 17, A. F. and A. M., was organized under a dispensation granted January 30, 1843, to Charles Hays, Resin Naylor, James Chandler, Jr., John Anderson, Thomas J. Smithers, Alexander Simpson and O. M. Hoagland. The first meeting was held on the 24th of February, 1843, when there were present, Levi Lusk, S. G. W. and W. M. pro tem., and the following pro tem. officers: Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W.; John Anderson, S.; Joseph M. Walker, T.; Resin Naylor, S. D.; Thomas Smithers, J. D.; George H. Rice, tyler, and Thomas A. Brooking. The first regular officers installed, were Resin Naylor, W. M.; Charles Hays, S. W.; James Chandler, Jr., J. W. Cyrus Walker was initiated at this meeting. At a meeting held February 25th, petitions were received from P. H. Walker, William Ervin and Joseph E. Wyne, and the second and third degrees were conferred upon C. A. Lawson. It received its charter in the following fall, that important document bearing date of October 2, 1843. Since

its organization, the following have held the position of worshipful master of the lodge: James Chandler, Jr., Joseph E. Wyne, Pinkney H. Walker, William Ervin, Thomas Brooking, James B. Kyle, J. L. N. Hall, C. N. Harding, C. S. Churchill, Albert Eads and J. H. Fuhr. The present officers, are A. K. Lodge, W. M.; W. C. Johnson, S. W.; Charles Garrett, J. W.; E. McDonough, T.; S. P. Brewster, S.; F. J. Farley, S. D.; R. W. Bailey, J. D.; J. W. Wyne, S. S.; H. Oldknow, J. S., and B. F. Whitson, tyler. The present membership is over 100, and the condition of the lodge most excellent. They own the beautiful block wherein they have their lodge room. This building was erected in 1881, and is in size 26x80 feet, three-stories high. They let the two lower rooms, and occupy the third for lodge room. The lodge room, which is one of the finest in the state, is handsomely frescoed, both walls and ceiling, with emblems of the order in each panel, and the ceiling in azure studded with gold stars. The gas fixtures are neat and chaste in design, and a beautiful bronze statuette adorns the master's desk. Overhead, in the east, is a well-proportioned arch, with appropriate symbols and motto, and the general tout ensemble of the lodge room is complete, both as regards adornment and furniture. The room is 26x60 feet in size, with ante-room and two examination rooms, and is well ventilated and lighted.

In 1867, sundry of the brethren of of this lodge, deeming the work too monotonous, wished to make some innovations, which were not permitted, so

headed by Drs. J. B. Kyle and Hammond and L. A. Simmons, quite a number petitioned to be allowed to set up an altar of their own, which was granted, and Kyle lodge started. After an existence of some 10 years, it surrendered its charter to the grand lodge and ceased to exist, most of the members joining the older one, Macomb, No. 17.

Morse Chapter, No. 19, Royal Arch Masons, was organized under a dispensation in August, 1854. The first meeting was held August 28th. The following is a list of the original members: G. M. Huggins, William Ervin, J. L. N. Hall, James B. Kyle, Cyrus A. Lawson, I. M. Westfall, Thomas I. Garrett, Ralph Harris, O. M. Hoagland, Charles Hays and D. G. Tunnicliff. Of these, but four or five are now living, most of them have been transported to the temple and fitted into their proper niches. The first officers were: Ralph Harris, M. E. H. P.; James B. Kyle, E. K.; Cyrus A. Lawson, E. S.; G. M. Huggins, C. H.; J. L. N. Hall, P. S.; William Ervin, R. A. C.; I. M. Westfall, M. F. V.; Charles Hays, M. S. V.; D. G. Tunnicliff, S.; Thomas I. Garrett, G. The chapter has at present a membership of over 80, and is in a flourishing condition. The present officers are: Charles W. Mapes, M. E. H. P.; George Gadd, E. K.; F. R. Kyle, E. S.; Joseph W. Kyle, C. H.; Albert Eads, P. S.; Ed. McDonough, T.; James M. Martin, S.; John H. Fuhr, R. A. C.; Finley Chandler, M. T. V.; W. C. Johnson, M. S. V.; J. M. Keefer, M. F. V.; B. T. Whitson, G. The charter of the chapter was received at a meeting held October 24, 1854.

Military Tract lodge, No. 145, I. O. O.

F., was organized under a charter dated October 12, 1854, having for its original or charter members, the following named gentlemen: I. M. Westfall, I. M. Major, Abram Rowe, V. H. Weaver, James Stuart, Samuel Bunker and J. B. Pier-son. Only one of them, I. M. Westfall, is now in the land of the living. The lodge has a present membership of 72, and is in a most excellent condition, and outside of the debt of about \$4,000 on their building, do not owe anything. They have just finished building a handsome brick edifice on the north side of the public square, at a cost of \$10,000. This is three stories high, 22x70 feet in ground area, and was completed in October, 1884. In the third story is a fine large lodge room, furnished in good shape. The present officers are the following: P. H. McClellan, N. G.; R. T. Quinn, V. G.; J. B. Russell, R. S.; William L. Imes, P. S., and who has held that office for 22 consecutive years; Thomas Philpot, T; I. M. Martin, P. N. G.; James P. Karr, S. W.; John Ralston, conductor.

Washington encampment, No. 39, I. O. O. F., was instituted, at Macomb, March 25, 1857, by A. C. Marsh, P. C. P. with the following charter members: Isaac M. Westfall, A. G. Burr, William S. Bailey, Charles W. Dallam, W. L. Imes, Benjamin F. Broaddus and J. W. Atkinson. The first officers were: I. M. Westfall, C. P.; J. W. Blount, H. P.; B. F. Broaddus, S. W.; C. M. Ray, J. W.; J. W. Atkinson, S.; A. G. Burr, T. The first initiates were Joseph W. Blount, Joseph Head, V. H. Weaver and C. M. Ray. Since its organization, some 91 have joined this camp, which is, at

present, in excellent condition. Four of its members have been called to a higher lodge since this was started—B. F. Broaddus, in November, 1859; J. W. Ellis, August, 1861; C. M. Ray, September, 1867, and Nathan J. Graves, June, 1880. The present officers are as follows: W. E. Martin, C. P.; John McMillan, H. P.; J. P. Karr, S. W.; J. A. Smith, J. W.; D. Knapp, S.; W. L. Imes, T.; S. P. Brewster, O. S., and representative to the grand encampment.

Montrose lodge, No. 104, Knights of Pythias, was organized in May, 1882, under a dispensation. On October 18th, of the same year, a charter was granted them, which bears the names of the following gentlemen as charter members: C. V. Chandler, A. K. Lodge, C. H. Whitaker, J. M. Downing, I. N. Pearson, G. H. Wyne, C. Mapes, R. Leach, J. E. Lane, George Trubel, George Gadd, Z. W. Willis, C. Mustain, E. A. Lane, W. E. Martin, W. F. Wells, G. W. Howard, R. T. Quinn, Fred Newland, C. N. Ross, William Ragon, D. McLean, R. Lawrence, G. C. Trull, W. Venable, J. S. Gash, P. H. Garretson, B. F. Randolph, Isaac Fellheimer, J. Bailey, M. P. Agnew, D. M. Graves, J. M. Ervin, T. Philpot, D. Ray, J. L. Wilson, C. J. James, G. W. Bailey, M. O'Meara, F. Ralston, and C. W. Dines.

The lodge, which has at present a membership of 75 knights, is in a flourishing condition, both financially and otherwise, and is growing with a more healthy growth, and with more rapidity than any other lodge ever organized in Macomb. They have a fine lodge room in the third story over the store of Venable Bros. The officers at present are the

following mentioned: Charles I. Imes, P. C.; H. W. Gash, C. C.; R. W. Bailey, V. C.; F. Ralston, P.; D. M. Graves, M. of E.; George Fentem, M. of F.; N. H. Kendrick, M. at A.; W. D. Newton, K. of R. and S.; Edgar Aldredge, I. G.; John St. Clair, O. G.; A. K. Lodge, special deputy.

McDonough post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at the court house on the 8th of August, 1881, by E. A. Sherbine, mustering officer, assisted by J. L. Richardson, J. L. Bennett, E. A. Walcott, and L. C. Welch, of post No. 28; and L. S. Lambert and C. B. Hyde, of post No. 45. The following were the original members: J. B. Venard, T. J. Martin, G. L. Farwell, R. Lawrence, W. A. Chapman, J. E. Lane, J. C. Emmons, R. R. McMullen, William Venable, J. C. McClellan, Samuel Frost, Karr McClintock, W. G. McClellan, J. T. Russell, J. M. Hume, E. A. Lane, J. A. Gordon, Fred Newland, F. A. Luthey, James Foster, T. J. Farley, I. C. Hillyer, and M. M. McDonald. The first officers were: William Venable, C.; R. R. McMullen, S. V. C.; T. J. Farley, J. V. C.; S. Frost, chaplain; R. Lawrence, Q. M.; G. L. Farwell, O. D.; W. A. Chapman, O. G.; W. G. McClellan, adjutant; J. M. Hume, S. M.; T. J. Martin, Q. M. S. Since its organization, William Venable, R. R. McMullen, C. V. Chandler, and G. W. Reid, have occupied the position of post commander. This is one of the largest posts in the state, and has a membership of 160, in good standing. They have mustered in some 235, but many have dropped off by death, removal, and the organization of the post at Colchester,

the latter of which caused the loss of about 30, they living in the neighborhood of that town. T. J. Martin and R. Lawrence are the only ones that have died. The post has a beautiful room, 25x80, on the west side of the square, which is neatly and appropriately furnished, and fitted up for the purpose. The present officers are the following: G. W. Reid, C.; Amos Scott, S. V. C.; L. R. Collins, J. V. C.; W. G. McClellan, Q. M.; H. W. Gash, A.; A. K. Tullis, chaplain; B. I. Dunn, S. M.; T. J. Farley, O. D.; W. H. Hainline, J. A.; I. C. Hillyer, O. G.; Jesse Liggitt, Q. M. S.; and J. B. Russell, S. M.

Council No. 18, Golden Rule association, was organized February 14, 1885, with 14 members, at Macomb, by T. S. Stamps, S. D. The following is the list of original members: G. W. Bailey, Dr. E. Bolles, W. A. Chapman, J. H. Grigsby, D. H. Hampton, R. E. Harris, I. M. Martin, J. T. McFarland, E. O. McLaren, J. K. Seem, M. C. Shumate, M. H. Scott, W. S. Perry and H. K. Smith. The first officers were: M. C. Shumate, chief patriarch; J. K. Seem, chief councillor; D. H. Hampton, chief captain; I. M. Martin, secretary; H. K. Smith, treasurer; W. A. Chapman, captain of the guard, M. H. Scott, first guard; R. E. Harris, second guard; J. H. Grigsby, sentry. Present officers are: I. M. Martin, chief patriarch; J. K. Seem, chief councillor; R. E. Harris, chief captain; M. C. Shumate, secretary; H. K. Smith, treasurer; D. H. Hampton, captain of the guard; J. H. Grigsby, first guard; W. S. Sperry, second guard; W. A. Chapman, sentry; G. W. Bailey, chaplain. This is a benevolent order,

offering insurance to both sexes; who are both eligible to membership.

Macomb lodge, No. 29, of the Ancient Order of United Workmen, was organized November 23, 1876, by D. D. G. M., M. W. Newton, of Quincy, with the following charter members: W. F. Bayne, B. J. Head, W. J. Boyd, I. N. Pearson, J. B. Venard, N. Bucher, James Knapp, A. V. Brooking, Charles Kline, E. A. Hail, W. S. Lowe, D. Knapp, Joseph S. Gamage, Alexander McLean, L. W. Scott, Virgil McDavitt, W. H. Shatterly, Thomas Philpot, Leroy Cannon, S. P. Brewster, H. A. Tuggle, B. T. Whitson, Truman W. Willis, W. F. King, Henry K. Smith, Henry H. Smith, Leslie A. Ross, Clayton N. Ross, A. L. Stowell, James P. Karr, Manning H. Case, J. W. Yeast, Charles C. Hays, Leonard A. Hoops, Alexander Holmes, Cornelius F. Westfall. The first officers were the following: W. F. Bayne, P. M. W.; Alexander McLean, M. W.; Charles Kline, Fore.; Joseph S. Gamage, O.; I. N. Pearson, Rec.; David Knapp, Fin.; B. J. Head, Rec.; J. B. Venard, O. W.; L. W. Scott, I. W.; A. V. Brooking, V. McDavitt and W. H. Shatterly, trustees. Since its organization the following have held the office of master workman, in the lodge: Alexander McLean, J. B. Venard, S. P. Brewster, M. H. Case, H. S. Thornburg, Thomas Philpot, William Russell, A. Holmes, B. T. Whitson, B. B. Russell, A. T. Vawter, George W. Bailey, J. C. McClellan, E. H. Black and T. W. Willis. In the office of recorder, the following have served: I. N. Pearson, one term; C. N. Ross, one term; J. W. Yeast, three terms; T. W. Willis, eight terms; J. H. Provine,

H. C. Agnew and E. H. Black, each one term. David Knapp, at the organization of the lodge, was elected financier, and J. H. Head, receiver, and both have been elected by acclamation, at every election since. Alexander McLean, was elected trustee of the grand lodge, in 1876, and in 1878, was grand master workman of the grand lodge of Illinois, and since 1881, has acted as grand receiver of the same lodge and has held other high offices. The following are the present officers: H. C. Agnew, P. M. W.; G. W. Hoskinson, M. W.; P. H. McClellan; foreman; R. Leach, overseer; T. W. Willis, recorder; B. J. Head, receiver; D. Knapp, financier; B. B. Russell, guide; W. F. Willis, inside watchman; Luther Meek, outside watchman. The deaths in this lodge since its start, have been: Leroy W. Cannon, died August 21, 1877; H. H. Whissen, August 10, 1879; W. H. Shatterly, April 2, 1881; Henry Beckhaus, August 11, 1883.

Macomb lodge, No. 410, of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was duly organized August 1, 1883, with the following charter members: C. W. Ayling, W. T. Ball, Carrie Carr, Jessie Carr, Carrie Coats, James K. Coats, C. E. Crissey, Frank Friend, Nina Friend, Edith Garrett, Allie Henton, B. O. Ingram, Belle McElrath, Minnie Martin, William Meek, Edna Meek, C. E. Mitchell, John Robinson, Frank Robinson and James W. Brattle. For several years before this, a lodge of this order has existed here but had died out previous to the institution of this one. The lodge has now a membership of about 60, with the present officers in the chairs: James Coats, W. C. T.; Eliza Goodwin, W. V. T.;

Clara Coats, W. S.; George Snyder, W. F. S.; Effie Smith, W. T.; Bert Gesler, W. M.; Edna Meek, W. C.; Henry Harmon, W. I. G.; and Jessie Carr, P. W. C. T.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

On the 5th of March, 1883, the city council of Macomb, purchased a hook and ladder truck as the nucleus of a fire department. This was bought of C. G. Carleton & Co., of Chicago, for the sum of \$500. In the fall of the same year, an organization of the Salamander Hook and Ladder company was effected. The first meeting was held October 5th, when constitution and by-laws were adopted. Fred Ralston was chosen foreman, A. W. Eddy, first assistant, L. E. Imes, second assistant. The following were the first members: Fred Ralston, L. E. Imes, R. T. Quinn, B. F. Whitson, E. Sprague, Joe Beltzer, James Gribble, S. R. Westfall, Frank Martin, Frank Miles, Charles McClellan, Harry Collins, Charles I. Imes, D. McCaughey and Herman Voughtlander. The company have done excellent service whenever called upon to save property and are appreciated at their full worth.

On the 5th of May, 1884, the council of the city of Macomb passed an ordinance establishing a fire department in that place. It made an executive department of the municipal government of the city to be known as the fire department, which embraces one fire marshal, one first and one second assistant fire marshal, and such other officers and men as were necessary to operate the different apparatus provided and to be provided, and passed good and sufficient laws for the government of the depart-

ment. Fred Ralston was chosen the first fire marshal and still retains that position.

In July, 1884, the city further increased the efficiency of the fire department by the purchase of two Holloway chemical engines at an expenditure of \$1,640. Two companies were at one formed known as engine company No. 1, and No. 2.

Engine company No. 1, is composed of the following members: W. D. Newton, foreman, R. W. Bailey, Charles McCluhan, W. C. Sutton, Henry Kerman, W. O'Meara, Lawson Wilson, F. Gilmore and Arthur Simpson.

No. 2, of R. T. Quinn, foreman, R. E. Harris, Oscar Gash, Thomas Hoskinson, Joseph Beltzer, N. Bowman, G. G. Butterfield, J. Minium, Charles Harding, R. N. Kellough and John Owens.

CORNET BAND.

Prior to the days of the war, during the campaign of 1860, Macomb had two excellent bands, but no record of them remains at present. In the spring of 1871, steps were taken to organize a new cornet band that met with great success. Among the earliest members were: Ira D. Twyman, Charles Stevens, Nelson Brooking, William Thomas, Geo. Harding, Samuel Fox, William Hampton, J. E. Russell and John Broaddus. This band grew in number and efficiency and in 1876, Centennial year, had the following membership: William Harker, Eb and leader; W. Stoffer, Eb; J. E. Russell, Bb; E. C. Pierce, Eb clarinet, John Argenbright, Bb clarinet; W. R. Hampton, solo alto; W. Thomas, alto; Charles Frost, alto; G. C. Trull, baritone; Joseph Sosman, tenor; J. M. Ervin, tenor; Ira D.

Twyman, tuba; Thomas Lusk, snare drum; and Al. Myers, bass drum.

Constantly changing membership, it ran down until the need of reorganization became apparent, and in the spring of 1884, the present band was formed. It contains the following gentlemen: J. E. Russell, solo Bb and leader; Elsa Bowen, 1st Bb; R. W. Bailey, Eb clarinet; Jacob L. Baily, Bb clarinet; Arthur Brooking, solo alto; Bert Smithers, 1st alto; Harvell Shannon, 2d alto; Charles McLean, 1st tenor; Frederick Gilmore, 2d tenor; B. H. Hickson, baritone; Arthur Simpson, tuba; Frank Lane, bass drum; and George Patterson, snare drum.

OTHER LEADING PEOPLE.

Many of Macomb's prominent citizens are mentioned in connection with her business interests, and many more in the different general chapters; but following will be found the biographical sketches of retired merchants and others whose names are now more prominent in the county for other reasons than their connection with the trade interests of the city. Some of those here mentioned at length are not now living, but they were far too eminent to be passed by without notice in this place:

In the Island of Call, in 1807, there was born one Hector McLean, who, at the age of 18 years, removed to Glasgow, Scotland. He there learned the trade of a stone mason, and, subsequently, was a builder and contractor. In 1847, he received an appointment in the internal revenue service of the English government, which position he held for two years, and, in June, 1849, emigrated to the United States, and settled in Mc-

Donough county, Illinois, in August of that year. He again resumed his trade, and also farmed some, which he continued until 1869, at which time his death occurred. He was married in Scotland to Catherine McMillan, who survived him some six years. Mr. and Mrs. McLean were the parents of five children, three of whom are still living—Alexander, Duncan and Isabella. Two of their children—John and Hector, have died. Mr. McLean declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, as soon as he arrived in the country. He at first associated with the whig party, and afterwards with the republican party, and continued so to affiliate up to the time of his death. As a citizen, he stood high in the community in which he lived, being a good neighbor, and a kind-hearted, benevolent man, and his death was a sad blow to his family and to his many friends. Mr. McLean was one of the principal members of the Congregational church of Macomb, and was a Free Mason for many years.

Alexander McLean, the eldest son of Hector and Catherine (McMillan) McLean, was born in the city of Glasgow, Scotland, September 24, 1833. After reaching a suitable age, he attended a private school, where he remained until he was 13 years old. With his parents, June 5, 1849, he bid farewell to the land of his birth, and took passage for the United States, with the intention of making that country his future home. On the 17th of the July following, the family arrived in New York, from whence they started for their objective point, McDonough county, Illinois, and arrived on the 14th of August, in the vicinity of

Camp creek, near Macomb, where they had friends residing. They remained here until the following spring, when they removed to the town of Macomb. Alexander here worked with his father for several years at the stone-mason's trade. He had an excellent memory, was well versed in the literature of the day, was possessed of good conversational powers, and, consequently, secured the attention of those who were in a position to advance his interests. He was selected as a deputy by William H. Randolph, then circuit clerk, and gave entire satisfaction, not only to Mr. Randolph, but to the members of the bar and the people generally. At the expiration of Mr. Randolph's term of office, he, with Mr. McLean and others, opened an office for the purchase and sale of real estate, under the firm name of McLean, Randolph & Co. For several years the firm did an extensive business in this line, but Mr. McLean withdrew from the firm in 1858. In February, 1864, he left Macomb for New York city, having received the appointment of clerk of a large real estate dealer, engaged in dealing in western land, and the knowledge acquired by personal dealing enabled him to be of great assistance to the firm in the selection of lands. From 1864, to 1871, he was a citizen of either New York city or Brooklyn. While living in Brooklyn, together with his beloved wife, he united with the Clinton Avenue Baptist church, in December, 1867. Shortly afterwards he was elected superintendent of its Sunday school, and officiated in that capacity for two years. In 1871, he returned to Macomb, and was chosen to fill the same position in the Baptist Sunday school of

that city, which duties he performed for two years. Mr. McLean has been an earnest worker in this particular field, devoting much time and thought to it. He has done much to promote the interests of the county Sunday school association, and has been one of its most zealous members. He was chosen by that body as editor of the Sunday school column of the *Macomb Journal*, which position he has satisfactorily filled for a number of years. The Salem Baptist association, of which the Baptist church of Macomb forms a part, has again appointed him moderator, this being his seventh term. He has also been chosen by the people, on several occasions, to fill public office, each time discharging his duties satisfactorily. The first office to which he was elected was that of alderman in 1863, carrying his ward against one of the most popular men in the ruling party, the democratic, notwithstanding the fact that he was regarded as a very radical republican. In 1873, he was elected mayor of the city of Macomb, which office he filled with honor and distinction for four successive years, and it is worthy of note that during his administration more public improvement was made than during any other previous four years in the history of that city. Mr. McLean is a thorough and consistent republican, firmly believing in the principles of that party, and as a campaign worker he is indefatigable, and, where success is possible, will help largely to secure it. In 1876, he was elected as one of the presidential electors of this state, and, as a mark of esteem, his colleagues selected him as messenger to deliver the returns to the vice-president of

the United States, at Washington. He is a most earnest supporter of the cause of education, in every branch, and will sacrifice time and money for the good of either. Governor Cullom, in recognition of these qualities, appointed him as one of the trustees of the Illinois Industrial university, of Champaign, and time has proven that a more eminently fitted man for the position could not have been found. Alexander McLean is probably as well known throughout the state as any other man in it, both politically, and as an active member of nearly all of the secret organizations extant. He is a member of the Masonic order, Blue lodge chapter, commandery and consistory; also of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and encampment; as also of the Knights of Pythias. He is past grand master of the A. O. U. W., and for five years has been the receiver of the Grand lodge. He is also president of the I. O. M. A., and for six years served as its grand secretary, in which capacity he served faithfully, and in a great measure is responsible for the present flourishing condition of that order. For several years he was grand commander of the Select Knights of the A. O. U. W., and at present is a director in the Clayton Mutual Masonic Insurance company. Alexander McLean and Martha J. Randolph, a daughter of Benjamin F. Randolph, a pioneer of McDonough county, were united in marriage on the last day in December, 1856. As a result of this union 10 children were born unto them, nine sons and one daughter—William, deceased, Alexander, John, Frank, Edward, deceased, Edgar, Fred, William, Iva, deceased, and Walter.

Colonel Charles Chandler, deceased, and one of the most enterprising and successful business men that has ever lived in Macomb, was a son of James and Abigail (Vilas) Chandler, was born in Alstead, Cheshire county, New Hampshire, August 28, 1809. His father was also a native of New Hampshire, his mother of Massachusetts. Both lived to a good old age; the mother died in 1854, aged 79 years, the father in 1857, aged 86 years. James Chandler was a farmer, and reared his son to habits of industry, giving him an opportunity to develop his muscle in tilling the hard soil of New England, and his mind to some extent in a district school during the winter season. At the age of 19, by consent of his parents, he went to Boston, and spent two years in learning to sell merchandise; then returned home, and at the end of another year started for the west, halting two years in Cincinnati. In the spring of 1834, he made his appearance in Macomb, the future field of his enterprise. His older brother, Thompson Chandler, reached here a few months earlier, and is still living in Macomb, where he has made a highly honorable record as a business man, county judge, member of the supervisors' court, etc. Our subject began business here as a clerk in a store, of which his brother was part owner, and in two years began to sell goods for himself. At the end of three years, seeing, as he rightly thought, a good opportunity to speculate in land, he changed his business to real estate, in which he was very successful. He bought land at very low figures; it rose gradually, sometimes rapidly, on his hands, and in a few years he was the

owner of extensive tracts, which the advent of railroads and other causes, made very valuable. In making his purchases of real estate, he showed great foresight and judgment, and hence his grand success. In 1858, Mr. Chandler became a banker, and continued that business until his death, which occurred December 26, 1878. He was a private banker until 1865, when the First National bank of Macomb was organized, and he became its president. He managed it with great care and ability, placing it on a solid basis, second to that of no other institution of the kind in this part of the state. Mr. Chandler aided in 1865, in establishing a private bank at Bushnell, which was changed to the Farmer's National bank, and he continued one of its largest stockholders and directors until his death occurred. Mr. Chandler was a republican of whig antecedents, and always took great interest in politics, although he did not seek office for himself. He was, however, coroner for two years, a county school commissioner four years, a justice of the peace for a long time, alderman two or three years, and mayor one term. He was a true lover of his country, and during the civil war gave both time and money to help the cause of the union. Too old to go into the service himself, he did much to encourage others to enlist, and was so active and efficient that Governor Yates commissioned him colonel of the state militia, authorizing him to raise a regiment for home service. For some years before his demise, Colonel Chandler was accustomed to spend his winter in a warmer climate—Florida, and other gulf states, Central

America, Mexico, South America, etc. He was a man of varied and extensive knowledge, and an interesting converser. He was married December 15, 1836, to Sarah K. Cheatham, of Macomb, and she died in 1855, leaving three children, four having preceded her to the spirit world. She was an excellent wife and mother, and an active christian till her death. The three children living are—Martha Abigail, married to Henry C. Twyman, merchant of Macomb; Charles Vilasco, president of the First National bank of Macomb, and James Edgar, late president of the Farmers' National bank of Bushnell. In personal appearance, he was a model of neatness, with a face smoothly shaven, and wearing apparel always in good taste. In the family circle, he was always kind and indulgent to his children and grandchildren, treating them with the tenderness that begot love in their hearts. In public, he pursued the same course, treating all with kind consideration. The older residents of this city speak of our subject with the tenderness of a brother, they regarding him as a model business man and an unusually kind neighbor.

Nathaniel P. Tinsley, deceased, was among the prominent men of the county and of Macomb at an early day. He witnessed the development of this place, and was more closely identified with its interests than would appear to the casual observer. His deeds of kindness, and acts of benevolence, were without ostentation or display, and the full measure of his strength and influence as a public benefactor, was imperfectly understood, and not fully appreciated. The historian of the present day, and of after

years, when the results of his action are, and will be so apparent, can not find any personal record so full of deeds of actual and permanent benefit to Macomb. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in Amherst county, November 1, 1810. When but six years old, his parents moved to Kentucky, and there the subject of this sketch was brought up. At the age of 19, he entered a store in Columbia, of that state, as clerk. In 1836, he came to Macomb, and opened a store, which was among the first business houses of the place, and here continued in trade until the time of his death, which occurred July 20, 1882. He was married in 1838, to Telitha C. Walker, who died June 24, 1847. By that union were four children, only one of whom is now living, and she is the wife of Mr. A. Eads, cashier of the Union National bank. Mr. Tinsley commenced business here in a small building on the east side, and there continued until 1837, when he built a two story frame on the north side, moved in, and remained until 1857, then erected a brick block, which he occupied until the time of his death. In 1849, he built a mill on South Randolph street, which, in 1856, he sold to Clisby & Trull. In 1857, he built a mill in the north part of town, which he subsequently sold to David Scott. In addition to these improvements, he built a number of good residences. Among the many things directly traceable to his influence, is the location of the railroad depot at a point convenient and accessible, and without doubt the location of the county seat would have been changed to some other point than Macomb, except for his timely action. His action

always seems to have been characterized, not by any selfish motive, but solely for the public good, and thus he is, and ever will be, held in grateful remembrance.

John McLean, deceased, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, September 12, 1835. In the year 1849, he emigrated with his parents, Hector and Catherine (McMillan) McLean, to America, and settled in Scotland township. A few months later they removed to the city of Macomb, where John remained until 1861. In that year he was married to Martha F. Hunter, daughter of William Hunter, of Macomb, and again removed to Scotland township, and located upon a farm. He continued a resident there until October, 1875, when he returned to Macomb, where he resided until the time of his death, August 2, 1884. Mrs. McLean is a native of Cincinnati, and is still living. Mr. McLean owned at the time of his death, a farm of 260 acres in Scotland township, and a residence and one block of ground, in the city of Macomb. He started in life with a very small portion of this world's goods, but succeeded in accumulating a comfortable fortune, and died in prosperous circumstances. He served for eight years as clerk of Scotland township, which office he resigned when he moved to Macomb. At the latter place he held the office of alderman four years, and was, for the same length of time, one of the city school board. He was a consistent member of the Congregational church, and a highly respected citizen. He was very active in Sunday school work and also in the cause of temperance. Mr. and Mrs. McLean had eight children, three of

whom are living—Charles H., Edwin Y. and Nellie B. Three sons and two daughters died in childhood—Alexander H., William A., John M., Elizabeth C. and Mattie J., who with their father are buried in Oakwood cemetery, near the city of Macomb. John McLean was a brother of Alexander McLean, and also, of Judge Duncan McLean, now of Idaho territory.

Benjamin Randolph, deceased, came to this county in 1840, and for many years here enjoyed a popularity known to but few men. He was held in high esteem, and many acts of kindness are remembered as indicative of his character and benevolence. He was born in Kentucky November 7, 1797. The family moved to Ohio when he was quite young, and in that state he was brought up. His first wife was Ivy Sargeant, and by that union were eight children, two of whom are now living—Mrs. Jos Blount, and Mrs. Alexander McLean, of Macomb. He was again married February 29, 1852, to Juliet G. Weaver, and they lived on a farm in Macomb township until the time of his death, which occurred May 3, 1864. Two children were born to them—William B., deceased, and Alivia M., who lives with her mother, now Mrs. Webb. Mr. Randolph was a consistent member of the Christian church, and died in the full assurance of a blissful immortality.

L. Holland, one of Macomb's prominent men, is a native of Belchertown, Massachusetts, and was born on the 26th of July, 1815. He resided in his native state until he attained his majority, when he started westward and located at Peoria, Illinois, in 1837. Here he was

engaged in mercantile business until 1864, with the exception of four years, when he resided at Lacon and carried on a like business. From Peoria, in 1864, he removed to Augusta, Hancock county, Illinois, and opened a private bank, which he continued to run till 1869. From Augusta, Mr. Holland removed to McDonough county, and settled at Macomb, where he succeeded Dr. T. M. Jordan in the banking business, M. T. Winslow being his partner, the style of the firm being Holland & Winslow. This firm continued the business until 1872, when, through their efforts, the Union National Bank was established, and Mr. Holland became a director and also its first cashier, which position he held until 1880, when he sold his interest in the institution and withdrew from the company. He then went to Farmington, Iowa, and there established the City Bank, which he continued to run until 1884, at which time he closed out the business of that institution, and returned to Macomb (his family having resided there continually) where he is now leading a retired life, his health not permitting him to be actively engaged in business. Mr. Holland has been twice married. In 1843, to Lucy A. Bartlett, a daughter of Dr. Peter Bartlett, of Peoria. She afterward died, leaving two children, who have since followed her. Later Louise M. Cheesbro became his wife. She is a native of New York, being born near Utica. By this union five children have been born to them, one of whom died in infancy, and four are still living—Louise, the wife of James H. Bacon; Frank L., William B. and Philo L. Mr. Holland

is a republican, and his religious connections are with the Baptist church.

Alexander Blackburn came to this county October 28th, 1853. He had previously been here and purchased a farm adjoining the town of Macomb, consisting of 160 acres of prairie land, with 80 acres of timber adjoining. He came from LaPorte county, Indiana, where he was a pioneer, having removed to that place from Sullivan county, Indiana, in 1832. He was born in Butler county, Ohio, May 31, 1805. His early life was spent upon a farm in his native state, and in Sullivan county, Indiana, where he was removed with his father's family, in 1816, at 11 years old, where he obtained a limited education in subscription schools. He remained on the old homestead assisting his parents in the various occupations incident to farm life, until the death of his father, in 1824, when, soon after, the sole management devolved upon him. He thus remained upon the place until 27 years old. He then left the old homestead, April 10, 1832, and went to LaPorte county, Indiana, travelling by the slow and tedious ox-team, and then after journeying 30 days, camping out with his family. About one half the route had never been travelled by wagon. His was the first wagon that crossed the Kankakee rapids, where Momence now is located. It was then Indian country, and he camped out on the ground until he had a cabin built. He then engaged in farming, in which he continued, on the same place, for over 21 years, when he sold out and came to McDonough county. This was in 1853. He was married January 28, 1828, to Delilah

Polke, a native of Kentucky, brought by parents to Indiana territory in infancy, about 1807. When he came to this county he continued his occupation of farming for 17 years, then moved to Macomb. He disposed of the farm so long occupied, but now owns 176 acres on section 29, Macomb township, which is occupied by a tenant. His wife died August 4, 1874. They were the parents of nine children, five of whom are now living and have families—William M., who is married, and now the president of the university of Northern Dakota; Charles P. died when eleven years old; John, now living in LaBette county Kansas; Margaret P., who was married to John L. Andrew, of LaPorte county, Indiana, died in January, 1868; Nancy J. died when nine years old; Edward P. died when three years of age; Ann Elizabeth, who was married to John M. Lownan, deceased; she is living with her father in Macomb, and has one child, Alexander B.; Alexander, a minister in the Baptist church, now living in Lafayette, Tippacanoe county, Indiana; and Charles E., living in Monmouth, engaged in the livery and undertaking business. Mr. Blackburn is a member of the Presbyterian church, a genial gentleman, and politically, a republican. He voted for John Q. Adams for president, 1828, was a whig and afterward, entered the ranks of the republican party, upon its organization. An ardent anti-slavery man, although not politically an abolitionist; a pioneer in Sabbath school and temperance work, and an elder in the Presbyterian church for over 50 years.

Charles S. Cottrell (deceased) was

born in Chautauqua county, New York, February 21, 1833, and was in his 44th year at the date of his death. He lived in his native state until 19 years old, learning meanwhile, the trade of tinner. In 1852, he came west with his father's family, settling in Aurora, this state. In 1856, in company with his brother, G. C. Cottrell, he came to Macomb and engaged in the hardware business. In 1866, they dissolved partnership, and Charles S. became sole proprietor. The business thus established continued to grow until it became one of the most extensive in this part of the state. Mr. Cottrell was a successful business man. He erected numerous good buildings, was an enterprising citizen, and contributed largely in advancing the interests of the city of Macomb. He had the respect and confidence of the people, with whom he was quite popular, and his death cast a gloom over the entire community. He was first married in 1865, to Clara Anderson, who died in 1870. By that union were two children—George Robert, now a resident of Quincy, and Mary Alice, of the same place. He was again married in September, 1873, to Amy A. Davis, a native of Tioga county, Pennsylvania. By this union were two children—Clara D. and Charles S., both living at home with the widow on the old homestead in Macomb. Mrs. Cottrell is a lady of refinement and intelligence, and a member of the Presbyterian church.

D. M. Graves, a prominent citizen of Macomb, came to this county September 1, 1862, from Hancock county, this state. He is a native of Wisconsin, born October 17, 1843, and remained in that

state until eight years old, when he went to Hancock county. He received a fair education in the public schools, and worked some on the farm. When he came to McDonough county he engaged with his father in buying and shipping grain, which business he followed about three years, or until the close of the war of the rebellion. He then for four years engaged with his father in merchandising. He also clerked a number of years in the dry goods stores of Macomb. His father died in June, 1880. He then sold agricultural implements for a time, and was engaged in the dry goods trade until February 1, 1885, when he sold out to his partner, Charles Mapes. He now owns and manages a farm of 120 acres, located near the city of Macomb. He was married, January 29, 1867, to Tillie C. Smith, a native of Ohio. They have had four children, three of whom are still living and all at home—Mabel F., Frank M. and Florence E. Mr. Graves has been alderman and city clerk, and is now a member of the school board. He has been connected with the I. O. O. F. since 21 years old, and has filled all the offices in both encampment and subordinate lodge, and is also member of the Knights of Pythias lodge. Politically he is a staunch republican.

Loven Garrett came to this county in 1834, in June, from Adair county, Kentucky, and therefore may be properly classed among the pioneers. He came here directly from his native state, where he was born, March 12, 1824, his parents being Robert and Catharine (Yates) Garrett. They were both natives of Virginia, and died in this county. The

subject of this sketch came here with his parents, and settled in the village of Macomb, in the fall of 1834. They purchased a farm of 160 acres in Emmet township, about two miles from Macomb. The place had on it but little improvement, only a small log cabin, and about ten acres under cultivation. They moved on to that place, improved it, and there lived about eight years, then coming to Macomb, and the farm was still kept in the family, one-half of it having been given to a daughter. The subject of this sketch, as may be seen, was brought up on a farm; his education was necessarily limited, although enough was obtained for the ordinary business of life. In 1851, he engaged in the grocery trade, and had the first store selling that kind of goods exclusively, in Macomb. He continued in that business most of the time for 25 years, selling out and changing locations a number of times. He also engaged to a considerable extent in shipping fruit. In 1880 he sold entirely out of the grocery trade, and since that time has been variously employed, but having no particular business. He was first married, May 24, 1844, to Nancy J. Dungen. By that union there was one child—Lillian, now the wife of Theodore Frank, and living in this county. His first wife died, June 18, 1856. He was again married, October 7, 1858, to Annie E. Gadd, a native of England. By this marriage there were nine children, eight of whom are now living—Arthur R., in Chicago; Edith A., at home; Charles Y., in Nebraska, who was married to Minnie Farley, of Macomb; Elsie F., living at home; Luther D., in Chicago; Maurice M., at home;

Edwin L. and James R. Mr. Garrett has been identified with the public interests to some extent, having been magistrate four years, and city alderman one term. He now occupies a residence on West Jackson street, where he has been living for 26 years. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and, politically, a democrat.

J. T. Hagerty, one of the pioneers of McDonough county, came here on the 20th day of February, 1835, from Brown county, this state, and first settled in what is now Blandinsville township. He is a native of Harrison county, Kentucky, born February 8, 1817. His mother died when he was but five years old, and at the age of nine years, his father brought him to the state of Missouri, where they remained one year. In 1830, they came to Beardstown, of this state, and thence to Brown county, where the father died, in 1857. The subject of this sketch remained in Brown county about five years, and then came to this county, as before stated, in 1835, and lived on the place where he first settled, for 17 years, engaged in general farming. He yet owns the place, which, from unimproved timber land, he transferred into a good farm. It consists of 320 acres. In April, 1856, he came to Macomb, and having leased his farm, engaged in the livery business, in which he continued seven years, then sold out, and again gave his personal attention to the farm for three years, which had been, under the management of tenants, considerably "run down. After having renovated the place, and put it in good condition, he returned to his family in Macomb, and has since made

this his home. He was married, August 1, 1839, to Sarah Vance, daughter of John Vance, who came to this county in 1826, and was among its earliest settlers. Mrs. Hagerty is a native of Indiana, and came here when a little girl. She has witnessed the development of McDonough county, and is quite familiar with its early growth and settlement. Her advent in this county bears date December 24, 1826, at which time her father brought the family here, having preceded them and made here a crop, in the spring and summer of 1826, in what is now Blandinsville township. Mr. and Mrs. Hagerty have had three children, two boys and one girl, all of whom are now living—John V., married to Abigail Brewster (deceased), and now living on a farm in this county; William H., married to May Coley, and living in Oswego, Kansas; and Frances Ellen, wife of James Cochrane. She is living at home, with her father, and has with her a son 15 years old. Politically, Mr. Hagerty has always been affiliated with the republican party. He is now living a retired life in Macomb, where he is comfortably situated, passing down the decline of life in peace and happiness.

William Hunter, a prominent citizen of Macomb, came to McDonough county April 11, 1853, from Cincinnati and settled on section 1, township of Chalmers. He is a native of Scotland, was born June 16, 1816. His father and mother both died in Scotland, the former when William was but six years old. On the 8th day of June, 1839, he left his native land for this country, and came to Marietta, Ohio, where he had friends, with whom he remained about seven months,

then went to Cincinnati and clerked in a grocery store about two years. In 1842, he engaged in that business for himself, and continued until 1853, when he came here as above stated. He bought 160 acres of land in Chalmers township and 120 acres in Scotland, and engaged in general farming and stock raising. The farm in Chalmers was partly improved at that time, which he afterwards replaced with new buildings, and there he remained until the spring of 1878, when he moved into the city of Macomb. He still owns and controls both these farms, which are now occupied by his son. He was first married in 1843, to Elizabeth Harvey. By that union there were nine children, eight of whom are still living—Martha F., who was married to John McLean, now deceased, now living in Macomb and has two sons and one daughter living; Elizabeth, now the wife of Captain George W. Reid, and living on a farm in Chalmers township; James H. now living in Leavenworth, Kansas, engaged in the practice of law; Jennie, now engaged in the millinery business and living in Macomb; William, who was married to Mattie Dunn, grand-daughter of Judge Dunn, who is well known in Indiana; he is now living in Clinton, Illinois, and is a Presbyterian preacher; Susan, now the wife of James E. Cooper and living on a farm in Scotland township; Robert, married to Ella Cumberland and living on the old homestead; and Emma B., living at home. Catherine, the fifth child and fourth daughter, died in this county in 1864, aged 14 years. Mr. Hunter's first wife died September 4, 1858. He was again married in 1861, to Mrs. Schull, formerly

Eliza McBride, who died in 1870. He was married the third time in August, 1871, to Sallie M. Craig, a native of Kentucky. Mr. Hunter has long been a consistent and influential member of the Presbyterian church. Politically, he is a republican, decided in principle, yet being raised in a country where the office sought the man as a rule, and not the man the office, could not approve the scramble for nomination, and consequently never was elevated to office.

Hiram Tatman, a resident of the city of Macomb, came to the county from Missouri, in June, 1840. He was born near Lexington, Kentucky, November 7, 1803, and was reared a farmer. When quite young he went with his parents to Ohio, and there lived until eight years old, then moved 25 miles down the Ohio river, stopping at a place called "Yaller banks," on the Kentucky side. One year later they moved near Louisville, and remained a short time, thence to Indiana, and soon after to a place in Missouri, 15 miles below St. Genevieve, lived there one summer, then removed to Washington county, Illinois, where he remained five years. He next removed to Texas, but soon returned to Washington county. His father's death occurred at this time, and he continued to live in that county till 1836. In that year he moved to Missouri, from whence he came to this county. He first settled on Camp creek, near Pennington's Point, purchasing in that locality, 600 acres of wild land. He put 450 acres under cultivation, and resided there until 1859, when he sold out and became a resident of Macomb. He has been twice married, first, May 13, 1824, to Mary Silk-

wood, and by that union had 12 children, nine of whom are still living—Sirlodon and William M., twins, now living in Douglas county; Minerva Jane, who was the wife of Noah Perry, deceased, now married to M. Fay, of Sacramento, California; Hiram H., living in this county; Thomas, in Greene county, Illinois; Sarah, formerly the wife of John Rhodes, deceased, now married to John Tostly, of Scott county, Illinois; Bazila, living in Oketa, Kansas; Cynthia, wife of W. Taylor, of Macomb, and Andrew A., a resident of Macomb. Mrs. Tatman died in 1881, in California. His present wife was formerly Elizabeth Martin. Mr. Tatman has always been, politically, a supporter of the democratic party.

George D. Keefer (deceased) was a native of Clear Spring, Washington county, Maryland, and was born July 25, 1832, being the son of George and Susan (Fogwell) Keefer. After reaching his majority, he left his native city, and went to Dayton, Ohio, where for one year he clerked for Detrich & Oldin, wholesale druggists. While there he laid the foundation of a strict business life. In 1854, he removed to Canton, Illinois, and engaged in the drug business with his father, under the firm name of Keefer & Son, which partnership continued until 1861, at which time George D. retired from the firm, and immediately proceeded to look up a location. He traveled through Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, and finally chose Macomb as the most eligible locality. Here he established himself in business, his capital being very meagre, in fact, the capital with which he bought the first bill of goods was furnished by a brother-in-

law, who put in \$1,000 against Mr. Keefer's time and experience. The business was conducted under the name of George D. Keefer, who, three years later, bought out the interest of his silent partner, and continued the business alone until the winter of 1866-67, at which time John M. Keefer became a partner, and the firm was styled Geo. D. Keefer & Brother. This partnership existed until July 14, 1879, when George D. departed this life. To no man is Macomb more indebted than to Mr. Keefer, for to him is due the credit that Macomb has the handsomest and most tastefully arranged business houses of any city of its size in the state—he making the first grand departure from the old style, by fitting up his store in a most beautiful and attractive manner, and soon after other business houses followed in the wake. He was possessed of most wonderful will power, and remained actively engaged in business almost up to the day of his death, although for the last year and a half of his life he was hardly able to walk. While in such poor health he also superintended the building of his residence, which is the handsomest in the city of Macomb. He was possessed of excellent business qualities, was a thorough master of the drug profession, and at his death left a competence for his widowed wife and children. George D. Keefer and Maggie B. Stenson, of Philadelphia, were united in marriage in November, 1866. They had seven children born to them, four of whom were left to a mother's care—George, Henry, Frank and Fred.

R. M. Bonham has been a resident of McDonough county since January, 1839,

having come here at that date from Shelby county, Illinois. He was born March 26, 1806, in Flushing county, Kentucky. He left his native county, October 5, 1834, going then to Shelby county, where he bought 120 acres of wild land, which he improved and made his residence until he came here. After his arrival here he spent one winter in Macomb, then rented the "Kyle farm," where he lived two years, after which, in the winter of 1842-43, he purchased the place where he now lives, comprising eighty acres, now lying in the suburbs of the city of Macomb. He has lived here continually, except a short time spent in Missouri. His place now contains but 15 acres, he having sold the remainder of his original purchase. He was formerly a whig, but of late years, a republican, in politics. His father died in 1818, but his mother survived until November, 1858, when she died in McDonough county, aged 84 years. R. M. Bonham was married March 22, 1833, to Lucinda Crain, a native of Kentucky, and by this union had seven children, two of whom are now living—Theodore, married to Mary D. Hampton, living in Macomb, (they have five children, four sons and one daughter), and William Harrison, married to Martha Cook, and also living in Macomb, (they have three children—two sons and one daughter.) Mrs. Bonham died in March, 1854, and Mr. Bonham was married on the 15th of September of the same year, to Emily Crain, a cousin of his first wife, also a native of Kentucky. There were three children by this marriage, one of whom, a son, is deceased. The two living are Becca, married to Frank A. Smith, of

Macomb, and Edna D., married to William P. Damron and living at the old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Damron have two children—Frankie B., a bright boy of five years, and Mary Tutt, the baby. Mr. Bonham has been a member of the Universalist church since its organization in 1851, and has always been prominently identified with the interests of that church, having served for many years, in an efficient manner, as one of its trustees. His family are also numbers of that organization.

Thomas J. Doak came to this county in March, 1868, settling then on a farm in Macomb township. He is a native of Kentucky, born December 17, 1839. He was brought up on a farm, and as he had opportunity, attended the common school, thus acquiring a limited education. He remained on the same place until he came here. His father died in Kentucky, and his mother, some years later, in York county, Nebraska. He bought a partially improved farm consisting of 80 acres, and engaged in farming. Subsequently he purchased an additional 30 acres, upon which he made improvements. In 1881, he sold the 80 acres, having previously exchanged the 30 for residence property in Macomb, where he now lives, and which has been his residence since 1871. He was married in the spring of 1866, to Nannie J. McCampbell, a native of Kentucky. By that union were two children—John and George, both of whom are living at home. Mr. and Mrs. Doak are members of the Baptist church.

James Fulton, deceased, a pioneer of McDonough county, settled in Eldo-

rado township in 1836, removing thither from Vermont, Fulton county, Illinois, where he had located the previous year. He was born in Fleming county, Kentucky, April 14, 1804. He was a grandson of Isaac Fulton, a native of the Emerald Isle, who came to the United States shortly after the close of the Revolutionary war, and settled in the city of Baltimore. There he was married to Martha Work, by whom he had one son, Isaac, the father of James, the subject of this sketch. Soon after the birth of this son, Isaac, Sr., was drowned, and the child was taken and brought up by a Mrs. Martha Anderson, a relative of the mother, who lived in Virginia. Isaac grew to manhood in Virginia, and left that state in search of his mother, who had married again. She died, however, before her son's arrival. He remained in Kentucky, where he was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Crail, nee Bennington. By this union five children were born—Martha, wife of William Cline; Thomas, Isaac, John and James, the subject of this sketch. James Fulton was married January 31, 1826, in Fleming county, Kentucky, to Mary Bonham, and came to Sangamon county, Illinois, 1829. In 1856, they removed from Eldorado township, to Macomb township, and in November, 1881, became residents of Macomb, where James Fulton died, January 20, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Fulton reared a family of 10 daughters and two sons—Elizabeth, wife of George W. Scott, of Abingdon, Illinois; Constance, who was married to Henry Edie, and died in Butler, Missouri, September 30, 1870; Ale Ann, wife of D. N. Miller, of Shenandoah, Iowa;

Amariah, deceased; William, deceased; Robert R., in Texas; Angeline, widow of D. G. Harland, of New Salem township; Margaret, wife of James G. Evans, of Industry township; Armazinda, deceased September 21, 1868, wife of Granville Wright, of Fulton county; Aratus, living in Scotland township; Diley, wife of William Miller, of Industry; Sarilda M., wife of R. A. Miller, of Kansas; Mary Ann, widow of J. W. Carlin, living in Macomb, and Adela. The later is a teacher, having taught in this county for 12 years, and one year at LaCledé seminary, Lebanon, Missouri. She is at present teaching in Warren county, Illinois. Mr. Fulton was for 40 years, a consistent member of the Christian church, and was connected with the church at Macomb, for 25 years. His widow still mourns him, and resides in Macomb.

Jonathan Stoffer is a son of Adam and Phebe (Tyson) Stoffer. They were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. After marriage they removed to Ohio. Jonathan Stoffer was born in Portage county, of that state, January, 13, 1827. When 19 years old he went to Brown county, Illinois, which, with the exception of one winter spent in his native county, was his residence until 1870. In that year he removed to McDonough county, and located at Bardolph, where, he engaged in the pottery business. Two years later he came to Macomb and built the first pottery ever erected in that town. He operated the same until 1881, then sold out and went to Tennessee, where he built another pottery, making three buildings for that purpose in this county which he has helped to build.

He followed farming in Ohio, and during his residence in Brown county, was employed as a carpenter. He is not engaged in any business at present. Mr. Stoffer has been three times married; first to Eliza Myers, by whom he had four children, three of whom are living—Wadsworth, now a grocery merchant in the city of Macomb; Henry, also in in Macomb; and Catherine, wife of John Minium, of Kansas. Mr. Stoffer's second marriage was to Janet Allbert, and he has by this union, one child—Sherman. His third wife was formerly Tina Ewing.

John S. Smith was born in Little York, York county, Pennsylvania, in March, 1802. His brother, the Rev. William Smith, still resides at Little York, and and is one of the wealthiest men in that community. While yet a young man, Mr. Smith removed to Miami county, Ohio, where he was married to Mary A. Risley. During the year 1864, he came to Illinois, and settled in Macomb, McDonough county, where he worked at his trade for a number of years, that of a plasterer.

Manning H. Case, of this county, lives on the southwest quarter of section 30, Macomb township, where he owns a nicely improved farm, and is engaged in general farming and dairying. He came here in 1867, from Ohio, and was born in that state in Summit county, April 5, 1844. He was brought up to agricultural pursuits, and educated in the common schools. At the age of 18 years he enlisted in the army in company A, 42d Ohio volunteer infantry, which was President Garfield's old regiment, and remained in the service three years, par-

ticipating in many battles, among them: Vicksburg, Red River, or engagements during that campaign; Pound Gap, Cumberland Gap and Middle Creek. After his term of service expired he returned to Ohio, there remained one year, then went west, prospecting in Kansas, Colorado and other sections of country. He was married in 1868 to Rhoda J. Harmon. They have had four children, two of whom are now living—Herbert H., deceased, Freddie H., deceased, H. Don at home and George A. Mr. Case is a member of the G. A. R., A. O. U. W., and politically, a member of the republican party.

John E. Lane, the present deputy sheriff of McDonough county, was born in Russell county, Kentucky, October 1, 1834. In the spring of 1836, his parents, Gholson and Mary (Jones) Lane, removed to McDonough county, and settled in Industry township. John E. grew to manhood in this county, and, May 24, 1861, enlisted as a private in company A, of the 16th Illinois infantry. In 1862, he was appointed first sergeant, and served until the 20th of June, 1864. He returned from the army to the city of Macomb, and was there married October 20, 1864, to Josie A. Kendrick, daughter of W. H. Kendrick, of Macomb. In May, 1865, Mr. Lane was appointed city marshal, assessor and collector, and served two years. In December, 1866, he was appointed deputy sheriff under Colonel Samuel Wilson, and served two years, after which, in 1868, he was elected sheriff of McDonough county, which office he held, also, two years. He then purchased a farm in Carroll county, Missouri, on which he resided two years, engaged in

farming, then returned to Macomb. On the 16th day of January, 1873, he bought the interest of S. L. Babcock, and became a partner of Jos. Updegraff in the grocery business. This partnership continued one year, then Mr. Lane purchased the interest of Mr. Updegraff and carried on the business alone about a year. He then formed a partnership with G. W. Pace, which lasted until August 6, 1877, when they sold out. Mr. Lane was elected in the spring of that year, to the office of constable, and re-elected to the same in the spring of 1881. In 1880, he was appointed deputy sheriff by Fred Newland, and in 1882, re-appointed to serve four years. Mr. Lane is a worthy and public spirited citizen, and as a public officer, has served in a faithful and efficient manner. Mr. and Mrs. Lane have one son—Frank A.

Charles Shevalier, a prominent and wealthy citizen of Macomb, is a son of John Shevalier, a farmer of Cortland county, New York, who died there in 1866. Charles was born in the same county, May 15, 1831. His early life was spent in his native state. In 1851, he came to Illinois, and settled at La Harpe, where he remained one year, then came to McDonough county and located in Blandinsville where he followed the shoemaker's trade, having learned the same in his native county. He continued in that occupation 13 years. He then returned to Cortland county, New York, with the intention of making that place his permanent home, but finally decided to return to this county, which he did, in 1867, settling then, in the city of Macomb, where he has since been a resident. He here engaged in buying and selling

produce, also hides, pelts and furs. He carried on that business three years, after which he opened a shoe shop, which he run four years, employing several men. At the end of that time he abandoned the business, and has since been engaged in speculating and loaning money. He is the owner of much real estate in Macomb and Hire townships, also in the city of Macomb. He owns an interest in the Macomb tile works, also the banks from which the clay is obtained. Mr. Shevalier was married in Carthage, Hancock county, Illinois, in 1862, to Catherine Chaplin, a native of Cortland county, New York. She died December 24, 1884, in Macomb. They had no children. Mr. Shevalier is the only representative of his family, who has ever located in McDonough county.

Simon Lafayette Sommers was born October 23, 1823, in Alexandria county, Virginia. His father, John A. Sommers, was a civil engineer on the Chesapeake & Ohio canal, and died while serving in that capacity. Captain Simon Sommers, the grandfather of Simon Lafayette, was a captain in the Revolutionary war. The family is of English origin, and several of its members have attained distinction in this country. Dr. John E. Sommers, U. S. surgeon, now stationed at Omaha, is a cousin. George W. was a judge, and also a member of congress from West Virginia. Simon L.'s mother was Susanna Young, a daughter of Abram Young, who resided about one miles east of the capitol building, in Washington. The government purchased his farm, laid it out into lots, streets, avenues, and reservations, and deeded one-third of the lots to him as a

part of the consideration. Simon L.'s family, upon the mother's side, were of Scotch descent. At 16 years of age, Simon was sent to an academy in Fauquier county, Virginia, where he remained four years. About the year 1844, he entered upon the occupation of a school teacher, and taught successfully in Charles county, Maryland, and afterward in Montgomery county, Alabama, returning to the farm in 1847, where he remained until 1855, in the meantime serving as county surveyor of his native county. In 1855, he became agent and attorney, in fact, for W. W. Corcoran, of Washington City, and came west to look after the extensive landed interests of his employer. He continued in that service until December, 1859. The spring of 1861, found Mr. Sommers in his native county, and espousing the southern cause. He raised a company, and was elected captain, but before the company was mustered into the service, the members were captured at their homes by the Union forces, and the company was thus disbanded. At the time of the capture, Mr. Sommers was absent at Fairfax court house. During the war Mr. Sommers was in the South, and served as civil assistant engineer. In July, 1865, he was reappointed land agent for Mr. Corcoran, and came to Macomb, where he has since resided in that capacity. Mr. Sommers was married March 17, 1863, to Margaret Maria Newton, daughter of Charles and Sarah Ann A. Newton, formerly of the U. S. navy. Seven children have been born to them, six of whom are living. Mr. Sommers is a Master Mason of Macomb lodge, No. 17, and for five years served

as a member of the Macomb board of education.

John Ewing was born in Mt. Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, September 12, 1818, and is the fourth child of the late Thomas Ewing. He received his education in the common schools of Ohio, and in January, 1845, was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Emanuel and Rachel Malarnee, of Jefferson county, Ohio. The fruits of this union was a family of six children, only two of whom are now living—Pardon died in Littleton township and Alvin died soon afterward in the same place; Mary E., now the wife of Dr. A. R. Clark, now resides in Rushville; Homer died in infancy; Margaret Ann died in young womanhood; Asa T., the sixth child, is living in Littleton on the old homestead. When Mr. Ewing was still a small child, the family removed to Smithfield, in the same state, but in April, 1853, Ewing left Ohio and settled in Littleton township, where he still owns a farm of 360 acres, 40 acres of which is coal and timber land. Stock raising was his specialty, although he was for some years, agent for the McCormick reaping machine, in Rushville. In 1869, Mr. Ewing was elected by the democratic party, as a representative in the legislature from Schuyler county, and served with credit to himself. His course as a representative was distinguished by his great fidelity to the interests of his constituents, and his wisdom, honesty, and independence won the approbation of all parties. In 1872, Mr. Ewing met with a great loss in the death of his wife. He subsequently met and married Mrs. Margaret E. Hall, the widow of Edward Hall, who died

from disease contracted in the army. Mr. Ewing is a man who takes great interest in public affairs. He is now a resident of Macomb, in which city he recently settled, where he expects to spend the balance of his days.

William Harrison Franklin became a resident of McDonough county in 1839. He was born in Mercer county, Kentucky, on the 13th of June, 1813, being the son of James and Nancy (Whitten) Franklin, and was reared on a farm, and resided in his native state up to the time of his removing to this county. Upon locating in Macomb, he took up the legal profession, having studied law previous to leaving his native state. He continued this profession until 1858; being located in Missouri from 1842 to 1844. On the 1st of April, 1841, William H. Franklin and Maria Clarke, a daughter of James Clarke, were united in marriage. As a result of this union, they have been the parents of 10 children, four of whom are now living—W. J., a lawyer at Junction City, Kansas; John H., a lawyer at Russell, Kansas, at present editor of the *Russell Record*; George A. of Macomb, and Harry, a jeweler of McLean county. After abandoning the practice of his profession, Mr. Franklin for several years conducted a fruit nursery. In politics, he is a republican, and from 1831 to 1856 was a whig. He has been a justice of the peace and police magistrate for 35 years, and at present fills the latter office; also served as master in chancery for two years. Mr. Franklin has never asked for an office, but his friends have secured his nomination at different times. He received the nomination for state senator in 1856,

but the entire ticket was defeated. At one time, during his absence from the county, he received the nomination for county judge, but the democrats again succeeded in electing their ticket. Mr. Franklin was one of the organizers of the Christian church, of Macomb, of which he is still a member. The temperance cause has always found in him a strong supporter, he having been a conscientious temperance man for the past 40 years.

George A. Franklin, a son of William H. and Maria J. (Clarke) Franklin, was born in Macomb, McDonough county, Illinois, on the 11th day of December, 1857. He received a limited education in the Macomb schools, and has resided in that city up to the present date, with the exception of three years which he spent in the state of Kansas. George A. Franklin and Anna Pulford, a native of Hartford, Wisconsin, were united in marriage March 25, 1882. They are the parents of one child, a daughter—Maria. The I. O. O. F., claim Mr. Franklin as an honored member of their society.

Samuel Smith was born January 29, 1829, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, and is of German extraction. His parents, William and Margaret (Kosh) Smith, removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio, thence to Effingham county, Illinois, at an early day. William Smith was by occupation, a farmer. During their residence in Effingham county, Mrs. Smith died, and Mr. Smith afterwards returned to Ohio. He subsequently came back to this state, and died in Fulton county. Samuel Smith came to Illinois and settled in Fulton county, where he resided eight years,

five years upon a place known as the Holmes farm, and three years upon another farm. He then removed to Blandinsville, and rented a farm of John Hagerty, where he lived till 1861. In that year he purchased 80 acres of land near Good Hope, to which he added 160 acres the following year. This property he sold and moved to the city of Macomb, and for one and a half years resided upon West Jackson street. He then purchased 20 acres in section 32, and property adjoining, within the city limits. He now owns 90 acres in section 32, 90 acres in Lamoine, 40 acres in Schuyler county, and 130 acres in Page county, Iowa. Mr. Smith is now living a retired life, and has a pleasant home, with agreeable surroundings. He was married on Thursday, of the first week in March, 1850, to Mary Smith, who was born and reared in Pennsylvania, near the birthplace of her husband. She is the daughter of Jacob and Mary Smith. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have four children—William H., who lived near Good Hope; John M., a resident of Good Hope; Susan, wife of John A. Duncan, of Page county, Iowa; and Mary M., a teacher in this county. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are consistent members of the M. E. church. Mr. Smith holds the office of church trustee, and is an active worker in the church.

Archibald McCandless, deceased, the father of the well known family of that name, was born, May 10, 1787, in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, and was of Scotch descent. He lived, most of his life, upon the farm which was his birthplace. He was married to Elizabeth Flannigan, a native of the same county,

who died there. He came to McDonough county in 1856, and settled at Macomb, where he died. He was a sincere christian, and always active in christian work, being for many years an elder in the church, where he resided in Pennsylvania, and also a leader of singing in the same church for 40 years. After coming to Macomb, he united with the Presbyterian church, with which he was connected until his death. He was buried at Oakwood cemetery. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless reared a family of 13 children—William F., now in Washington, Kansas; John B., now living in Columbus City, Iowa; Alexander G., deceased, formerly a physician in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he died, in 1875; Wilson, deceased, who came to this county in 1836, and died the following year; James H., who came here in 1852, and engaged in farming until 1883, when he moved to Kansas, where he now lives; Nancy N., wife of Matthew Trotter, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Margaret A., widow of R. E. Morgan, who emigrated to this county in 1853, and located at Macomb, where he was engaged in carpentering, and died a number of years ago, leaving his wife and three children; she now lives in Columbus City, Iowa; Elizabeth, wife of S. J. Byers, of Allegheny county, Pennsylvania; Joseph P., living in Macomb; Archibald B., a physician at Columbus City, Iowa; Moses A., who was killed during the late war, at the battle of Mission Ridge, in 1863; Sarah Jane, deceased wife of William Davidson; and Mary B., deceased wife of John Hastings, of Ohio. Joseph P. McCandless was born in Allegheny county, Pennsyl-

vania, September 14, 1826. When 16 years of age, he began learning the carpenter's trade. In 1850, he came to Macomb, where he followed his trade until 1875. He then removed to section 32, Mound township, where he owned a farm of 160 acres, being the northwest quarter, on which he resided until the spring of 1884, when he abandoned farming, on account of failing health, and returned to Macomb. Mr. McCandless was married in this city, September 14, 1852, to Mary B. Maury, daughter of Abram and Nancy B. Maury. By this union there are two children—Archibald S., a graduate of Chicago Dental college, now engaged in practicing his profession at Marshalltown, Iowa; and Mattie, wife of F. H. Downing, a dentist at Rushville, Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. McCandless have one adopted child—Hattie Wilson.

John D. Walker is a native of Athens county, Ohio, where he was born March 31, 1805. His father, John Walker, was a native of Yorkshire, England, but came to this country in the early part of the century. He was by trade a house carpenter, which occupation his son John followed for many years. He died at Athens about the year 1850. John's mother died when he was but five years old, and his father married again. At 21 years of age the young man left home, working at the carpenter's trade. He had charge of the building of the poor-house in Lancaster county. From thence he went to New Baltimore, where he had charge of the building of a school house. At Milford, in 1829, he was married to Catharine Rutan, and soon afterward moved to Shanesville, where

he remained two years. He then sold out and went back to his father's house, and gathered up a drove of horses, which he took to Virginia and sold. He worked at his trade in Virginia about eight months, and then went to Pittsburg, and soon afterward his wife died. His second wife was Jane Sample. In 1832, Mr. Walker settled in Macomb, and his first work was to build a 14-foot log cabin, which was located on the lot where now stands the Universalist church. He afterward built a house on the same lot, which he sold for \$500. He built the house which John Simmons now lives in. He afterward moved out upon a farm east of Macomb, which he improved. That farm was subsequently known as the Kinney farm. Upon returning to Macomb, he took a house near his present home, where his wife died, leaving five children, as follows: Matilda, Mary, Eliza, Jane and Martha, all living but Mary, who died as the wife of Jacob Miller. Matilda is the wife of William Binnie, and lives in Kansas City; Eliza is the wife of John E. Hendrickson, of Bardolph. Jane is the wife of Rudolph Winegar, living at Oneida. Martha is the wife of Albert Thayer, living at Edwards station. Mr. Walker built his present commodious house in 1880. Upon coming to Macomb he pursued the occupation of a tanner, but meeting a loss by fire, he turned his attention to butchering, and for 15 years he sold meat to the people of Macomb. In the meantime he cultivated upon his farm an extensive nursery, and at length devoted himself wholly to farming. In 1858 his second wife died, and in 1864 he married Mrs.

Gash, a widow, who did not long survive. He is now living with his fourth wife, who was Mrs. Martha Taylor, and they have two daughters—Lillian, wife of George E. Shimp; and Maud, who still remains at home.

Benjamin E. Simpson, deceased, was born in Menard county, Illinois, July 25, 1836. He moved to the city of Macomb in 1874, from Camp creek, McDonough county, where he was engaged in farming and dealing in cattle. He was united in marriage with Flora Montgomery Walker, a native of Burlington, Iowa, born April 26, 1853, who survives him. His death occurred, June 4, 1878. Three children were born to them—Maggie E., who was born February 15, 1871, and died July 3, 1879; Minnie A. born November 17, 1872; and Cyrus Walker, born November 15, 1874. These children were all born at Camp creek. Mr. Simpson was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, with which Mrs. Simpson still holds membership.

Richard D. Tate is a native of Kentucky, being born in Greenup, now called Carter county, on the 5th of July, 1831. His boyhood days were spent upon the farm where he was born. In the fall of 1845, his parents, David and Nancy (Wilson) Tate, removed to Illinois, locating in Henderson county, where they remained but a short time. Coming to McDonough county, they purchased a farm a few miles south of Macomb. His parents afterward removed to Arkansas, his mother dying at Hico, that state, on Friday, October 18, 1871, aged 68 years. His father now lives near Cincinnati, Washington county, Arkansas, with a son John. The subject of our sketch did

not go to Arkansas, but has lived in Macomb, or near by, ever since his removal to the county. He was united in marriage with Emiline Hall on the 20th day of December, 1855. She was a daughter of Joel and Mary (Clark) Hall, and was born near Maxwell, Washington county, Kentucky, October 17, 1837. Her parents removed to Illinois when she was two years of age, and settled in McDonough county, where she has continued to reside ever since. Her mother died August 26, 1844. Her father died November 15, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Tate have had five children born to them, two of whom are now living—Albert and Effie. Mr. Tate received but little education and it has been by hard labor and the closest economy, that he and his wife have managed to secure a comfortable home in which to spend their declining years. Mr. Tate has been a life long democrat, and enjoys to the fullest extent the rise of that party to power.

Albert K. Tate was born February 28, 1861, in Macomb, and is the son of Richard D. and Emeline (Hall) Tate. His early life was passed in Macomb where he attended school until 14 years of age. He spent one season on a farm, and August 10, 1875, began to learn the mysteries of the typographical art in the office of the Macomb *Eagle*. He worked for the *Eagle* four years, and then went to Chicago, where he remained a few months, and then traveled for three or four years, working at his trade in various towns. In September 1883, he connected himself with the Union Publishing Co., of Springfield, Illinois, and for nearly a year was in Iowa in the interest of his employers. He located in

Springfield, and was made secretary of the company, and remained with it until it collapsed, in the fall of 1884. He, for a time after this, worked in the *State Journal* job rooms, until he removed to Macomb to accept the foremanship of the *Eagle* office. He was married September 25, 1884, to R. Bertha Farr, daughter of John and Nina Farr of Astoria, Fulton county.

Edward Hobart, deceased, was born in Dublin, Ireland, January 4, 1797. At the age of 13 he had mastered the common English branches, after which he entered a naval academy, and soon after enlisted in the English navy, where he served as midshipman three years. Before he was 21 years old, he owned and commanded a vessel that plied between some of the British Isles. After a year or two, becoming tired of that sort of life, he sold his vessel and engaged in the mercantile business, exporting goods from Liverpool to New York City. About the year 1828, in company with his brother William, he came to America for a permanent residence. Settling in Oswego county, New York, they engaged in the milling business. While there, in 1830, he was united in marriage with Miriam McCall, with whom he lived in happy union for more than half a century, and who still survives him. Fourteen children were born to them, of whom seven sons and one daughter are living. The daughter is the wife of William Champ, Colchester, this county. Of the sons, John H., the oldest, and Albert, the youngest, reside at Kansas City, Missouri; Richard and Frank at Beloit, Kansas; Lewis at Humboldt, Kansas; Nelson, at Napier-

ville, this state; and Wesley, in Macomb. A few years after marriage, Mr. Hobart sold his mill and engaged in farming, which he followed until he retired from active business. In the spring of 1848, he moved with his family to Illinois, settling in this county, which was his home till the time of his death, which occurred March 4, 1885. In 1872, he sold his farm and moved to Macomb, where he passed his latter years, unvexed by the trials of active business life. When he retired from active life, his sons and daughter all grown and doing for themselves, Mr. Hobart found himself the possessor of a sum sufficient to support himself and wife in frugality, during their declining years. In 1879, however, fortune, which had been alternately for and against him, made another revolution in his favor. A wealthy relative (second cousin) died in Ireland, leaving no will. Mr. Hobart was one of eight legal heirs; his portion of the personal estate was \$38,000, which he received in the summer of 1880. Two years later a sister died in Ireland, and she, by will, bequeathed him \$4,000. Thus was the evening of his life surrounded by an ample competency, and his mind relieved from all financial cares. His creed in religion was the same as his business and social rule; he believed that a man who was fit to live was ready to die. He did his duty, as conscience dictated, to his government the community, his neighbor and his family, and left his future to the hands of a just and merciful God.

Wesley Hobart was born in Chalmers township, October 22, 1852. He went to Quincy in 1870, and engaged in a broom

factory with his brother, where he worked until 1873, when he came back to McDonough county, and started a broom factory in Macomb, which he run for some years. He was married April 2, 1884, to Rosa Fugate, of Schuyler county.

The Hobart family were mostly raised in Chalmers township. The following is the order of their birth—John, Richard, Martha, Lewis, Frank, Wesley, Horatio, Albert. John, Richard, Lewis, and Frank served in the war for the union. Albert was born upon the old homestead January 27, 1857. He was educated in both the country and the city, and attended commercial college in Kansas City. In 1877, he was in the employ of the C., B. & Q. railroad. In the summer of 1879, he traveled abroad through England and Ireland. In 1880, he was deputy sheriff under his brother, in Mitchell county, Kansas. He is now a resident of Kansas City, and engaged in the cracker and candy trade.

William McClintock, deceased, a pioneer of 1843, was a native of Washington county, Pennsylvania, and was born in the year 1800. His father, Robert McClintock, was a native of Scotland, and a weaver by occupation, while his mother, Rebecca (Karr) McClintock, was born in county Tyrone, Ireland. William McClintock was the second of five sons, was reared on a farm, and, with his parents, removed to Muskingum county, Ohio, where he was united in marriage with Nancy Decker, a native of Jersey county, that state. While a resident of that county, he followed farming, and, under contract, built one mile of the Wheeling turn-

pike. In 1839, he removed to Illinois, locating in Fulton county, from whence, in 1843, he came to McDonough county, and settled on the southeast quarter of section 14, in Eldorado township, where he tilled the soil until 1855, at which time he sold his farm and removed to the city of Macomb. During the fall of 1855, and the summer of 1856, he furnished all the stone for the mason work on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad, between Colchester and Kepple creek, a distance of some 15 miles. He owned a stone quarry near Macomb, and thus for several years furnished the stone used in the mason work in and around that city. In March, 1863, he returned to Eldorado township, but having previously contracted the disease known as "stone-cutter's consumption," he was unable to perform any manual labor, and in 1862, died from said disease. His wife survives him, and now makes her home with her eldest daughter, in Eldorado township. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock reared nine children—Elizabeth Ann, wife of William D. Foster, of Eldorado township; Karr, of Macomb; Frances Jane, wife of John N. Foster, of Eldorado township; James S., in the restaurant business, at Eldorado, Kansas; Catherine M., wife of H. H. Smith, of Nebraska; Richard H., who enlisted in company B, 84th Illinois infantry, and was killed during the battle at Chickamagua; Margaret, wife of Mark Ullery, of Galesburg; Rebecca L., of Macomb, widow of E. Hill; and William W., of Leadville, Colorado. Mr. McClintock was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, of which he was a member for at least 35 years.

Karr McClintock, son of William and Nancy (Decker) McClintock, was born in Coshocton county, Ohio, April 14, 1832, and came with his parents to Illinois in 1839, and to McDonough county in 1843, where he has since resided. From the time he reached a suitable age until 1859, he followed agricultural pursuits, and then learned the carriage and and wagon-maker's trade. His father was an excellent mechanic and always had a good kit of tools, with which Karr became familiar during his younger years, thus enabling him to make very rapid progress at his trade. During the month of August, 1862, he enlisted in company I, 78th Illinois infantry, and was with said regiment until it was mustered out, in June, 1865. He participated in all the engagements in which that company took part, and returned home without a wound. During one year of his service he was engaged as brigade wagon carpenter, and subsequently was train master of the 2d brigade, 2d division, 14th army corps, from Atlanta, Georgia, to Washington City. Returning to Macomb, he resumed his trade and followed the same until 1873, at which time he was elected city marshal, the duties of which office he fulfilled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the citizens for five years. He again resumed work at his trade, but one year later the people again called upon him to serve as city marshal, which office he filled for three years more, since which time he has been engaged in dealing in agricultural implements, and attending to collections. In politics he is a republican, is a member of the I. O. O. F., both subordinate and

encampment, as is he also a member of the I. O. M. A., and the G. A. R. On the 6th of October, 1854, Karr McClintock and Samantha Anni Mathewson were united in marriage. She is a native of Hancock county, Virginia, was born August 6, 1835, her parents being William and Susannah (Kirk) Mathewson, and, with her parents, became a resident of McDonough county in 1851. Mr. and Mrs. McClintock have been the parents of six children, two of whom are still living—Susannah and Richard Frank.

Robert Wakefield Norris was born five miles from Bushnell, in Cumberland county, Kentucky, March 15, 1850. He is a son of William W. and Mary (Ewing) Norris, who in 1852, removed to Warren county, of the same state where Robert W. spent his childhood, and at the age of 15, made a public profession of religion, uniting with the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He began preparing himself for the ministry at Auburn, Kentucky, and subsequently took a regular theological course at Lebanon college, Lebanon, Tennessee. He entered the institution in 1880, and graduated in June 1883. He began his ministerial labors at Bloomfield, Indiana, having charge of a church there. He came to Macomb in November, 1884, after spending several months of the summer of that year in evangelical work.

FIRST ITEMS.

The first birth in the town of Macomb was that of a son of Moses Hinton, who was born during the year 1832. It did not live a great while.

The second birth was that of Mary Eliza, daughter of James M. and Clara

H. Campbell, who was born January 4, 1833.

The first death was the infant son of Moses Hinton, mentioned above.

The first marriage in the village took place upon the 18th of October, 1831, when David Detherow and Ruth Southward were joined in wedlock under the ministrations of Rev. Samuel Bogart.

The first stove owned in Macomb, was brought to the town in 1834, by a man by the name of Lovell, of whom James M. Campbell purchased it, paying for it the sum of \$80 for the naked stove. The furniture was made by Matthews, who settled very early at Foster's Point.

The first house on the site of this town was built by John Baker and Oliver C. Rice, in 1829.

The first store in the town was opened in 1831, by James M. Campbell.

The pioneer blacksmith in the town of Macomb, was undoubtedly John Price, who came here about the year 1832, and set up a shop near the site of A. K. Lodge's new building.

The first carpenter was John Perry Head, who located here in 1833, and entered upon his trade.

ADDITIONAL BIOGRAPHIES.

The following sketches came in too late for insertion in their proper places.

William W. Sandidge, of Walnut Grove, deceased, was born near Elizabethtown, Kentucky, December 13, 1839, and was the son of Joshua and Mary Sandidge. Some time in the forties, the family removed to Illinois, and located in Eldorado township, McDonough county, where they reside at this time. Our subject was reared in this county,

and educated here. He was married February 20, 1862, to Samantha Lindsay, whose parents came to this county, in 1858. Mr. Sandidge died in October, 1867. Four children were born of this marriage—Philena, Anna, George and Araminda. Philena and Araminda, are school teachers, in this county. Mrs. Sandidge owns 166 acres of fine land, all well improved.

Samuel M. Burtis, of Walnut Grove, the subject of this sketch, was born May 26, 1858, in Schuyler county, Illinois, and is the son of Samuel and Lorrilla Burtis. His father was a native of New York, and his mother of Virginia. They located near Rock Island, while the Indians of the Black Hawk tribe held possession of the country, and returned after a time to Schuyler county. Our subject attended school at the Soldier's Home, an institution for the children of Illinois soldiers, at Normal. He then went to Lawrence, Kansas, and Kansas City, and then visited Denver, finally returning to Normal, where he attended one term of school, and ran a stationary engine. After some traveling he finally settled in his present location and engaged in business. He was married January 5, 1882, to Florence E. Hewitt, and one child—Winnifred, has been born to them. He is an Odd Fellow.

John Miller Jackson, one of the prominent men of Macomb township, was born in Orange county, Virginia, October 11, 1825. He attended school, before he was 11 years of age, and received a fair common school education. He remained at home until he was 28 years of age, learning the carpenter's trade meanwhile. October 11, 1853, he

was married to Harriet Head. Three children were born of this marriage, and all died in infancy. Mrs. Jackson died September 4, 1862, and in 1869, he married Mary J. Evans. Mr. Jackson owns real estate in Macomb and Mound, and has retired from active business. He is a consistent member of the M. E. church, and has held a number of important offices in the township.

Simon Spangler, of Macomb township, settled in McDonough county, December 1, 1840, locating in Mound township. He came to Macomb township, in 1845, where he bought 80 acres of farming land and seven acres of timber, in Walnut Grove township. He improved his land himself, and made rails enough to fence the whole tract, and had the best corn in the neighborhood. He built his residence in 1852, after he had conquered the wilderness. For the first seven years he lived in the log cabin on the farm. He was born December 6, 1800, and died December 4, 1878. He was one of the ideal pioneers, honest and faithful. His father, G. F. Spangler, was of German descent, and was a soldier in the old colonial Indian wars. He was a noted marksman and wrestler, and on one occasion he was captured by the savages, but escaped after being a prisoner six months. Our subject was married February 22, 1827, to Hannah Jane Johnson, and nine children were born to them—Mary Helen, who lives on the old homestead; Orlando, Theodore, Laura Rufus, Asahel, Emeline, Julia, Ann and Elizabeth. Mrs. Spangler died May 19, 1884, and her remains rest beside her husband, in the Good Hope cemetery.

James W. Jackson, of Mound town-

ship, son of William H. and Ann Jackson, was born December 6, 1830, in Virginia. He married Margaret E. Kepple, and lived on his father-in-law's farm for some time, purchasing from him 80 acres of land. He for the first years of his married life, lived in a small frame house which he built, and in 1873, erected his present dwelling. They have had 12 children—Franklin P., Ann, Charles W., Laura J., Margaret A., Conwell, Lewis A., Harriet Eva, Ida May, Nina C., John M., Mary Lizzie and James Eben. Mr. Jackson joined the M. E. church when 15 years of age, and has always been an active church worker. He has served as school director off and on for 25 years.

D. B. Keith, of Walnut Grove township, was born in Lewis county, Virginia, May 26, 1829. He was the son of James and Phebe Keith. In 1858 our subject removed to McDonough county, and located in Walnut Grove township. His parents followed in 1862. His father, who was born in 1791, died March 5, 1863, at the home of his son, D. B. After the death of her husband, his mother went to Kansas to live with her children there, and died, January 24, 1875. Mr. Keith was married, June 30, 1859, to Parthena Vaughn, whose parents are yet living, and who celebrated their golden wedding on July 18, 1884. Mr. and Mrs. Keith are the parents of seven children, viz: James P., George W., Franklin J., Edmond E., Mary E., and Martha P. Mr. Keith owns a tract of good land and town lots. He was postmaster for two years, and has been justice of the peace eight years. He is a member, and has been president of the Anti-Horse-Thief Ass'n.

Among the representative men of McDonough county, none stand higher in the estimation of the people, or of those who were intimately acquainted with him, than did John Montgomery Walker. He is a son of the well-known Cyrus and Flora (Montgomery) Walker, the former a Virginian, the latter a Kentuckian, the daughter of Thomas and Polly Montgomery. John M. was born at Columbia, Adair county, Kentucky, April 29, 1820, where he resided until 1833. When a lad of 13 years of age, he came to Macomb with his father, where he went to school, and finally graduated at the McDonough college. He was a thorough student. Soon after he entered the office of his father, Cyrus Walker, and read law with him. In 1841, he applied for, and obtained, a license to practice law in Illinois and Iowa. He opened a law office in Burlington and subsequently practiced in that city, and also Fort Madison, Iowa, and for many years had an extensive practice. He was characterized as a gentleman of fine qualities and a lawyer. He returned to Macomb after several years, and again entered upon the practice of law. On the 13th of July, 1845, he was united in marriage to Margaret Sample, at West Point, Iowa. She was noted as the belle of Lee county. After a companionship of over 18 years, she departed this life August 2, 1863. She was a devout christian woman, a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and was universally respected by all who knew her. A son and two daughters had passed on before to the better world above.

Aaron Bennett was born December 1, 1800, in New London county, Connecticut. He grew to manhood there, and in 1823, went to Albany county, New York, where he engaged in farming, and was married soon after to Rosella Burroughs. Two sons were born of this marriage, one of whom, Jefferson, lived to be 26 years of age, dying at his father's home in Albany county. After farming in Albany county for a considerable time, Mr. Bennett removed to New York city, living for a short period there, and in Brooklyn and New Jersey. He next removed to Staten Island, where he followed farming for a number of years; here his wife died. Returning to Albany county, he was again married, November 5, 1838, to Rosella B. Fish. After this marriage, Mr. Bennett purchased his father's-in-law farm, and resided there 17 years. In the spring of 1855, the family removed to Des Moines county, Iowa, where they lived one season. In the fall of that year Mr. Bennett visited McDonough county, Illinois, and, liking the country, bought a farm there, on which the family have since lived. By the second marriage there were four children, two of whom, Albert and Dayton, lived to be grown. Albert enlisted in August, 1862, in company I, 78th Illinois infantry, and died at New Boston, Kentucky, November 12, 1862, aged 19 years and 9 months. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett are members of the Presbyterian church.

Patrick O'Meara, although he may not be what is termed an old settler, yet the subject of our present sketch has spent 30 years of his life in Macomb. Patrick O'Meara is a native of Ireland,

having been born in the county Tipperary, on the 17th day of March, 1817. His parents were Patrick and Fannie (Hendee) O'Meara. He obtained the education his country afforded, and at the age of 15, learned the shoemaking trade, serving an apprenticeship of seven years. Knowing the chances of obtaining a livelihood in his native country were very poor, he determined to come to America, the Eldorado of the world. In 1845, he landed in New York city, and from there went to Springfield, Massachusetts. Two years later he came to Chicago, but finding that the bulk of humanity was still pushing westward, he resolved on trying his chances in Macomb, then a sparsely populated village. On the 28th day of September, 1853, he was united in marriage to Elizabeth Brophy, at Canton, Illinois. The fruit of this union were six children, two of these, William and Mary, joining the better throng while yet in infancy. The four surviving are—Carroll T., at present engaged in the wholesale paper business at Chicago; Michael J., now in Winfield, Kansas, where he is engaged in the boot and shoe business; William P., who enjoys the reputation of being a most efficient salesman in the dry goods house of G. W. Bailey, at Macomb, and Fannie, the youngest, who recently graduated from the convent school in Quincy, Illinois. Mr. O'Meara is a firm believer in the Catholic dogmas, having been born and raised in that faith. Patrick O'Meara has earned his living by the "sweat of his face," idleness being a repulsive trait in his nature, and to-day, although not wealthy, is very comfortably situated.



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